

*Deccan College Dissertation Series.*

1  
HISTORICAL GRAMMAR  
of  
OLD KANNADA

By  
' G S. GAI

DECCAN COLLEGE  
POSTGRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
POONA

# HISTORICAL GRAMMAR

OF

## OLD KANNADA

*(Based entirely on the Kannada Inscriptions  
of the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries A.D.)*

By

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*This book*  
*is*  
*Dedicated to*  
*my brother*  
SHRINIVAS

## PREFATORY NOTE

The present volume inaugurates the new Dissertation Series of the Deccan College Research Institute. It is a happy augury that during the 125th year of the original foundation of this Institute, two other series are also being initiated—the Monograph Series and the Hand Book Series. Founded in 1821, on 6th October, the day of Dasara, by Mountstuart Elphinstone, for the purpose of continuing the tradition of the Dakshina Fund of the Peshwas, the Poona Sanskrit College assumed the name of Poona College in 1851, of Deccan College in 1868 and finally the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute in 1939. The first fruits of this new Endowment are now forthcoming in these series, and it is to be hoped that this long tradition of enlightened scholarship since the original foundation of the Institute in 1821, towards which both Indians and Europeans, particularly English men, have so largely contributed, will be maintained rigorously in the future to heighten the common achievement.

Dr G S Gai is the first scholar of this Institute to complete his studies, and it is but appropriate that the work contributed by him should form the first of this new series.

S M K

## PREFACE

I had the rare privilege of entering the portals of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, as one of its first batch of students on 1st September 1939 when the Institute was just opened by the Government of Bombay. The present work, which was submitted to and approved by the University of Bombay for the Degree of PHD, embodies the results of my researches conducted in the Institute for over three years. It is published here without any alteration except a few changes here and there. Being my first serious output in research, I am conscious of the shortcomings and imperfections in a work of this kind. I, therefore, crave the indulgence of the readers and I welcome their useful suggestions.

I have the pleasant duty of acknowledging the various kinds of help received by me from scholars, Institutions and donors in connection with the preparation and printing of this work.

I am grateful to the authorities of the Deccan College Research Institute for having awarded me a Research Scholarship which enabled me to write the thesis under the auspices of the Institute. I am indebted to Dr. I. J. S. TARAPOREWALA, B.A., PHD, Ex Director of the Institute, for giving me the necessary facilities to go out of Poona for collecting materials in connection with my studies.

I have to offer the expression of my profound gratitude to Dr. S. M. KATRE, M.A., PHD (LOND), the present Director and Head of the Linguistics Department in the Institute, who has helped me in many ways specially in preparing the press copy and in seeing the work through the press. But for his efforts in securing the financial help and in making proper arrangements for the printing, this book would not have seen the light of day at such an early date. I cannot forget his acts of personal kindness with which he has favoured me all the while.

I must make a special mention of my obligations to Prof. C. R. SANKARAN, Reader in Dravidian Philology, and now also in charge of the Experimental Phonetics Laboratory of the Institute who was my teacher in the Institute and at whose hands I had the benefit of receiving my training in modern methods of Linguistic Science. He not only helped me with many valuable suggestions in the course of writing the thesis but also provided me with many facilities for my work in the Institute. I gratefully remember his numerous marks of kindness.

I cannot be sufficiently grateful to Dr. A. N. NARASIMHIA, M.A., LT, PHD (LOND), Principal, H. H. Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, whose kind advice and valuable help accompanied my labours from time to time. He kindly gave me his permission to use his book *A Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions* as the basis of my thesis. He also helped me in going through the entire proof stage while the book was being printed.

\* To Dr K Kanapathu PILLAI, M A, PH D (Lond), Professor, Ceylon University, Colombo, I am grateful for his kind permission to make full use of his unpublished thesis "A study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th century A D"

Besides, I am indebted to the following persons for different kindness of help

- (1) To both the Registrar and the Librarian of the Deccan College Research Institute for giving me several facilities at the Institute I must especially mention my sense of gratitude to the librarian for enjoyment of the interlibrary loan facilities
- (2) To the Vice Chancellor, Registrar and Librarian of the University of Mysore for providing me with the necessary facilities to consult the University Library
- (3) To Dr B H CHHABRA, M A, M O L, PH D, Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund, for kindly permitting me to consult the office Library for certain references.
- (4) To Pandit R Anantakrishna SARMA, Lecturer in Telugu, Maharaja's College Mysore for giving me the Telugu speech forms corresponding to Kannada forms
- (5) To Mr S RUDRAPATI, M A, Lecturer in Tamil, Central College, Bangalore, for supplying me with the Tamil speech forms
- (6) To Mr Govinda MENON, B A, B T, for giving me the Malayalam forms
- (7) To Mr T N SREEKANTAIYA, M A, Assistant Professor of Kannada, Bangalore, for some useful suggestions

But I must make a special mention of my indebtedness to Mr N Lakshmi narayana RAO M A, Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Ootacamund for his valuable help in revising my thesis for the press

I gladly take this opportunity of putting on record my most cordial thanks to Mr M M PATKAR B A, of the Deccan College Research Institute, for his kind help and willing co-operation rendered in the course of the printing of this book He had to go to Bombay from Poona even thrice a week in this connection and was thus greatly responsible for expediting the printing work He has also kindly helped me in correcting the galley and page proofs, and seeing them through the Press in all their stages

A sad interest attaches to this work The late Dr V S SUKTHANKAR, M A, PH D, my University Teacher for sometime, was kind enough to go through some portion of the manuscript copy of the thesis and to make a few useful suggestions Unfortunately, the Hand of Death snatched him away from us just before the thesis was submitted to the University Had he been alive, he would have been very happy to see this work in print

I am indebted to the Universities of Bombay and Mysore for substantial financial help

Ootacamund  
Chaitra Śu 1 }  
(3-4-1945)

G S GAI

## ABBREVIATIONS

### A BOOKS JOURNALS PERIODICALS ETC.

AA	American Anthropologist
ABORI	Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute
BDCRI	Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute
BSL	Bulletin de la Société de linguistique de Paris
BSOS	Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies
CDG	A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or the South Indian Family of Languages by R. CALDWELL
D&D	Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts
EC	Epigraphia Carnatica.
EI	Epigraphia Indica
GOKI	Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions by A. N. NARASIMHIA.
HAS	Hyderabad Archaeological Series.
HKL	History of Kannaḍa Language by R. NARASIMHACAR.
IA	Indian Antiquary
IL	Indian Linguistics
JAOS	Journal of the American Oriental Society
JORM or JOR	Journal of Oriental Research, Madras
KBB	Kannāḍa Bhaṣabhūṣaṇa by Nāgavarma
KG	KITTEL'S Grammar of the Kannāḍ Language
Kt	KITTEL'S Kannāḍa English Dictionary
KISI	KIELHORN'S List of South Indian Inscriptions (EI VII Appendix)
KP	Kaṇaṇṇathu PILLAI'S A Study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th centuries AD (unpublished)
KSP	Kannāḍa Sahitya Pariṣat Patrike (Bangalore)
KSS	Kannāḍa Śabdānuśāsana by Bhaṭṭakalanka
KVV	Kannāḍa Kāvyaavalokana by Nāgavarma
Lang	Language
LSI	Linguistic Survey of India
MAR	Mysore Archaeological Report
MSL	Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris.
NIA	New Indian Antiquary
PB	Pampa Bharata
SI	South Indian Inscriptions
SMD Smd	Śabdamaṇḍaparaṇa by Keśarāja

### B GRAMMATICAL TERMS

acc.	accusative.	obj	object.
act.	active	opt.	optative.
adj	adjective	p pt. part	participle
adj s	adjectival	p adj pt	past adjectival
	substantive		participle.
adv	adverb or adverbial	p adv pt	past adverbial
aor	aorist.		participle.
adv pp	adverbial past	pass. pa.	passive.
	participle	pers.	person
		pel.	particle.



# ABBREVIATIONS

x





aor adj pt	nonst adjectival participle	pl	plural
b	base	pl (hon)	honoric plural
caus.	causative	pp p	past participle
conj	conjunction	pr	present
	conjunctive		
dat.	dative	pr Dm	primitive Dravidian (hypothetical)
dem	demonstrative	pr Kan	primitive Kannaḍa (hypothetical)
D P P or	declinable past		
d. pp or Dpp		pt p	present participle
f, fem	feminine	pron pm	pronoun
fut ft	future	prop	proper noun.
gen.	genitive	otp	post position
hon	honoric.	ref	reflexive
imp imper	imperative	rel	relative
indef	indefinite	rt	root
inf	infinitive	rem	remote
instr	instrumental	s	substantive.
intr or	intransitive	sg	singular
intrans		s pr	proper noun
inter	interrogative	suff	*uffix.
loc.	locative	tr, trans.	transitive
• m masc	masculine	vb	verb
n neut	neuter	vbal vbl	verbal
neg	negative	v b	verbal base.
nom	nomunative	v pt	verbal participle.
num	numeral	voc.	vocative.
num adj	numeral adjective		

## C MISCELLANEOUS

App	Appendix.	MK, M K.	Middle Kannaḍa
Appl	Appellative.	NK N K	New Kannaḍa
assn.	assimilation	NW, nw	Native word or
contd.	continued.		Native words.
cl	classical.	OK O K	Old Kannaḍa
cf, comp	compare	PIE	Primitive Indo European.
dist	distinct	Pkt	Prakṛt.
ed	editor, edition.	p, pp	page or pages
IG	Indo-Germanic.	simpln	simplification
Inscr	Inscriptions.	Sk, Skt	Sanskrit
K Kan	Kannaḍa	SLW, Slw	Sanskrit loan word
LW, lw	Loanword or	T Tam	Tamil
	Loanwords	Te, Tel	Telugu
M., Mal	Malayāḷam	Tu	Tulu.
Mar, Mhr	Marāṭhi		

## SYSTEM OF transliteration

For transliteration the system of the Royal Asiatic Society is followed with the following sounds

r or r	for	OK		. T. 
l or l	for	OK		. T. 

## INTRODUCTION

The first step toward the scientific knowledge of a language,' says Roland G KENT, is to draw up a careful *descriptive study*<sup>1</sup> of it what sounds it has, how they are made in what positions in the words they are found what suffixes prefixes infixes are used if any, the means of expressing the logical relations of the ideas (syntax), not to omit a list of words or roots composing the vocabulary.<sup>2</sup> The first pioneering work in this direction of a detailed linguistic study of the Kannada language of a definite period is the *Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions* by A N NARASIMHIA.<sup>3</sup> This work deals with the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th centuries AD (the oldest available inscriptions of the Kannada language) from the point of view of modern scientific linguistics. This basic work serves as the model for the present thesis wherein an attempt is made at a descriptive study of the Kannada language of the 8th 9th and 10th centuries AD *entirely based on the inscriptions*.

A work of this kind can be easily felt to be necessary from the point of view of the needs of Diachronic Linguistics<sup>4</sup> for the scientific study of the Kannada language. It is hoped that these investigations in the diachrony of the Kannada language will be carried out further upto modern times, taking into consideration both inscriptions and literary works. The linguistic facts whose *diachronic relationships* are the objects of our investigations and which are the fixed points in historical processes are undoubtedly ascertainable from inscriptions and literature. It is needless to point here that similar investigations must also be proceeded with in regard to the other cognate Dravidian languages so that it will be made possible to produce comprehensive historical and comparative grammars as well as dictionaries. It is hoped that the attempt made here at the Historical Grammar of Old Kannada entirely based on the inscriptions of the 8th 9th and 10th Cent AD will fit into this larger scheme.

The inscriptions of the 8th 9th and 10th cent AD have been selected as follows

Firstly, those inscriptions which are 'dated' and 'regular' are taken into consideration i.e the inscriptions which contain the Śaka era and Cyclic year and are regular in details with regard to the month week day etc as verified from Swāmikannu PILLAI'S 'Indian Ephemeris' V SUBBBAIAH'S 'Some Śaka

<sup>1</sup> Italic ours.

<sup>2</sup> R. G KENT Linguistic Science and Orientalist JAOS 55 119

<sup>3</sup> Published by the University of Mysore

<sup>4</sup> See KURYLOWICZ *Etudes indo-européennes* and BENVENISTE *Origines de la formation des noms en indo européennes*

These two scholars in Europe have been foremost in formulating the new fundamental conception of *Diachronic-Synchronic Linguistics* in modern times. This conception can be explained by stating that (i) the linguistic facts of a particular language must be first studied on a strictly diachronic scale and (ii) then only linguistic facts of a particular language should be compared with similar facts of another cognate language belonging to the same period

See also p 29 below

Dates from the Inscriptions' has also been consulted in this connection. Secondly, in the absence of such 'dated' and 'regular' inscriptions, those which contain only the Śaka era and do not furnish the details of the date, and are reliable from the historical and palaeographic points of view have been taken up for study. And *thirdly*, when the inscriptions of the first and the second type are not available then those which are not dated but can be relied upon on historical and paleographical grounds have been selected. All these inscriptions have been selected entirely on the authority of the epigraphists.

Accordingly the following inscriptions are taken up for study

*8th cent A.D.*

No	Source	Date
1	IA 5285	A.D. 709
2	EI 14 190-191	About A.D. 725
3	IA 8286	About A.D. 732-3
4	IA 10 103	Between A.D. 696-7 & 733-4
5	IA 10 165	Not later than A.D. 733-4
6	IA 10 166	About A.D. 733-46
7	IA 10 167	About A.D. 733-46
8	IA 10 164 5	About A.D. 733-46
9	IA 10 163-4	About A.D. 733-46
10	IA 11 125	A.D. 778-9
11	EI 9 17 18	A.D. 675-720
12	EI 3 18	A.D. 710-30
13	EI 9 19	A.D. 720-30
14	EI 9 19 20	A.D. 730-50
15	EI 9 20	A.D. 730-50
16	EI 9 21	A.D. 730-50
17	EI 9 22	A.D. 750-70
18	EI 9 23	A.D. 750-70
19	SH 9 1 403	A.D. 710-20
20	EI 3 360	A.D. 733-46
21	EI 6 161 (A)	A.D. 765
22	EI 6 163 (B)	A.D. 760
23	EI 6 166 (C)	A.D. 793
24	EC 4 Ch. 63	c. 750 A.D.
25	EC 4 Gu 86	c. 750 A.D.
26	EC 4 Gu 87	c. 750 A.D.
27	EC 4 Gu 88	c. 750 A.D.
28	EC 4 Gu 89	c. 750 A.D.
29	EC 4 Hg 4	c. 750 A.D.
30	EC 3 Ml 87	c. 740 A.D.
31	EC 3 Mj 55	c. 740 A.D.
32	EC 3 My 6	c. 750 A.D.
33	EC 3 Mj 25	c. 750 A.D.
34	• EC 3 TN 113	A.D. 750

<i>No</i>		<i>Source</i>	<i>Date</i>
35	<i>EC</i>	3 Nj 23	A D 750
36	<i>EC</i>	3 TN 53	A D 760
37	<i>EC</i>	9 Bn 36	A D 750
38	<i>EC</i>	9 Bn 55	A D 750
39	<i>EC</i>	6 Kd 145	A D 750
40	<i>EC</i>	5 Ak. 176	A D 750
41	<i>EC</i>	9 Ht 21	A D 750
42	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 229	A D 750
43	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 230	A D 750
44	<i>EC</i>	10 Mb 255	A D 750
45	<i>EC</i>	10 Mr 74	A D 750
46	<i>EC</i>	10 Mr 96	A D 750
47	<i>EC</i>	12 M <sub>1</sub> 99	A D 750
48	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 78	A D 751
49	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 6	A D 753
50	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 8	A D 753
51	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 11	A D 753
52	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 7	A D 760
53	<i>EC</i>	10 Mb 80	A D 767
54	<i>EC</i>	5 Cn 208	A D 770
55	<i>EC</i>	9 Dv 74	A D 780
56	<i>EC</i>	9 DV 67	A D 780
57	<i>EC</i>	4 Hg 93	A D 780
58	<i>EC</i>	8 Sb 9	c 800 A D
59	<i>EC</i>	4 (Appendix)	
		8 Sb 10	c 800 A D
60	<i>EC</i>	Sr 160	c 800 A D
61	<i>EC</i>	8 Sb 22	c 800 A D
62	<i>EC</i>	8 Sb 542	c 800 A D
63	<i>EC</i>	2 Sb 35	c 800 A D
64	<i>MAR</i>	1939 121	A D 740
		(Inscrr No 23)	
65	<i>MAR</i>	1939 117	Middle of 8th cent A D
		(Inscr No 22)	
66	<i>MAR</i>	1930 176	A D 800
		(Inscrr No 36)	
9th cent A D			
67	<i>IA</i>	11 126	§ 726—A D 804
68	<i>MAR</i>	1927 59	§ 777—A D 855
		(Inscr No 44)	
69	<i>SII</i>	11 1 No 8	§ 784—A D 862
70	<i>SII</i>	11 1 No 11	§ (7) 86—A D 865
71	<i>EI</i>	7 201	§ 787—A D 865
72	<i>EI</i>	6 102-5	§ 788—A D 866

*No		Source	Date
73	EI	7205-7	§ 788—A.D. 866
74	SII	111 No 13	§ 791—A.D. 869
75	EC	7 H1 13	§ 792—A.D. 870
76	EC	3 Nj 7b	§ 792—A.D. 870
77	EI	13185	§ 796—A.D. 874
(also SII 111 No 16)			
78	EC	8 Sb 85	§ 799—A.D. 876
79	HAS	No 12	§ 803—A.D. 881
<i>Kan Inscr of Kopball 97 (No 2)</i>			
80	SII	111 No 20	§ 805—A.D. 883
(also EI 21203 A)			
81	SII	111 No 19	§ 805—A.D. 883
(also EI 21208 B)			
82	EC	91 No 18	§ 805—A.D. 883-4
83		171 No 2	§ 809—A.D. 887
(also IA 6102)			
84	SII	111 No 21	§ 814—A.D. 893
85	SII	91 No 55	§ 815—A.D. 893-4
86	EC	3 Md 13	§ 817—A.D. 895
87	SII	111 No 23	§ (8) 18—A.D. 896
88	EC	5 Hn 28	§ 818—A.D. 896
89	SII	111 No 24	§ 819—A.D. 897
90	EC	8 Nr 60	§ 820—A.D. 897 (898)
10th cent A.D.			
91	EC	12 Si 39	§ 841—A.D. 920
92	EI	13 329 33	§ 851—A.D. 930
93	SII	91 No 60	§ 852—A.D. 931
94	EC	11 Cd 76	§ 859—A.D. 937
95	EC	11 Cd 77	§ 861—A.D. 940
96	SII	111 No 36	§ 864—A.D. 942
97	IA	12 257 ff	§ 873—A.D. 951
(also SII 111 No 39)			
98	EC	11 Hk. 135	§ 884—A.D. 962
99	MAR	1929 No 78	§ 886—A.D. 964
100	SII	111 No. 40	§ 886—A.D. 965
101	EC	4 Ch 48	§ 887—A.D. 965
102	EC	8 Sb 465	§ (8)90—A.D. 968
103	SII	111 No 44	§ 893—A.D. 971
104	IA	12.255 ff	§ 893—A.D. 971

No		Source	Date
105	<i>EI</i>	4.259	§ 897—A.D. 975
106	<i>EC</i>	10 Cb 45	§ 899—A.D. 977
107	<i>SH</i>	91 No 74	§ 903—A.D. 980
108	<i>SH</i>	91 No 77	§ 914—A.D. 992
109	<i>SH</i>	91 No 78	§ 918—A.D. 996

The above list is not exhaustive but is only representative

A word might be said here about the inscriptions selected from the *Epigraphia Carnatica* volumes. As the texts and transliterations sometimes differ from each other and as both of them are sometimes faulty, it becomes difficult for the student of a language to rely upon these speech forms and arrive at any conclusion. In the absence of the revised texts however, I had to depend upon the published texts and transliterations given in these volumes.

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## VOWELS



e	-a is written for -ā-					for padināṣu
	nws	8th	padinaṣu			" Ajṇapārṇvata
		9th	Ajṇapārṇvata			" Kārttika
	lws	8th	Kārttika			" Mahādēviyar
			Mahādēviyar			" vīmānamam
			vīmānamam			" bhaṣātar
			bhaṣātar			" mahājanam
		9th	mahājanam			" sāśira
			sāśira			" amāvāsye
		10th	amāvāsye			
ā	for a					" aḥdāta
	nw	9th	āḥdāta			" abhyāsisuvar
	lw	10th	ābhyāsisuvar			
-ā-	for a					" enṣunūṣaydāne
	nws	9th	enṣunūṣaydāne			" padmaydaneya
			padmaydaneya			" bhaṣṣārāka
	lws	8th	bhaṣṣārāka			" bhaṣātarā
			bhaṣṣārāra			" grahanadoḥ
		9th	grahanadoḥ			
i-	for i-					" Iṣvata
	lw.	10th	Iṣvata			
-i	for -i					" kiḥpon
	nws	8th	kiḥpon			" ſiṣuvar
		10th	ſiṣuvar			" Pṛthviśāgaran
	lw	8th	Pṛthviśāgaran			
-i-	for -u-					" muni
	lw	10th	muni			
-i	for -i					" Rōhini
	lw	10th	Rōhini			
i-	for i					" upattu
	nw.	8th	ipattu			
-i	for -i-					" mudimeyuḥ
	nws	8th	mudimeyuḥ			" biḥḥom
		9th	biḥḥom			" mahārājādhirāja
	lws	9th	mahārājādhirāja			
i	for -i					" Bṛhaspati
	lw	10th	Bṛhaspati			
-u-	for -i-					" mūnūrvuar
	nws	8th	mūnūrvuar			" anūruman
		9th	anūruman			" mūḍana
		10th	mūḍana			" ſūryya
	lw	9th	ſūryya			

- <i>ū</i> - for - <i>u</i> -					
	lw.	10th.	<i>Kūntala</i>		for <i>Kuntala</i>
<i>e</i> - for <i>ē</i> -					
	nws.	9th.	<i>elnūru</i>		„ <i>ēlnūru</i>
		10th.	<i>eḷunūrayyattu</i>		„ <i>ēlunūrayyattu</i>
- <i>e</i> - for - <i>a</i> -					
	nws.	9th.	<i>tombhateneya</i>		„ <i>tombhatameya</i>
			<i>Baḷṭṭekereya</i>		„ <i>Baḷṭakereya</i>
		10th.	<i>vedeṇṅam</i>		„ <i>vedamgam</i>
	lws.	8th.	<i>Udeyapuramān</i>		„ <i>Udayapuramān</i>
			<i>kāḷega</i>		„ <i>kāḷaga</i>
			<i>prasādam</i>		„ <i>prasādam</i>

The diphthong *ai*- is written in two ways.

nws	8th.	<i>ayvattu</i> , 9th. <i>aimurbbanum</i>
lw.	10th.	<i>mahādayvaṇ</i> (cf. <i>daivaṇ</i> )

- <i>a</i> - is written for - <i>o</i> -					
	nws	8th	<i>manegoḷoḷ</i>		„ <i>manegoḷoḷ</i>
		9th.	<i>Kilalasumgadoḷ</i>		„ <i>Kilalasungadol</i> <sup>7</sup>

- <i>ō</i> - for - <i>ū</i> -					
	nw.	10th.	<i>irunōrvvar</i>		„ <i>irunūrvvar</i>

## CONSONANTS

<i>k</i> - is written for <i>kh</i> -					
	lw.	8th.	<i>kala</i>		„ <i>khala</i>
- <i>k</i> - for - <i>kh</i> -					
	lw.	8th.	<i>likitan</i>		„ <i>likhitan</i>
- <i>kh</i> - for - <i>k</i> -					
	lw.	9th.	<i>śakha</i>		„ <i>śaka</i>
		10th.	<i>Satyavākhyā</i>		„ <i>Satyavākya</i>
- <i>m</i> - is written for - <i>nn</i> - <sup>8</sup>					
	nws	9th.	<i>Cidānna</i>		„ <i>Cidānna</i>
			<i>Pemigadangada</i>		„ <i>Pemigadangada</i>
			<i>Poleyannana</i>		„ <i>Poleyannana</i>
			<i>manna</i>		„ <i>manna</i>
		10th.	<i>manna</i>		„ <i>manna</i>
	lws	8th.	<i>Kannam</i>		„ <i>Kannam</i>
		9th.	<i>Aycannanu</i>		„ <i>Aycannanu</i>
			<i>Kannam</i>		„ <i>Kannam</i>
			<i>Gōvannayya</i>		„ <i>Gōvannayya</i>

<sup>7</sup> It is just possible that -*o*- for -*a*- in these instances might have been due to the following vowel -*o*- of *oḷ* (the loc. case-termination) in which case it may not be an orthographic error.

<sup>8</sup> It seems that the same sign was used to lengthen both *n* and *ṇ*

e	-th for -t- lw.	10th	<i>abhimathadoḷe</i>	for <i>abhimatadoḷe</i>
	-th for -dh- lw	9th	<i>paṣumēthada</i>	„ <i>paṣumēdhada</i>
	-d for -th- lw	9th	<i>Pramāḍi</i>	„ <i>Pramāṭhi</i>
	dh for -d nw	8th	<i>idhān</i>	„ <i>idān</i>
	lw	8th,	<i>Vijayādhityan</i>	„ <i>Vijayādityan</i>
		10th	<i>tatvavidhar</i>	„ <i>tatvavidar</i>
	nm- for nm <sup>9</sup> lw	10th	<i>Kanmaradēvana</i>	„ <i>Kanmaradēvana</i>
	bh for b- lw	8th	<i>bhumba</i>	„ <i>bimba</i>
		9th	<i>Bharanasiya</i>	„ <i>Baranāsiya</i>
e	-r for r nws	8th	<i>irḍa</i>	„ <i>irḍa</i>
		9th	<i>irḍu</i>	„ <i>irḍu</i>
	ś- for s- lws	8th.	<i>śankaṭaduḷ</i> <i>Śōmavamśodbhavan</i>	„ <i>śankaṭaduḷ</i> „ <i>Śōmavamśadbhavan</i>
		10th	<i>śukhadin</i> <i>Śōmasutam</i>	„ <i>sukhadin</i> „ <i>Sōmasutam</i>
	-ṣ for -s nw	8th	<i>uraliṣi</i>	„ <i>uraliṣi</i>
	lw	10th	<i>āsamudra</i> <i>sahaśra</i>	„ <i>asumudra</i> „ <i>sahaśra</i>
	-l- for r nw.	9th	<i>ēḷmūla</i>	„ <i>ēḷmūṛa</i>
	-l- for -r- nw.	8th.	<i>ircāsira</i>	„ <i>ircāsira</i>

## SOME PHONEMIC VARIATIONS

The following represent certain *qualitative phonemic variations*. By *qualitative phonemic variation* is meant the substitution of one phoneme by another of a different quality in the same speech form.<sup>10</sup> Sometimes a speech form which occurs in the inscriptions studied does not have its correspondent illustrating the quality

<sup>9</sup> Cf. *ṇ* for *-ṇm* above

<sup>10</sup> Here although no alteration of meaning occurs, the phoneme and its substitute are not designated as *variants* of a single phoneme, for both of them occur as *distinct phonemes* in other speech forms.

tive phonemic variation (in the inscriptions studied) although the correspondent is met with in Kannaḍa. Such cases are also taken into consideration. This qualitative phonemic variation occurs also in the case of certain loan words.

VOWELS

*a/e*

Lws (Skt. stems in *a* are changed to *e* in Kannaḍa) <sup>11</sup>

8th	<i>kavile</i>	Cf <i>Kapila</i>
	<i>ganikke</i>	<i>ganika</i>
	<i>gosane</i>	<i>Ghoṣana</i>
	<i>daye</i>	<i>daya</i>
	<i>dikṣe</i>	<i>dikṣa</i>
	<i>vasudhe</i>	<i>vasudha</i>
9th	<i>kavile</i>	
	<i>Tungabhadre</i>	<i>Tungabhadra</i>
10th	<i>dise</i>	<i>disā</i>
	<i>ksame</i>	<i>kṣama</i>
	<i>dakṣine</i>	<i>dakṣina</i>
	<i>dhare</i>	<i>dhara</i>
	<i>bidige</i>	<i>dvitiya</i>
	<i>mekkhale</i>	<i>mekkhala</i>
	<i>purname</i>	<i>purnima</i>
	(N K <i>hunnive</i> )	
	<i>puje</i>	<i>puja</i>
	<i>badhe</i>	<i>badha</i>
	<i>maryyade</i>	<i>maryada</i>
	<i>vidye</i>	<i>vidya</i>

*i/e* and *u/o*<sup>12</sup>

*i/e*

nws	8th	10th	<i>idsr</i>	9th	<i>edir</i>
	8th	10th	<i>iridu</i>	8th	<i>eyrdu</i>
		8th.	<i>kidiṣṇ</i>	8th	<i>keḍiṣuvonu</i>
		8th	<i>kidiṣidom</i>	8th.	<i>keḍiṣidon</i>

11

*laguva*

*pp-ekaraman atvaman ira*

*d akaram bahuladinde taledure lngari* SMD 82

<sup>1</sup> For a detailed discussion on the interchange of *i/e* and *u/o* see CALDWELL, *CDG* 180-2, LSI 4.288 K V SUBBAYYA Primer of Dravidian Phonology IA 38 160 T N SREEKANTAIYA The Mutation of I U E and O in Kannaḍa, *Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference Mysore* 8.769-800 T BURROW Dravidian Studies, *BSOS* 9.3 711 23 and 10.2 289 97 A N NARASIMHIA GOKI pp 169 70 The reduction of *e* to *i* in colloquial speech is not only met with among the Mādhvas of Mysore and Dharwar (GOAL p 154) but also among the other brahmins as well as non brahmins of Bombay hamaṭaka Sometimes in their colloquial speech this *e* > *a* e.g. *bandare* is pronounced as *bandara* These facts point out to the need for extensive investigations on the lines suggested by Jules BLOCH in his paper Castes et Dialectes en Tamoul *MŚL* 16.1-30

		9th	<i>kṛṣṣidonge</i>	9th	<i>keṛṣṣidarol</i>
		8th	<i>kaḷ kere</i>	8th.	<i>keḷagum</i>
				9th	10th <i>keḷagan</i>
		10th	<i>kṛṣṣakadu</i>	8th.	<i>Kesugolada</i>
		8th 10th	<i>niḷ</i>	8th 9th 10th.	<i>nela</i>
		9th 10th	<i>paṛiya</i>	8th	<i>paṛiya</i>
lw		8th	<i>dṛwasam</i>	9th	<i>devasadol</i>
u/o					
nws		8th	<i>aḍeya</i>	Cf	<i>uḍeya</i> (Tam <i>uḷaiya</i> )
		8th 9th	<i>uḷ<sup>13</sup></i>	8th 9th 10th	<i>ol</i>
				8th 10th	<i>olage</i>
		8th	<i>kuḍuva</i>	Cf	<i>koḍuva</i>
		8th	<i>Kongum</i>	8th	<i>Kongoni</i>
		9th	<i>tuṛugoḷol</i>	9th	<i>torugoḷol</i>
		8th 9th	<i>Puṛigeṛe</i>	8th	<i>Poṛigeṛe</i>
		8th	<i>pugullu</i>	8th	<i>poguvallu</i>
		10th	<i>pugal</i>	8th	<i>poguvallu</i>
		8th	<i>mudal</i>	9th 10th	<i>modal</i>
lws		9th	<i>Kundakundanvayada</i>	9th	<i>Kondakundānvayada</i>
		8th	<i>kumāra</i>	8th.	<i>komālar</i>
ṛ/ri <sup>14</sup>					
		9th 10th	<i>goravar</i>	Cf	<i>guravar, guru</i>
		10th	<i>Nṛṣṭatunga</i>	„	<i>Nṛṣṭatunga</i>
		10th	<i>Bṛihaspati</i>	„	<i>Bṛihaspati</i>
		8th 10th	<i>ṛṣṣiyaru</i>	„	<i>ṛṣṣi</i>
		10th	<i>Vikṛita</i>		<i>Vikṛita</i>
e/a					
nws		8th.	<i>naḍadu</i>	„	<i>nadedu</i>
		9th	<i>taradu</i>	„	<i>toredu</i>
aḷ/e <sup>15</sup>					
lw		8th	<i>telam</i>		<i>tailam</i>
au/ō					
lws		8th	<i>mōnam</i>	Cf	<i>maunam</i>
		10th	<i>monanusḷhāna</i>	„	<i>maunam</i>
INSONANTS					
t/ṭ <sup>15</sup>					
lws		10th	<i>ghaḷige</i>	8th	<i>ghaḷige</i>
		10th	<i>bhaḷarige</i>	8th 9th	<i>bhaḷara</i>

<sup>13</sup> uḷ and ol are the loc case-terminations<sup>14</sup> *paḍadiya ṛṭvakkṛ**tva d e tva d a tvaḥ viḍhanam-ṭvāṃ bahuḷam*

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<sup>15</sup> SMD 22

<i>th/t</i> : <sup>16</sup>				
lws	8th	<i>kaniṣṭham</i>	8th	<i>kaniṣṭham</i>
	9th	<i>gōṣṭhi</i>	Cf	<i>gōṣṭhi</i>
	9th.	<i>Jēṣṭha</i>	..	<i>Jyēṣṭha</i>
	10th.	<i>mata</i>	..	<i>maṭha</i>
<i>d/l</i> :				
nws	10th	<i>māḍdam</i>	8th 9th. 10th	<i>māḍida</i>
	10th	<i>Permmāḍi</i>	9th 10th	<i>Permmāḍi</i>
<i>d/n</i> :				
lw	8th	<i>Singaḍi</i>	8th	<i>Singani</i>
<i>dh/d</i> :				
lw	10th	<i>rūḍi</i>	Cf	<i>rūḍhi</i>
<i>th/t</i> :				
lws	9th	<i>stṭhi</i>	10th	<i>stṭhi</i>
	8th	<i>pṛṭhuvi</i>	8th. 9th 10th	<i>pṛṭhuvi</i>
<i>th/dh</i> :				
lw	8th	<i>pṛḍhuvi</i>	8th 10th	<i>pṛṭhuvi, pṛṭhuvi</i>
<i>dh/d</i> :				
lws	8th	<i>arḍḍa</i>	Cf	<i>arḍha</i>
	8th	<i>aśvamēḍa</i>	8th 9th	<i>aśvamēḍha</i>
	8th	<i>sāḍu</i>	Cf	<i>sāḍhu</i>
	9th	<i>sāḍakam</i>	..	<i>sāḍhakam</i>
<i>ts/cch</i> :				
lw	10th	<i>samvaccharam</i>	9th 10th	<i>samvatsara</i>
<i>n/n</i> :				
lw	9th	<i>Sivanandṭi</i>	Cf	<i>Sivanandṭi</i>
	10th	<i>Phalgunam</i>	..	<i>Phalgunam</i>
<i>nn/nn</i> :				
nw.	10th	<i>nnnūṛuvār<sup>17</sup></i>	..	<i>nnnūṛuvār</i>
<i>ph/p</i> :				
lws	8th 9th. 10th	<i>phalam</i>	8th 9th	<i>Palam</i>
	10th	<i>Phālguna māsa</i>	9th	<i>Palgunamāsa</i>
<i>b/bh</i> :				
nw	9th	<i>enbattu</i>	9th	<i>enbhattu</i>
<i>bh/b</i> :				
lws	8th	<i>bōga</i>	Cf	<i>bhōga</i>
	9th	<i>ballam</i>	..	<i>bhattam</i>
	10th.	<i>Bimam</i>	10th	<i>Bhīmarāṣi</i>

<sup>16</sup> See p 1 above

<sup>17</sup> *nn* here may be due to the influence of the preceding lingual *r*

š/s :<sup>19</sup>

lws	9th	10th.	<i>sakararša</i>	9th.	10th	<i>sakararša</i>
	9th	10th	<i>salamgaļ</i>		9th	<i>šalamgaļ</i>
		10th	<i>sasanam</i>		10th	<i>šasanam</i>
		8th.	<i>Śirīpuruṣar</i>		9th	<i>Śirīpuruṣana</i>
		8th	<i>śulākarmma</i>		9th	<i>śulākarmma</i>
	8th	10th	<i>Siva</i>		8th.	<i>Šiva</i>
		10th	<i>Sukraīāra</i>		10th	<i>Šukraīāra</i>
		10th	<i>Subhakṛt</i>		Cf	<i>Šubhakṛt</i>
		10th	<i>Sūdrakam</i>		8th	<i>Šūdrakam</i>
		9th	<i>Sōbhakṛt</i>		Cf	<i>Šōbhakṛt</i>
		10th	<i>Srāṇanamasada</i>		9th	<i>Šrāṇanamasada</i>
		9th	<i>dise</i>		8th	<i>dise</i>
		10th	<i>vaśagalam</i>		Cf	<i>vaśagalam</i>

š/s :

lws	10th	<i>daṇḍa dōsam</i>	Cf	<i>daṇḍa dōṣam</i>
	8th	<i>dōsigan</i>	„	<i>dōṣika</i>

s/c and s/ch<sup>20</sup>

lw	8th	<i>trakṣiccīdōn</i>	„	<i>rakṣisīdōn</i>
nws. + lws	8th.	<i>ilcāsira</i>	„	<i>ir sāsira</i>
nws + lws	10th	<i>enclhāsiram</i>	„	<i>en sāsiram</i>
	8th	<i>nālchāsiram</i>	„	<i>nāl sāsiram</i>
	8th	<i>pannirchārasunm</i>	„	<i>pannir sāsira</i>
	10th.	<i>pannirchāsirada</i>	„	<i>pannir sāsira</i>

s/y :

lws	10th	<i>sāyirbbar</i>	10th	<i>sāsirbbar</i>
	8th 10th	<i>sāyira</i>	8th 9th 10th	<i>sāsira</i>

Apparently in the following instances the original<sup>21</sup> voiceless stops have become

<sup>19</sup> *Sakkadada ś śa dvitaya*

*kṣakkum sa tām prasiddhīyind elleḍeyoļ*

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<sup>20</sup> *ire ja la rahita vyāñjana*

*param āgi sa kāram alī bahuḷam ca tām*

*are eḍeyoļ ja tām mē*

*n are eḍeyoļ sankhye y age nīyatam cā tām*

SMD 68

See also SMD 263 KBB 33 and KVV 13

<sup>21</sup> This *ś* is a large assumption which still requires a definite proof. Regarding the question of the possible initial stop in Primitive Dravidian scholars hold divergent views. J. BLOCH's view is that Primitive Dravidian had in initial position only *voiced stops* (Cf. Samskrit et Dravidien, BSL 24). K. V. SUBBAYYA (A Primer of Dravidian Phonology, IA 38 195) and L. V. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Kui Words and Dravidian Origins, JORM 4 171 2) opine that Primitive Dravidian had in initial position only *voiceless stops*. The assumption is made that accent shifts and assimilation will explain the initial voiced stops of those languages that have them. M. B. EMENEAU (Echo-Words in Toḍa, NIA 1 11) has therefore, to leave the question open whether we have to decide between *k* and *g*-*g* —as the Prim Dravidian form of the substitution morpheme in echo-words. Incidentally it may be remarked here that EMENEAU'S assumption that Kannada *gi/gi* (p. 116) is a morpheme has yet to be further examined in the light of the discussion on the Definition of the Morpheme by C. R. SANKARAN and M. G. VENKATESIAH, BDCRI 4 150 3.

upiced in the intervocalic position<sup>22</sup>

- 8th *aṣṭGeye, arggham Bīdīdu, ıdar Ge, Udayapura nāyGara, kan Geṭṭu, paṭṭam Gaṭṭı, brahmādeyam Goṭṭar, maGandır, mala Garara, rājyam Geye, rājyam Geyuttu, Vijana-nāyGara*
- 9th *enBattu, kappam Goḷal, KaḷGaḷḷan, luppa Dereyam, nızu Gal, pātaka mumam Gaydōn, BaṭṭaGere, BajjeGeṭeya, rājyam Bol, rājyam Geyuttu*
- 10th *ārgham Bīdīdu, KallaBumiseya, upaṣṭayam Baḍeye, KonḍalıGeṭe, danam Goṭṭa paṇ Goleyan, peḷ-Ḍaṭe, beḷ Gode, saran Bugal, basaḌige, perggadeṭana Geyyuttam, hıḍayam Bugada, śrīmaḌu*

Probably the preconsonantal nasal has disappeared in the following words<sup>23</sup> —

- 8th *Adityabhatarage* (cf *bhaṭaramge*), *devange* (cf *devaringe*), *pēṇige* (cf *pēṇige*), *salṭpage* (cf *salṭpage*)
- 9th *ballahage* (cf *ballahange*), *bhayakaram* (cf. *bhayamkaram*)

The pre-consonantal nasal is retained in the following instances<sup>24</sup>

- 8th *Angaṣa Kamarange, Oḷangere, pēṇige*<sup>25</sup> (N K *herige*) *saḷṣuvomge*<sup>26</sup>
- 9th *tomṭada* (N K *tōḷada*), *Sivenayakamge*
- 10th *erāṇike* (N K *rekke*), *kaḍamguṇudu, tomṭa* (N K *tōṭa*), *beḍangu* (N K *bedagu*), *rasamgaḷam*, (N K *rasagaḷannu*), *saṇṭatam* (cf *saṭatam*), *śivange* (N K *Śivange*), *vīhamga* (cf *vīhaga*), *haḍuvamge* (N K *hāḍuvavamge*)

Monosyllabic stems when they end in a consonant and are preceded by a short vowel, lengthen the consonant if followed by a vowel, possibly due to accent.<sup>27</sup>

- 8th *kaḷḷa, key y illadadu, key ṣ e* (> *geyye*), *kay y am nel u poṇ n u, pulḷu, meyyam*
- 9th *kaḷḷam, kaḷḷu, key-yuttu* (> *geyyuttu*), *maṇṇa maṇṇoḷ*
- 10th *key y-a key yuttam* (> *geyyuttam*), *meḷḷa, maṇṇa*

Glide *y* is met with in the following words (probably to prevent hiatus) —<sup>28</sup>

<sup>22</sup> *ire targa prathamangaḷ*  
*paṭaḍoḷ caṭa vargam uṭṭe tamma tṭṭeṣa*  
*kṣaram-akkum*

See also SMD 291 KBB 28 30 HVV 11

<sup>23</sup> GOKI p 142.

<sup>24</sup> SMD 36

<sup>25</sup> See *peṇige* above

<sup>26</sup> See *salṭpage* above

<sup>27</sup> *modaloḷ hṛṣṭa aṅka-svara*  
*m oḍaṭe param śaram ad age n ṇ ḷ y ḷ mṇa*  
*ḷḷ uḍayisugum deṭṭuvam pu*  
*rīa dīrghak ayyayake varṇatatiḷ adṭṭam*

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Cf also ABB 34 36 KVV 14

<sup>28</sup> *āṭvadin : tāṇṇadim mā*  
*ḷṭ o ṭiḍin aṭiḍin e tāṇṇadim mund akkum*  
*ṣa ṭam-ad aṭaḍharane para*  
*m a ṭam pīṇṭ-age ṣaṭṭṭi nīyamade ya ṭvam*

SMD 53

See also ABB 22 23. HVV 9



8th after -i :

ācāri y a, Āṇḍugi y a, Indabaḷḷi-y ātan, illi y e, Kañci y ān, Kāñci y oḷ, Kañ naci y um, Kaḷḷar i āḍi y a Kundaṭāsi y a, kēri y a, Koḍalsetṭi y arā, Gaṅ gāvaḍi y a, Pūli a ar, Pekkaru y a, peru y a, Perḡḡunṇi y a peru i aṣṣi y āra, Baṇḍugi y ar, Bāraṇāsi y uḷ beḷḷi y-ā, mahādēti y ara, riṣi y aru, Vāraṇāsi y uḷ, samādhī y oḷe, Susēṇaradi y ara

after -e .

Udugure yan, Kaṭile y an, kudure y aḷ Kundaḡesēti-e-y a, koḍe y-ān, ualage y an, paḍe-y am, Paṭige y-a, paḷage y uḷ Puṭigeṭe y a, Boḷḡeṭe y a mane y a, Māyile y a, mudim y uḷ, Mudu ḡuppe y a, mēre y uḷ, siṃe y uḷ sūḷe y ar

9th. after -i

abhiwāddhi y oḷ, Elamvaḷḷi y a, Kañci y an, iḍi y oḷ, paḍḍhaṭi y am, piri y a, Permmāḷi y-a, basadi y a, brahmāti y a, Bāraṇāsi y um, Mān y-a, mahādēti y-ar, Vāraṇāsi y an, stiti y am

after -e

Aṇḡeṭe y oḷ, amavase y um, Elpunuse y a koṭile y an, kalabe y-a, Kuppe y-arosara, keṭe y a, kiṭe-y uḷ, Tuṇḡabhadrē y ā, diṣe y oḷ, Puṭigeṭe y m, Baḷḷeṭe-y a, Madengere-y aru

10th. after i

Atri y a, aṃgaḍi ya, aḷḷi y a, utpatti y-am, udāḷḷatṭi y oḷ, unnati y an, eḷḷi y um, karu y a, Kōḍi y ār, Kōḡaḷi y a kōṭṭi y umam, dhātṭi y oḷ Nāḡi-y abbeḡam pādari y m, piri y a, basadi y aḷḷim, baḷi y am, baḷḷi y a, Bāna rāsi y uḷam, bāḷi y-umam, biḷṭi y illa beḷṭi-y umam, māni y aḡḡam, riṣi y aruḷam rāḍi y m, Rēṭaladeṭi y ar i aḡḡam y um, Vāraṇāsi y a iārdḍhi y an, iṭṭi y an, soti y-āḡi, sannidhi y oḷ, seḷṭi y ar, siḡiti y-oḷ

after -e

āṇe y umam, ibhaparinale-y oḷ, uru i are y aṇe, eḍe y oḷ, Elase y a, ele y a, ēkacchāye-y oḷ, ēḷḡe y an āḡe y m, kaṭile y a Kaḷḷabunuse y a, keṭe y a, kṣme y an, gebhīrate y-oḷ, Gaṭe y oḷ, gaḷe y um, Caparidḡe y oḷ, dhare y ellam, pṛaḡe y-um, Prayāḡe y uḷam, Prayāḡe y oḷ pādange y a Puṭigeṭe y oḷ, biḍige y um maṇṇyāḍe y um māḷe y a mēre y aḡi i allabhe y ar, sama cchāye y-oḷ, subhāṭe y-oḷ, seṭe y um

Glide -i- is met with in the following instances

8th Aḷu i arasar, Maḷḷa i ura, Vasa i āra

9th puḷu i āḡi

10th idu i e, cumcu-i inda iāṃṣa-i ordu biḡu i udum

Hiatus is met with in the following words

8th ippattā āṭane, ipattā aṇi, Eḷa arasar, Oḷam geṭe e, Kañci abbe Dāsi am man, Daḡḡamāra Eḡe appon, Durvāṭi Ere appon, dhāḷaḷakacḡatṭa cḡaye unda, Prabhūḷat arṣa Gō undara puruse e, Bāḡe āroḷe, Biḷṭigā Eṇḡa Mūda

gere e, Lokāditya arasar, Śrī Ambā ācāryara, Śrī-Sarvā-Siddhī ācārī, Selṭige e, Śrī Gō mdatasar

9th Kiri Ingaḷada, Beḷi ūru, Rāmēṣṭara emba, Śuadhārī emba

u, which does not form the radical part of the word is met with in the following words<sup>30</sup>

8th arasan u ālu, elpadimar u, eydan u, kaḷḷ u, ēḷ u, kiḍisidōn u, Kūḍalūr-u, kūḷ u, kediputon u, koḷvon u, Dēvēndrar u, nell u, pārvar u, pull u, parvi u, bhaḷar u magaḷ u, mattal u, Muḷṭarasar u, Viḍottūr u Raviṭkṛamanāthan u, riṣiyar u, Rundi Vaccar u

9th Āyacannan u, kaḷḷ u, gāmundar u, Tamma gāvinnan u, Nāgarpāvirar u, Noḷambadoḍḍar u, Beḷiūr u, man u, Madengeṇṇar u, mahāsāmanṭar u, Māramayyan u

10 pātakan u bhaḷar u

### LONG AND SHORT CONSONANTS

In the following words long consonant is written after -r (It is not known whether it was pronounced as long)<sup>31</sup>

8th arDDakkaṇḍuga, ararGGe, idarKKe, idarGGonḍu, irKkuḷa, irPPattu, irB-Bara, irGGe, orMMattarGGe, orMMe, orVVaḷḷa, kolaṇavarJḷḷan, KiriTTannan, KūḍaūrPPaḍi, gāndharVVarGGe, JaltibhaḷarKKaḷa, orTTole, dētarGGe, dharMMA, NiriGGundada, riṣarKKaḷan, pannurVVar, pārVVan, pūrNNa, pūrVVācāram, PerGGunṇa PerVVaḷḷiṣṭāra, bhagarantarGGe, bhaḷārarGGe, MarDDūra, mūnūrVVarum, rāḷapurusa-MManegolḷi, VinitṭavararKKam, VirabhaḷarKKaḷ, SiṭpurusaṇahārḷarGGe, Śrī SarVVasiddhī sāṣurVVar, śulākarMMA sārGGālayakke, Siar-NNa gōṣṭi

9th AjḷaparVVara, irGGan, annurBBarum, arḷ Var, KṛṣṇabērNNōḷṭatapaḷhē kādōrGGe, Gaṇḍa PerMMāḍi, gaṭavarGGe, goṭavarKKaḷ, irTTam, dētarGGe dharMMA, NāgāpārVVaru, NāgārJḷḷanam, NiriGGundada, pūrVVar sṭhṭi, PerMManadī, priarTTisultu, brāhṇacarYYa, brāhṇanarKKaḷge, bhaḷararGGe, madhṇararTTi, maṇḍalikarKKaḷa, marDDanam, Vēḍarid-arKKaḷ, LōpāḍapārVVaru, śulākarMMA, Saṭṭarākya KonganararMMA, samarTTar, SarVVaṇḍi, sūrYYa, Sūmagrahana parVVaḍol

10th alimārGGasthar, abhārarNNiṣidam, arḷḍaḷarKKe, arasarGGe, arGGhiṣi, arCCiṣi, arTTḷam, ararGGe, arGGe, arPPar, āṣamudatapaYYanṭa, irN-NūrVVarum irDDa, irPPa, irPPattanāḷku, irKKumam, irVVare, irJḷḷi tam, upasarGGanḷolḷan, audārYYa, KarNNan, karVVina kiTTi, gāṇḍa mūrTTaṇḍam, gaṭVVarinda, CandārKKatāṇḍanḍan, tarKKam, irT-Thaḍol, tūrYYam, lōrPPa, dētarGGe, dharMMA, dhārāpārBBarakam naṭṭinararNNareyan, ruḍ NNayam, mṛMaḷale, naḷarPPin, nōrPPurarGGe, parṇaṣṇarGGam, pannurBBar, pannarMMattar, parBBaraḍol ParVVaḷa

<sup>30</sup> GOH pp. 120-33

<sup>31</sup> In Sanskrit inscriptions and Dictionaries this long consonant after r is found. This is due to Skt. Saṃpradāya writing

*rajan PallavesarKKaṣam, pravarTTise, pūrVVamarYYādeyo|, perGGade, perGGeregaḷin, PerMManaḍi, perVVidi, pogarTTege, bēPParan mallar G Ge, MaṇimarGGam, marTTYar, marYYade, māṇiyarGGam, Mārggasirama sada, MurTTage, MurTTi RaṭṭakandarPPam RājamārTTandam, Rāṣṭra kūḷāṇmayarKKaḷ, 1arTTisulam, vārDDhiyan Satyavakya KongunivarMMA, sāyirBBar, sāsirBBar, silararMMA sūrYYa seṭṭiyarGGe, haṇṇurVVaru*

The consonant is short after *r* in the following words

8th *KarBura, DurVṇita DevatarYa IrPaṭṭa, Nandi GundarGe, parVar, Boy gavar Mara mallarGe, MarDūra rājapuruṣarGe, 1arJilan*

9th *1rKe, pārVaru, pūrVa*

10th *AdityavarMarasar, ĀytavarMayyam, audārYa dharMasasanada Nāgavar Mayyam, negarTe, BarGura, MannevārTegara, marYāde, miḷḷDa*

Apparently there is a tendency for long consonants to become short as attested by the following instances

8th *adanvaliKe, ālayaKe, idaKe, ōḍiDa kannaCryum geYuttu, geYe Boṭica-Paya baḷiKe, muḍiPi*

9th *aPudu, aḷuTu, geYe, degulaKe, mahajanaKe, muḍiPidar*

10th *AyyaPadēvan, ĀcaPayyan, AyaNagarundan eseyuTu, gāṭarituTa, geYūḷ tam baḷiKe BaḷiGāmeya RuddaPayyan, varitisuTam*

## THE OCCURRENCE OF THE PHONEMES *p*, *r*, *v* AND *l* IN THE INSCRIPTIONS OF THE 8th, 9th AND 10th CENT A.D

### Phoneme *p*

"Uptill the end of the 9th cent A.D *p* is preserved. In the 10th cent forms with *h* in place of *p* begin to appear in all parts of the Kanarese area"<sup>32</sup>

*p* is met with in the following words<sup>33</sup>

8th *panam (hana), paṭṭu (hattu), padinaydu (hadinaydu), padinaru (hadi nāru) padinenṣum (hadinenṭu), paṇṇeraḍu (haṇṇeraḍu) paṇṇorbbaran (replaced by haṇṇandu jaṇarannu), paḷageyuḷ (haḷageḷalli), paruvan (haru vanu), pugūḷu (obsolete), puṇuse (huṇuse) pullu (hullu), puḷi (huli), periya (hiriya), pesar, (hesaru), pēṇige (hēṇige), ponnu (honnu), pola (hola), poḷalān (hoḷalāṇnu) puguttu (hogutta), puṭṭade (huṭṭade), peḷci (hecci) pokku (hokku), payda (hoyda), poṇamatṭu (hota horaṭu), pōḡi (hogi)*

<sup>32</sup> GOKI p. 2

In the 14th cent. *h* and *ḥ* are fully established in place of *p* initial or intervocalic. Initial *h* < *p* had already begun to disappear in the 13th cent A.D. and has now entirely disappeared in the uneducated vernacular pronunciation (GOKI, p. 5). It is yet to be investigated whether this is the case in all the local dialects. In the Badaga language this *h* still remains. But in the absence of dialect atlas for Kannaḍa, this survival of initial *h* is of no use in dating the advent of the Badagas in the Nilgiris (cf. M. B. EMENEAU The Vowels of the Badaga Language, *Lang* 15 1939 p. 43)

<sup>33</sup> *N* K. forms are given in the circular brackets

9th *padinenjaneya* (*hadinenjaneya*), *panneraḍuman* (*hannerāḍannu*), *paṇḍiga-lān* (*haṇḍigaḷannu*), *palaram* (*halaraṇnu*), *pāruvarumān*, (*hāruvaramu*), *Piṇṇarage* (*hiṇṇarage*), *ṇiṇṇiya* (*hiṇṇiya*), *ṇuṇṇiyan* (*hiṇṇiyanu*), *ṇuṇṇu* (*hiṇṇu*), *ṇeṇḍiran* (*hiṇḍiraṇnu*), *ṇeṇḍisal* (*heṇḍisalikke*), *ṇorago* (*horage*), *ṇola*, *ṇōda*, (*hōda*)

10th *panamam*, *paṭṭi* (*haṭṭi*), *paṭṭu*, *panneraḍu*, *paḷarum*, *pāḍarigeṇya* (*hāḍarigeṇya*), *pāruva* (*hāruva*), *pāruvarage* (*hāruvarige*), *ṇiṇṇiya*, *ṇuṇṇidan* (*hiṇṇidanu*), *ṇunname* (*hiṇṇuve*), *ṇeṇḍaram* (*hiṇḍiraṇnu*, *heṇḍaliyaraṇnu*), *ṇūda* (*hiṇṇu biṭṭa*), *ṇeṇḍage* (*heṇḍage*), *ṇesarim* (*hesariminda*), *ṇeḍore* (*heddore*), *ṇēṇiṇṇi* (*hēṇiṇṇi*), *ṇokkāṭaṇgam* (*hokkāṭaṇige*), *ṇogaṇṇe* (*hogaṇṇe*), *ṇon*, *ṇoyḍaṇige* (*hoyḍaṇige*), *ṇoragu*, *ṇogaṇṇaṭ* (*hogaṇṇalikke*), *ṇogaṇṇa* (*hogaṇṇu*), *ṇōda* (*hōda*)

*p* > *h* in the following two words

10th (931 AD) *hōḍuvōṇḡe* (< *pōḍuvōṇḡe*)  
*hanṇuvuvaru* (< *panṇuvuvaru*)

#### Phoneme *ɾ* \*

"*ɾ*- is maintained throughout the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th cent AD. In the 12th cent we find *ɾ* used for *ɾ*" <sup>34</sup>

*ɾ* is met with in the following words

8th *aru* (*āru*) *Āyalāra*, *īḍarā* (*īḍara*), *innāra* (*innāra*), *īṇḍu* (*īṇḍu*), *eragi* (*eragi*), *Eṇāṇārā*, *Eṇamman*, *eṇḍu*, *Eṇega*, *eṇṇallum* (*eṇṇallu*), *ēṇḍan* (*ēṇḍanu*), *Oṇṇegere*, *kikere*, *kere* (*kere*), *Taṇṇagereya*, *tuṇṇina* (*tuṇṇina*), *toṇṇaḍu*, *nirisaḍa* (*nirisaḍa*), *nilālārāde* (*nilālārāde*), *nāru* (*nāru*), *paṇṇagārara* (*paṇṇagārara*), *panneraḍarolage* (*hanṇeraḍarolage*), *Puṇṇigereya*, *ṇēṇige* (*heṇṇige*), *ṇoramaṇṇu* (*hōra hōraṇu*), *Boṇṇegereya*, *maṇṇuvakkadavara*, *maṇṇagārara* (*maṇṇagārara*), *mūru* (*mūru*), *Muḍagere* *mūvattara*, *moṇṇaḍe* (*moṇṇaḍe*), *Moṇṇasalāra*, *Seṇṇigere*, *seṇḍān* (*seṇḍānu*)

9th *Anṇigereyol*, *āru*, *īṇḍu*, *enṇu nāra* (*enṇunāra*) *ediri* (*ediri*), *Kiri Inṇaḷaḍa*, *keṇṇeya*, *Komṇagureyammam*, *tuṇṇuḷol* (*tuṇṇuḷolage*), *toradu* (*toreḍu*, *biṭṭu*), *tōri* (*tōri*), *nirisaḍar*, *mūrum*, *Puṇṇigereyṇ*, *ṇeḍḍoregareya*, *ṇorago* (*horage*), *Beṇṇagere* (*Beṇṇagēri*), *Maḍṇegereyaru*, *Muṇṇiyavadda*, *mumuru man*

10th *arṇṇaḍa* (*arṇṇaḍa*), *arṇṇar* (*arṇṇaḍar*), *arṇṇamḍan* (*arṇṇamḍan*), *āru*, *īṇṇuḷol* (*īṇṇuḷol*), *īṇḍu*, *īṇṇa-Kannaran*, *īṇṇuṇṇu* (*īṇṇuṇṇu*), *ēṇṇu*, *ēṇṇaṇṇe* (*teṇṇe*), *Eṇṇogayam*, *Eṇṇana*, *ēṇṇe* (*ēṇṇu*), *ēṇḍa* (*ēṇḍa*), *Kiriṇṇammam* *keṇṇe* (*keṇṇe*), *Koṇṇaligere*, *Gūṇṇigere* *Nāgam*, *ṇeṇṇegereṇṇu*, *taṇṇu* (*taṇṇu*), *tuṇṇu* (*tuṇṇu*), *tuṇṇu* (*obsolete*), *tōru*

<sup>34</sup> GOKI p 25

The difference in meaning in the words with *ɾ* and with *ɾ* in Old Kannada as attested by a large number of words in GOKI 23-4 goes to show that *ɾ* and *ɾ* were two distinct phonemes (and not phonemic variants) in Old Kannada even as alveolar *ɾ* and dental *ɾ* are two distinct phonemes in Tamil

It is not clear why L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar (JOR 10253 fn. 2) takes the view that in Old Kannada the phoneme *ɾ* appears to have been regarded as the variant of *ɾ* phoneme with a 'backward' point of articulation on the mouth roof

*gum* (lōruvadu), *neṛedu* (neredu), *paṛekāraṅge*, *pāruva* (hāruva), *Puṇige-  
reyoḷ*, *Pemṇeyuvina*, *peḷdaṛe*, *poṛagu*, *māṇṇyakaraṛ*, *māraḍiyum māṇṇlataṇṇi*,  
*miṇṇuguva* (miṇṇuguva), *miṇṇidaṇṇe* (miṇṇidaṇṇe), *munṇūru* (munṇūru),  
*Muṇṇumyam*, *mūṇu* (mūru), *mūvallaṛoḷagana* (mūvallaṛoḷagina), *sukha-  
darin*, *sere yum* (sere).

-*r* > *r* in the following instances <sup>33</sup>

8th. (750 A.D.)—*adara* < *adara*  
(751 A.D.)—*ippattā āraṇe* < *ippattā āraṇe*

9th (804 A.D.)—*araṇeya* < *araṇeya*  
(804 A.D.)—*paṛada* < *paṛada*  
(865 A.D.)—*Puṇigere* < *Puṇigere*  
(866 A.D.)—*munuruman* < *munuruman*  
(870 A.D.)—*eṇṇūra* < *eṇṇūra*  
(897 A.D.)—*neraḍivalu* < *neraḍivalu*

10th (965 A.D.)—*āru* < *aru*  
(971 A.D.)—*mūṇeneya* < *mūṇeneya*

Phoneme *v* <sup>34</sup>

8th. *v* is met with in the following words  
*ṇandu*, *varedon*, *ṇaḷike*, *ṇakkulul*, *Vāraṇasīyul*, *viṭṭar*, *vu*, *viḷdon*, *viḷdante*.

The following words have *b*- (< *v*-)

*baḍagāy*, *Baṇamāsi*, *bandu*, *baḷikke*, *baḷli*, *Baḷḷigamaya*, *Bāraṇasīyul*, *biḷḷa*,  
*biḷ*, *biḷda*, *biḷāḍu beḷasuva*, *beḷṇiya*, *Beḷalūrā*, *beḷe*

9th Words with *v*-  
*vandu*, *Vāraṇasīyul*, *viṭṭar*, *viḷda*

Words with *b*- (< *v*-)

*Baḷḷagere*, *bandu*, *bayalam*, *ballahage*, *baḷaḍiya*, *baḷikke*, *Bāraṇasīyul*, *biḷ-  
ṭom*, *biḷiṭ*, *bunṇapam*, *Biṇḍuḷi*, *biṇḍūm*, *biḷdu*, *Biḷiṭ*, *Beḷṇūru*, *beḷaduḷ*

10th. Words with *v*  
*ṇayasi*, *Vāraṇasīyul*, *viṭṭe*, *veḍṇam*

Words with *b*- (< *v*-)

*bannuṣaḷ*, *Baṇavāsi*, *bayalaḷu*, *baṇuṣakke*, *bannuṣam*, *baredan bareyul baḷaḍige*,  
*baḷike*, *baḷiyam*, *baḷli*, *Baḷḷigamaya*, *baḷasida*, *baḷikke*, *bayoḷ*, *bāviyuman*,  
*biḷḷa*, *biḷiṭ*, *Biḷōṇa*, *biḷuvudum*, *bunṇuṣuḷ* *biḷu*, *biḷada*, *beḷamgu*, *beḷiyu*,  
*maṇ*, *beḷgoḍe*, *beḷu*, *beḷadim*, *beṣam*, *beṇṇṇarān*

Forms with *b*- in place of *v* are met with in larger number in the 9th and 10th  
cent A.D.

8th. Words with *-v* or *vv*

*adanvaḷike*, *Aravaddagīyara*, *eḷṇadīnvaru*, *eḷvarā*, *pāruvan*, *Ponvuḷcada*,  
*sāsiṇṇar*

<sup>33</sup> There is no definite proof for the assumption that has been made here that *-r* > *r* ;  
for aught we know, *r*- might have been written for *-r*- by the scribes and hence it might  
have been only a scriptorial phenomenon

<sup>34</sup> GOKI pp 52 60 SMD 258

Words with *b* or *-bb-* (< *-v-* or *-vv-*)

*Arabaddagiyara, ırbbara, ɸannorbbaran, Parasēbyan, Ponbuɸcada*

9th Words with *-v-* or *-vv-*:

*oruvan, ɸāruvaruman, Saruvanandi bhoɸātar*

Words with *b-* or *bb* (< *v-* or *vv*)

*unbon, amurbbatum*

10th Words with *-v* or *-vv*

*ınnūruvatum, karuvina*

Words with *b* or *bb* (< *v* or *vv-*)

*abbe ınıbarum, Kalbappuvam, dhārāpūrbbakam, ɸannırbbar, ɸarbbaladoɸ*

Instances like *parvbarumam*, and *Sarubanandi devargge* found in the 9th cent AD show that the change of *v* to *-b-* was in a transitional stage at that period

*v* < *-p-*<sup>27</sup>

8th *ayVattu, ele-Vēṟge, kaVileyam, nāVattu, maɸtaVurā, RūVange, Sandhiḡāl-AjjaVurada, SivaVallyuman*

9th *ayVatteraɸu, KammaVun, kaVile, ɸaraVarıya, BeɸVola, mūVattu, ŚrīVura-da, SaraɸaVurada*

10th *ankaVanam, ayVattu, aruVanam, kaVile, ḡiɸVinđu, negarteVaɸedu, ɸoɸaVoɸaloɸ, bāViyuman, maɸeyaVol, māɸidaVol, mūVattu*

*-v* < *m*<sup>28</sup>:

9th *TammagāVunḡa, SingāVunḡana*

10th *AnuVam, ĀycagaVunḡa, ĀḡityavāraVāḡe, kavile yuVam, KalbappuVam, KurukṣētraVuVem, CāVunḡayyange, tonḡaVondu, ɸanneraduVan, PrayāḡeyuVam, BanarasyuVam, mahājanaVirımmuvıtarum*

### Phoneme *ɸ*

"*ɸ* remained unchanged during the 8th, and the 9th cent AD. But in the 10th cent.—about 930 AD—*ɸ* becomes *r* before consonants. About the year 930 AD words with *ɸ* in place of *l* appear. This indicates that *ɸ* > *r* and *ɸ* > *l* about the same time"<sup>29</sup>

*ɸ* is met with in the following words

8th *adanvaɸike (adāḡabaliḡa),<sup>30</sup> aɸida (aɸıda), aɸıdonā (aɸıḡavana), uɸıɸıda (uɸıḡıda), uɸıkaɸoɸba (uɸıkaɸoɸuva), eɸadu (eɸedu), eɸtu (eɸtu), eɸpattu (eppattu), eɸu (eɸu), kaɸam (obsolete) kuɸere, kuɸon (kūmıvanu), kuɸu (kūɸu), keɸagum (keɸagu), kēɸı (keɸı), nāɸgaḡıḡar (nāḡagaḡaru), nıɸasıdan*

<sup>27</sup> *ıḡḡıta-svaradın aɸıade*

*sada sahaja vyaḡjananḡaɸam ɸarada ɸa va-*

*rgada neḡeḡ akkumı va itam*

*ɸada-ıḡḡı y oɸ bahuɸa vıttıyım vakyā d oɸam*

SMD 67

See also SMD 258 KBB 31 KVV 12.

<sup>28</sup> SMD 263

<sup>29</sup> GOKI pp 61-2 This interesting phoneme *ɸ* is found, no doubt even in modern Tamil and Malayalam as well as in Badaga and Toḡḡa languages. This phoneme in the last mentioned dialect (Toḡḡa) is met with today as a development of other phonemes (cf. L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar Tamil I JORM 9140)

<sup>30</sup> N K forms are given in the text

(*niḷḷisidanu*), *Noḷamban*, *peḷci* (*heccī*), *Ponvuḷcada*, *polalān* (*hoḷalannu*), *Maltavurā*.

- 9th. *alida*, *ilda* (replaced by *kaṭṭa*), *uḷḷidu* (*uḷḷidu*), *eḷtu*, *Elḷunuseya*, *ēḷnūru* (*ēḷnūru*), *kalci* (replaced by *taḷedu*) *Kulala sungadol*, *Kelagana* (*kelagina*), *niḷḷisidom* (*niḷḷisidanu*), *Nalambādhurāja*, *peḷcisal* (*heccisalikke*)
- 10th. *agaḷḷisidam* (*agaḷḷisidanu*), *aḷida*, *ilda*, *ēḷaneyā* (*ēḷaneyā*), *elḷattara* (*eḷḷattara*), *kalci* *Kalḷappuvam*, *Kakambāla*, *kūlu*, *kelagaṇṇa*, *gaḷeyum* (*gaḷeyū*), *gaḷde* (*gaḷde*), *negale* (obsolete), *pogaḷa* (*hogaḷa*), *Muḷḷada*, *Samikaḷḷeyammanum*

*l* > *r* or *r* <sup>41</sup>

- 8th. (750 A.D.)—*erdanu* < *eḷḷdanu*  
(800 A.D.)—*nirḷḷida* < *niḷḷida* (?)  
(750 A.D.)—*erḷattum aydu* < *elḷattum aydu*
- 9th. (865 A.D.)—*nirḷḷidar* < *niḷḷidar* (?)
- 10th. (930 A.D.)—*arkarimdam* < *aḷkarimdam*  
(930 A.D.)—*nōḷḷpara* < *naḷpara* < *naḷpara*  
(930 A.D.)—*pogaḷḷe* < *pogaḷḷe*  
(964 A.D.)—*negarḷḷin* < *negalḷin*

*l* > *l*

- 8th. (750 A.D.)—*biḷadu* < *biḷadu*
- 9th. (865 A.D.)—*keḷdu* < *keḷdu*  
(874 A.D.)—*ēḷ* < *ēḷ*  
(897 A.D.)—*biḷisi* < *biḷisi*  
(898 A.D.)—*puḷu* < *puḷu*
- 10th. (930 A.D.)—*pogaḷal* < *pogaḷal*  
(992 A.D.)—*aḷḷimge* < *aḷḷimge*  
(992 A.D.)—*baḷikke* < *baḷikke*

# ASSIMILATION, METATHESIS, PROTHESIS HAPLOLOGY, SYNCOPE AND EPENTHESIS

## Assimilation

Assimilation has apparently taken place in the following words —

## 8th Progressive

*Baḷḷiggamaya* < *Valḷiggamaya* < *Valḷigrama*

## Regressive

<i>Aḷḷavamma</i>	Cf <i>Aḷḷavamma</i>
<i>aḷḷaguna</i>	, <i>aḷḷaguna</i>
<i>idaḷḷe</i>	, <i>idaḷḷe</i>
<i>ōḷḷiddar</i>	„ <i>ōḷḷiddar</i>
<i>imḷura</i>	, <i>imḷura</i>

<sup>41</sup> The same remarks made on p 15 above hold good here with regard to the change of *l* to *r* and of *l* to *l*

<i>ippattā</i>	<i>irpatta</i>
<i>omnānam</i>	„ <i>orinānam</i>
<i>Pemmadigalā</i>	„ <i>Pemmadigalā</i>
<i>bhattam</i>	„ <i>bhakta</i>
<i>Duggamara</i>	„ <i>Durgamāra</i>

9th *Progressive*

*binnapam* Cf *Vinnapam* < *vijñapam* < *vijñapanam*

*Regressive*

*idakke*

*ippattameya*

*Peddore*

Cf *Peldore*, *Pertore*

10th *Progressive*

*Ruddapayyan* Cf *Rudrapayyan*

*Regressive*

*adakke*

Cf *adarke*

*vannisuttu*

, *vannisuttu*

There is no assimilation in the following words during the period under discussion —

8th *erḍanu* (*edḍanu*)<sup>41</sup>, *erpattum* (*eppattu*), *ellu* (*ellu*), *elpattu* (*eppattu*), *armme* (*onime*), *pe[ci]* (*hecci*)

9th *ellu*, *irdu* (*iddu*)

10th *irdda* (*idḍa*), *elpattara* (*eppattara*), *urkku* (*ukku*), *geldan* (*geddanu*), *Murtlage* (*Mullage*)

*Metathesis*

8th *pannirchārasinum* < *pannirchāsiranum*  
*pruvibhallava* < *pruvivallabha*

10th *Baranāstyuvam* < *Baranāstyuvam*  
*kittimam* < *kittirimam*

*Prothesis*

8th *tondu* < *ondu*  
*ṛakṣiccidōn* < *ṛakṣiccidōn*<sup>42</sup>

10th *ombhamūra* < *ombhamūra*

*Haplology*

8th *Artagumarā* < *Anantagumarā*

<sup>41</sup> The N. K. forms which are obtained through the process of assimilation are given in these circular brackets.

<sup>42</sup> Cf Sk. *stṛi* > *itṛi* *itṛi* in Aśokan Inscriptions. M. A. MEHENDALE, A Comparative Grammar of Aśokan Inscriptions, *BUCRI* 33248. It is worth while to make a detailed investigation of many more such parallel phenomena presented by the language of the Aśokan Inscriptions.



Syncopation <sup>44</sup>8th *ıryal* < *ıryal*Epenthesis <sup>45</sup>8th *ayInurum* (cf *aynūr*), *devarIge* (cf *dēvarge*), *PaḍUmannan* (cf *Paḍman* *nam*), *ṣṛihIvi* (cf *ṣṛihvi*), *ṣṛiUvi* (cf *ṣṛihvi*)9th *AmōghavarIṣadevara* (cf *Amōghavarṣadeva*), *IndAranum* (cf *Indranum*), *ṢakavarIṣa* (cf *Ṣakavarṣa*), *Śṛṣṭipuruṣana* (cf *Śṛṣṭipuruṣana*)10th *AkalavarIṣadēvara* (cf *Akalavarṣadeva*), *IndAraṇa*, *GabhindAraṇ*, *Ṣakavar* *Iṣam*<sup>44</sup> SMD 275<sup>45</sup> *ııraḷam maḷıḷaḍa dadḷa a**kkarada modalg-a tvam ı tvam ı tvam um-akkum*

SMD 254

The appearance of the epenthetic vowel indicates the change in the pronunciation of these words.

KEŚIRAJA deals with this phenomenon which he calls *sithladıstıva* (or fleeting double consonant) in Sutras 36-4Q and sutras 59 and 60. From his treatment it seems that there was much confusion at his time with regard to the pronunciation of the words given in his list.

See GOKI pp 62 and 93 5

## II MORPHOLOGY

### NOUNS,

Nature of the stems found in the inscriptions —

#### I Substantives not analysable into root and suffix

- 7th (p 109)<sup>1</sup> *ameya*, *eḍeyān*, *pulla*
- 8th *ele* 'leaf', *puli* 'tiger', *pola* 'field', *mane* 'house'
- 9th *kal* 'stone', *tuppa* 'ghee', *lore* 'stream', *pola* 'field'
- 10th *amgaḍi* 'shop', *tuppa* 'ghee' *lōmṭa* 'garden', *teṛe* 'tax'

#### II Stems formed from verbal roots by the addition of one suffix

- 7th (p 109) *āḷge* 'rule', from *āḷ* to rule
- 8th *āḷke* 'rule', *āḷivu* 'destruction' from *āḷi-* to destroy
- 9th *kāpu* 'protector' from *ka(y)* to protect
- \* 10th *ēḷge* 'growth' from *ēḷ* to grow, *ariṭa* 'knowledge' from *ari-* to know

#### III Substantives from

##### (a) existing substantival stems —

- 7th (p 109) *akkaltana* from *okkal* 'thrashing' from *okku* 'to thrash'
- 8th *mudume* 'headmanship' from *midu* 'old age'
- 9th *pergghetana* from *perggaḍe* 'head chief'
- 10th *baḍatana* from *baḍa* 'poor, weak'

##### (b) adjective or attributive words —

- 7th (p 109) *nalla* (goodness) from *nal-* good
- 9th. *olpan* (good—noun) from *al* good
- 10th. *oḷpu* from *ol-* good, *belpu* (whiteness) from *beḷ* white.

#### IV. Substantives from the past and future declinable participles of verbs (with gender suffixes, if any)

- 7th. (p 109) *aḷidon*—he who destroys—from *aḷida* Dpp of *aḷi*—to ruin
- 8th. *aḷidon*, *koḷḷoḷ* (> *goḷḷoḷ*)—she who has given from *koḷḷa* Dpp of *koḷu*—to give,
- 9th. *aḷidon*
- 10th *aḷidon*

<sup>1</sup> Throughout the present thesis, for purposes of comparison a few illustrative forms found in the 6th and 7th cent A.D. as given in *GOKI* are cited. Page references to this book are given after 7th in circular brackets e.g 7th (p. 109) Whenever possible, an attempt has been made throughout the thesis at a comparative study of the condition of the Kannada language to be found in the 6th and 7th cent with that in the 8th, 9th and 10th cent as studied through the inscriptions. Thus will it is hoped enable the reader to understand the historical development of the Kannada language from the 6th to 10th cent A.D.

## V Substantives from Numerals

- 7th. (p 110) *elṭadimbarge*—to the 70 people  
*sasṛuvār*—one thousand people  
 8th *ṛbbara*—of two persons  
*mūvarā*—of three persons  
 9th. *oruvān*—one person  
*anurbbarum*—five hundred people  
 10th *panṇirbbar*—twelve people  
*ayvadambar*—fifty people

## Formation of stems from Skt LWS ·

## I Words borrowed from Skt without any change

- 7th (p 110) *kulam*, *janam*  
 8th *dharmanam*, *rājyam*  
 9th *kālam*, *puṇyam*  
 10th *anilyam*, *adhikam*

## II Words borrowed from Skt. with modifications

- 7th (p 110) *ācarī*, *nisidhage*  
 8th *komāla*, *Tribhuvanacārī*, *gōsane*  
 9th *gōṣṭi*, *sāmiyu*  
 10th. *puṇname*, *mēkhaḷe*, *seṭṭi*,

III Skt. words in fem. gender, ending in *ā*, are taken in Kannada with *e* for *a* :

- 7th (p 110); *bāle* for *bālā*  
 8th *daye* from *daya*, *dikṣe* from *dīksā*, *vasudhe* from *vasudhā*  
 9th *Tungabhadre* from *Tungabhadrā*, *dise* from *dīśā*  
 10th *mekhaḷe* from *mēkhaḷa*, *pūje* from *pūjā*, *vidye* from *vidyā*

IV Skt. -*vat* ( *vant* ) stems are borrowed with the strong form *vant*

- 7th. (p 110) *lakṣanavantar*  
 8th. *Devacārya bhagavanṭarḡge*

## GENDER

The gender of Old Kannaḍa generally seems to agree with the natural sex differentiations except in the case of animals which are brought under the neuter gender, perhaps due to an obsessed view that the animals have not the power of ratiocination. In the light of this fact the sweeping generalization that "in all the Dravidian languages gender follows sex" <sup>2</sup> can not be tenable

<sup>2</sup> See p 5 above

<sup>3</sup> K V SUBBAYYA, 'A Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages' IA 40 184  
 In this connection it may be pointed out that the assumption that gender follows sex in the PIE in its oldest phase at any rate, is questioned by competent scholars. Cf "That the IG feminine in its original phase, inaccessible to us now, was actually the grammatical expression of the female sex as such is anything but certain and careful consideration of the data known to us demonstrates that such an assumption is not very likely to be valid. The fact that, judging from the evidence of gender motion and myth, the

## Masc.

- 7th (p 111) *arasan, aṣṭan, kādon*  
 8th *keṣaya, kondon, sandon*  
 9th *ahdon, magan*  
 10th *tamma, pergaḍe*

## Fem

- 7th  
 8th *magaḷu, sūḷe*  
 9th *magaḷ*

## Neut

- 7th (p 111) *ekkaltona, pavu, pulu*  
 8th *eḷtu, nela, pola*  
 9th *eḷtu, pola mannu.*  
 10th *tōmṭa, tuppa*

The following gender—(and number—) distinguishing suffixes are used in the case of (masc.) nom sg of *-a* stems.<sup>4</sup>

- 7th (p 118) *an, -am, -am,<sup>5</sup> -an, am*  
 8th *-an, -am, am, -ēn, on, -ōm,<sup>6</sup> om, am*  
 9th *-an, an-u, am, -am, -ōn, -on, ata, ātam<sup>6</sup>*  
 10th *-an, -am, am, -om, -āta, -ātam*

It is very remarkable that these gender distinguishing suffixes are found only in the case of *-a* stems, whereas stems ending in *-i*, *u* and *-e* have no suffix or termination in the nom sg.<sup>7</sup>

(a) Stems without any suffix or termination

## Masc

- 7th (p 111) *Allagunda, aṣṭya, maga*  
 8th *āḷu, Eṣega, keṣaya*  
 9th *Cidārna, Būtarasa, maga*  
 10th *oḍeya, tamma*

## Fem

- 7th (p 111) *tapaccale*  
 8th *sūḷe*  
 9th *magaḷ*  
 10th

feminine was already associated with the female sex in the IG mother language allows no conclusion to be drawn regarding its original value.—C. C. UHLENBECK, *The Indo-Germanic Mother Language and Mother Tribes Complex* *JA* 39.3.388

<sup>4</sup> See fn 61 below

<sup>5</sup> Though *-am* and *am* are given here as two suffixes they are, in fact, one *-am* denotes the use of *anustāra* whereas *-am* denotes the use of the consonant.

<sup>6</sup> *-āta* and *-ātam* are personal pronouns (masc. hon 3 sg.) used here as gender suffixes. See under *-āta* in the section on Personal Pronouns

<sup>7</sup> *GOKI*, pp. 111 and 118.

*Neut*

- 7th (p 111) *ittodu, oltu, keṛe*  
 8th. *nādu, nela*  
 9th. *eḷtu, toṛe, puḷu*  
 10th. *amgaḍi, tōmṭa, bittu*

(b) Stems with gender suffix \*

*Masc*

- 7th. (p 111) *arasan, alivon*  
 8th. *magan, magam, alivon, ahiṭm, alivon, añjadon, oḍḍuvon, keḍṭipuvonu*  
 9th *magan, Kupṭēyan, magam, ahiḍon, ahiḍon aliḍāta, Aycanṭanuu*  
 10th *Pampayyan, magan, magam, Maruḷayyam, seḷevon, tappiḍāta*

*Fem*

- 7th no examples  
 8th *iḍoḷ, koḷḷaḷ*

*Neut*

- 7th (p 111) *uḷigan, okkaltanam*  
 8th *sāḷam, paṇam*  
 9th *bayaḷam, māram*  
 10th *naḍukam, paṇanu, pempam, badditanam*

Suffixes *i* and *a* were used to form feminines

- 7th (p 112) *Jambunāygiṛ, sūṣṭṭiyar*  
 8th *arasi, Araḷṭiṭi, prānavallabhe, mahāḍēvi*  
 9th  
 10th *mahāḍēvi*

*Lws*

Loan words are treated as Native words in adding the gender suffixes

The word *mahajana* is used as Neut \*

- 7th (p 112) *mahājanakke*  
 9th *mahajanam*

(a) Stem without suffix

*Masc*

- 7th (p 113) *ācaryya, Gunakṛiti*  
 8th *Kuntācāryya, kumara, Mahāprabhu, sūṭradhāri*  
 9th. *Māra satya, Gonatha Svadhāri*  
 10th *Amōghavarṣadēva, gāmunda, Satyavākya*

*Fem*

- 7th (p 113) *tapaccale*  
 8th *prānavallabhe, mahāḍēvi*  
 10th *uruvare, mahāḍēvi*

\* For detailed examples with all the gender suffixes see under *Nominative Case*  
 \* *maḷi a*

*janam mahā cchaddam ire naḷumsakam akkum*

*Neut*

- 9th (p 113) *msidhige, pāda*  
 8th *kavile, maryyāde*  
 9th *varsa, ślākarmma*  
 10th *ambōdhi, pūje, sthiti*

(b) Stem with suffix

*Masc*

- 7th (p 113) *andhan, Kucēlam, pālisidom*  
 8th *Kulatīlakan dharegisani, Śrīballaham, Śrī Dōram, irakṣiccidōn, Singam*  
 9th *Indaran, iṣṭan, duṣṣan, Nāgārjunam, paramēśvaram*  
 10th *Ajasutan, Kanneran, Pramukham, Indram*

*Fem*

- 8th *Kanci abbe*  
 9th *Kal abbe*  
 10th *Nāgyabbe*

*Neut*

- 7th (p 113) *ayuṣyam, kulani*  
 8th *padam, divasam*  
 9th *phalam, varṣam, pāpam*  
 10th *amtyam, adlukam, phalam*

In a form like *Permmānaḍi* (9th.) though the last constituent is obviously *neuter*, the whole compound form is *masc*<sup>10</sup>

## NUMBER

Kannāḍa has only two numbers—*sg* and *pl*. The singular may be either the stem itself or the stem with the gender suffix (which denotes number also) or the stem with the case-termination added to it. There is no difference between *NWs* and *LWs* in the formation of the plural. In the case of *masc.* and *fem.* honorific plural is very commonly used.

The suffixes for the *pl* are

- 7th. (p 115) *-ār, ar, -gaḥ*  
 8th *-ār, -ar, -dir, -vir, -gaḥ*  
 9th *-ār* (only in one instance), *-ar, -gaḥ, -ar-kkaḥ*  
 10th *-ar, -gaḥ, -ar kkaḥ*

*-ār, ar, -gaḥ* and *-ankkaḥ* are the suffixes used with *masc.* and *fem.* stems while (only) *-gaḥ* is the suffix for the *neut.* stems. *Masc.* stems in *i, u, e* and *fem.* stems in *-e* and consonantal stems in *-i* take *gaḥ* in these inscriptions.<sup>11</sup>

If the assumption that *-ār* is more ancient than *-ar*<sup>12</sup> is tenable, then a confirmation of this assumption is found in the fact that in the inscriptions studied here, while

<sup>10</sup> GOKI, p. 113

<sup>11</sup> GOKI pp. 114 116 KBB 40 42 SMD 102

<sup>12</sup> GOKI p. 115.

forms with both *-ār* and *ar* are met with in the 8th cent A D, we generally meet with forms with *ar* in the 9th, and when we come to the 10th cent A D, we have not a single form with *ār* but only with *ar*<sup>13</sup>

(a) Simple stem in the sg <sup>14</sup>

*Masc*

NW

7th (p 114)	<i>Allagunda, aḥya, maga</i>
8th.	<i>Eṇega, maga, Kannaci, Kongani, āḷu, Palīpaṇe</i>
9th	<i>Būlarasa, maga, Ganga Permmādi kōpu</i>
10th	<i>oḍeya, tamma, Permmādi, Perḡgade</i>

LW

7th (p 114)	<i>Baṣanlakumāra, Gunakirtti, Canlaṣṣināmadhēyaprabhu</i>
8th	<i>Kuntacārya, Jagatunga, Ranadhāri, sūtradhāri, mahaprabhu, Ranarīkramanu</i>
9th	<i>Indara, paramēśvara, sarvavādhikāri, Śūradhāri, gāmunḍa samīyu</i>
10th	<i>Amōghavarṣadeva, Atri, Cuntāman</i>

*Fem*

NW

8th	<i>arasi, Baḍi poḍḍi, magaḷu, sūle</i>
-----	--

LW

8th	<i>mahādēvi</i>
10th	<i>pīṇavallabhe, mahādēvi</i>

*Neut*

NW

7th (p 114)	<i>okkallana, paḷi puḷu</i>
8th	<i>nela, pola, kaḷani, paḷi, eltu, nellu, ele, mane</i>
9th	<i>perḡghcēṭana pola, Bagerāḍi, Sindaradi, eltu, kallu, puḷu, loṇe, mane</i>
10th	<i>tuppa, lōmṣa, amgaḍi, gṛi, paḷi, uppu, beḍamgu, galde, lere, beḷgode</i>

LW

7th (p 114)	<i>pūḷi, nīśdhige</i>
8th	<i>sunka bhūmi, sīme</i>
9th	<i>sīlākarmma, pūṇa sthūti, Citrabhānu amāse, śilā lekhe</i>
10th	<i>Kṛōdhana, Citra agni kurtti, ōje, dhare</i>

<sup>13</sup> It is possible that the enunciation of this view, if tenable, may lead one to make a wider generalization that there has been a continuous movement from complex to simple structure in the evolution of the Kannada language, the generalization which will be discussed at some length in relation to similar other phenomena in the concluding part of the thesis

<sup>14</sup> For detailed examples see under *Nominative Case*





9th.

*varṣaṁ, kulakṣayam*

10th.

*paṇaṁ  
baḍḍaṇam**daḍḍaṇ, kulam.*

## PLURAL :

-ār

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*aminditār*

8th.

*aḷivār, sandār*

....

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*Rājñimatigantiyār*

9th.

....

*Mahādēviyār*

-ar (suffix)

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

*arasar**āmikōltamār*

8th.

*keḷeyar**yuvārājar*

9th.

*Baḷlavarasar**bhaṣarar*

10th.

*Tailaparasar**anēkar, goravar*

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*Siṣṭiyar*

8th.

*sāḷeyar**Dēvagāṇikkēyar*

9th.

....

*Mahādēviyar*

10th.

....

*Vallabheyar*-gaḷ suffixed to stems in -i, -u and -e :<sup>15</sup>

-i stems :

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*bhāgigaḷ*

8th.

....

*dēśādhipatigaḷ*

9th.

....

*upakārigaḷ*

10th.

....

*udārigaḷ*

Fem.

-e stems :

7th. (p. 116)

....

*-avvegaḷ, -abbegaḷ*

8th.

....

....

9th.

....

*abbegaḷ*

10th.

....

*Nāgiyabbegaḷ*

-i stems :

8th.

*Kucipoṭigaḷ, Vināpoṭigaḷ*

Neut.

7th. (p. 116)

....

*Vidyullatēgaḷ**vratagaḷ*

(b) Stems with gender suffix .

Masc

	NW	LW
-an		
7th. (p 115)	<i>arasan</i>	<i>-pālakan</i>
8th	<i>magān</i>	<i>pālakan</i>
9th	<i>magān</i>	<i>iṣṭan</i>
10th	<i>magān</i>	<i>Ajasulan</i>
-am, am		
7th (p 115)		<i>Kucēlam</i>
8th	<i>magam</i>	<i>Śrī ballaham</i>
9th	<i>magam</i>	<i>manōharam</i>
10th	<i>magam</i>	<i>Ajītam</i>
on		
7th (p 115)	<i>alivon</i>	
8th	<i>alivon, aṣṭadon</i>	....
9th	<i>alidom</i>	
om		
7th (p 115)	<i>alidom</i>	<i>pālisisdom</i>
8th	<i>andom, aṣṭom</i>	
10th	<i>alidom, seḷevom</i>	
-ōm		
8th	<i>aṣṭōm</i>	~
-ōn		
8th	<i>alivōn</i>	<i>vrakṣiccidōn</i>
9th	<i>aṣṭōn</i>	
āta, ālam		
	NW	LW
9th	<i>āḷdāta</i>	
	<i>ballātam</i>	
10th	<i>tappidāta</i>	
	<i>ballatam</i>	

Fem

-oḷ, -abbe		
8th.	<i>iḷdoḷ, koḷḷoḷ</i>	<i>Kancī abbe</i>
9th.		<i>Kāḷ abbe</i>
10th	..	<i>Naran abbe</i>

Neut

-am, am		
7th (p 115)	<i>okkaltanam</i>	<i>kulam, dēham</i>
8th.	<i>joḷam, paṇam, sālam</i>	<i>ācāram, mōnam</i>

9th.

*varṣaṇi, kulakṣayam*

10th.

*paṇaṇi  
baḍaṭaṇam**daṇḍaṇi, kuḷam.*

PLURAL :

·ār

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*aninditār*

8th.

*aḷivār, sandār*

....

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*Rājīmatigantiyār*

9th.

....

*Mahādēviyār*

·ar. (suffix)

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

*arasar**āmikōṭṭamar*

8th.

*keḷeyar**yuvārājar*

9th.

*Ḥallavārasar**bhaḷasar*

10th.

*Taḷaparasar**anēkar, garavar*

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*Siṣṭitiyar*

8th.

*sūḷeyar**Dēvagāṇikkēyar*

9th.

....

*Mahādēviyar*

10th.

....

*Vaḷlabheyar*-gaḷ suffixed to stems in -i, -u and -e :<sup>10</sup>

·i stems :

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*bhāgigaḷ*

8th.

....

*dēśādhipatigaḷ*

9th.

....

*upakārigaḷ*

10th.

....

*udārigaḷ*

Fem.

·e stems :

7th. (p. 116)

....

*-avvegaḷ, -abbegaḷ*

8th.

....

....

9th.

....

*abbegaḷ*

10th.

....

*Nāgiyabbegaḷ*

·i stems :

8th.

*Kucipotiḡaḷ, Vināpotiḡaḷ*

Neut.

7th. (p. 116)

....

*Vidyullategaḷ**vratagaḷ*<sup>10</sup> See p. 24.

	8th	<i>kaḷgaḷ</i>	<i>apparaḍhamgaḷ</i>
	9th.		<i>rājastavitaṃgaḷ</i>
	10th		<i>saṃśatsaraṃgaḷ</i>
	<i>dir</i> (suffix) <sup>16</sup>		
<i>Masc</i>		NW	LW
	8th	<i>makandir</i> <i>magandir</i>	
<i>Fem</i>			
	8th	<i>magaldir</i>	
	<i>-vir</i> (suffix)		
	8th	<i>tāyvir</i>	
	<i>arkkaḷ</i> (double plu suffix) <sup>17</sup>		
	9th		<i>goravarkaḷ</i> <i>iṭṭa vidarkaḷ</i>
	10th		<i>Rāṣṭrakūḷāṃ ayarkaḷ</i>

HONORIFIC PLURAL <sup>18</sup>

<i>Masc</i>			
	7th (p 116)	<i>arasar</i>	<i>mahārājar</i>
	8th.	<i>arasar,</i> <i>magandir</i>	<i>Vijayadīyar,</i> <i>yuvārājar</i>
	9th	<i>Būtarasar</i>	<i>Mōm goravar</i>
	10th	<i>Tailaparasar</i>	<i>Āhavamalladevar</i>
<i>Fem</i>			
	7th (p 116)		<i>Śiṣṭīyar</i>
	8th	<i>sūḷeyar, magaldir,</i> <i>mudutāyvir, Kucipoḷḷigaḷ</i>	<i>Lōkamahādevīyar</i>
	9th.		<i>Gāmundabbegaḷ</i>
	10th.		<i>Nāgīyabbegaḷ,</i> <i>Rēṭaladēṭīyar</i>

## DECLENSION

Stems ending in *-a*, *-i*, *-u* and *e* as well as stems ending in consonants are met with in the inscriptions studied and for all genders there is, of course, only one declension <sup>19</sup>

*The Nominative Case*

The nom. sg. in all the three genders does not possess any case-termination. The

<sup>16</sup> *mikk-ā stī pūḷ-ḷiṅgaḍo*

*[-akkum ir-ar-dir ir endu lokāktigaḷo]* SVD 97 Cf also KBB 42, KVV 18

<sup>17</sup> *ṭakalam peṭai aṭol-aruvu*  
*ge kaḷ āgamam*

SVD 101

<sup>18</sup> See p 24

<sup>19</sup> GOAI pp. 116-7

stem itself or the stem with gender suffix forms the nom sg.<sup>20</sup> In modern scientific linguistics the nominative case here will be said to possess *morpheme zero*.<sup>21</sup> The nom pl is formed with the suffixes *ar ar gaḷ arkaḷ dīr* and *ir*.<sup>22</sup>

(a) The stem as the nom sg

*a stems*

*Masc*

NW<sup>23</sup>

- 7th. (p 117) *Allagunda aḷiya*  
 8th *arasa Erega odeya<sup>24</sup> keleya Paṇḍappa Baṇḍappa Baḍavoja Biḷḷiga Eḷega Maḍappaṇṇa Muṭṭarasa Simavallarasa*  
 9th *AnḍugaRaṭṭiyanna Koṇḍavaya Nimbiccara Baṇṇa ayya Butarasa maga Maṣigara Cidanna*  
 10th *Edataycayya odeya Kammarasa, Kogaḷivarayya Caḷḷayya tamma*

LW

- 7th (p 117) *Kamara Basanta Kumara bhaḷaraka*  
 8th. *Ajṇavamma Aṅgara-Siṅga Kuṇṭacarya Kumara Guṇasagara Jaga tūṅga Prabhūtarasa pṛitūṇi bhallava bhattaraka bhaḷḷata Rana raḷoka Rama Lokaditya Svāmara Śrīpuruṣa Śrī Kama Śrīpuruṣa maharaja*  
 9th *Indara Kuṭṭhivammo raja paramesvara Nagaṇṇmayya Nolaṇḍadhī raja paramesvara bhattaraka Biḷḷiga-Gonaḷha Mara-Satya Satyaṇḍa kya Konguṇa varma dharṇa maharajadhīrāja saṇṇanna*

<sup>20</sup> See p 22 Cf KBB 74 *lingaṭṭavacanānatre prathama*

<sup>21</sup> VENDRYES *Language* (English Translation) p 78 Cf also O JESPERSEN *Analytic Syntax* London p 106

<sup>22</sup> See p 24

<sup>23</sup> Sometimes a compound word consists of both NW and LW (which is generally treated here as NW) and sometimes it is difficult to know whether a word is NW or LW. The distinctions made here with regard to NW and LW are however tentative.

<sup>24</sup> Tam. *uḷaiya* (8th) adj pt who owns

*uḷai* ptp in the possession of

*uḷan* ptp with —A P

An attempt at a chronological study of linguistic facts within Kannada and Tamil of the 7th to 10th cent AD is indicated from here onwards in order to facilitate the comparison of synchronic elements of the two important cognate members (viz Kannada and Tamil) of the Dravidian family. This is in consonance with the new methodology in linguistic science inaugurated by KURYLOWICZ (*Origins de la formation des Noms en Indo-européennes* Paris, 1935) and E. BENVENISTE (*Etudes Indo-européennes*). See also S. M. KATRE ABORI 20277 and C. R. SANKARAN ABORI 21240. Here the Tamil forms are given from inscriptions only for the 7th and 8th cent AD (while the Kannada forms are given from the 8th-10th cent AD) as are available from the unpublished work *A Study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th centuries AD* by Kanapathu PILLAI. This work is a thesis submitted to and approved by the University of London for the Ph.D. Degree in 1935. The short form K.P. is used after the instances for the reference to this work while the ordinal in the circular brackets indicates the century. The adj. pt. and the post position given in the Tamil examples above illustrate the concept of *morphoseme* a linguistic unit standing at the intersecting point where form and notion meet. (Vide O. JESPERSEN *Analytic Syntax* p 108)

- 10th *Akālavarīṣadēva amarēśvara, Amōghaīrṣadēva, Kaliyuga-Rāva, Kuva*  
*[ala purai arēśvara, gāmunda, Caṭṭayya-dēva, jagadēka Vira Tailapa-*  
*dharmma-mahārājādhirāja, Nīlayavarṣadēva, Nolamba kulāntaka dēva*  
*pṛthiṭṭalabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara, paramabhāṭṭāraka, Pal-*  
*lava mahāmandalika, mahāsāmanṭa Rēvadāsa Vira Nātāyana, Viśōl-*  
*tora, Satyavākhya Koṅṅunivarmma, Satyāśrayakula tīlaka*

## Neut

## NW

- 8th *kuṭa*<sup>23</sup> *Caṃma, nela*<sup>24</sup> *pola*<sup>25</sup> *valla*<sup>26</sup>  
 9th. *Kunda, pola*  
 10th. *tuppa*<sup>27</sup> *tōmṣa*<sup>28</sup>

## LW

- 7th. (p 117) *dēgula*  
 8th *dharmma, nagara pūrnna, bhanda, bhimba, vijayaśvara, śilākarmma,*  
*sunka surālaya*  
 9th. *Kāsyapa gōtra, Naṭa, phala, Ramēśvara varṣa, Saka kāla, samvatsara,*  
*śilākarmma*  
 10th. *agrahārama, Ādityaūdra iṣṭaprabhāva, Isvara, Krōdhana Citra, danda,*  
*Nahdana Pauṣyamāsa bahula, phala batta, Bhādrapada mahānakhara,*  
*Yuva rājamāna līkhita, Vikrama, Vikṛta Vibhava Vaiśākha-suddha*  
*śāsana śauca, Sakalarṣa, samvatsara, śilākarmma, Sukravāra, sūryya*  
*grahana*

## NW

## -s stems

- 8th. *Kannaci, Kōngani*  
 9th *Gaṅga Permmādi*  
 10th. *Permmanaḍi*

## LW

- 7th (p 117) *Akṣayakīrtti, Pallai ācāri*  
 8th. *kalī Kānti Kēsari, Pāṇḍi seṭṭi, Ranadhāri, Sarīrasiddhi ācāri, sāksi*  
*sūtradhāri, Sitaruna gōṣāsi*  
 9th *akhaṇḍila brahmācāri, gōṣṭi, Dēvāli, sarīrādhihāri, Sūradhāri*  
 10th *Ajāramma seṭṭi, Aṭṭi, Aṭṭa seṭṭi, guṇāgrami Cintāmani, daṇḍādhipati*  
*pōda padm nṇaṭṭi bud[dh]y āṭṭi, mahāsāmanṭ adhipati, Saṭi, sakti*

<sup>23</sup> Tam *kuṭi* (7th) —s.n. 'a measure of land equal to 576 ft.' K.P.

<sup>24</sup> Tam *nilam* (7th, 8th) —s.n. 'land', also nil (8th.) —v b 'to stand' K.P.

<sup>25</sup> Tam *ṭulam* (8th.) —s.n. 'field', also *Pulamakaḥ* (8th.) —'Goddess of the Earth' K.P.

<sup>26</sup> Tam *vaṭe* (7th.) —s.n. 'tank' K.P.

<sup>27</sup> Tam *tutta* (8th.) —'he had enjoyed' from v b *tuy* 'to enjoy' K.P.

<sup>28</sup> Tam *tōṇṭu* (7th, 8th.) —v b 'dig' K.P.

## NW

## Fem

8th *arası, Bağı poğdı*

## LW

8th *mahādēvi*10th *mahādēvi*

## NW

## Neut

7th (p 118) *gēli, paḷi*<sup>31</sup>8th. *aḡi*,<sup>32</sup> *am*,<sup>33</sup> *Āgaḷi, Āsandi kaḷam*,<sup>34</sup> *Kuḡalūrppādi, puli*<sup>35</sup>9th *Bāgevaḡi, Sindavaḡi*,10th *amgaḡi, keyi*,<sup>36</sup> *giḷi, guḡi*,<sup>37</sup> *pāḷti, Banavāsi, biḷḷi, vajjanu*

## LW

7th. (p 118) *pūti, bhūmi*8th *dattti, phala-prāpti, baḷḷi, bhūmi*9th. *dattti, pīrva-sṭhiti, Pramathi, Bīrōḡḡi, brahmēti, madhyavarṭti, rājyā bhi vṛddhi, śanābhi vṛddhi*10th *Agni, anī(dhi)gati, ambōdhi, āhāra dhanu, ēkadasi, kirtti, kṣānti, gabhī rōddānu, Dumdubhi, pañcamu, Prajāpati, baḷḷi, bārasu, brahmāti, mahō dadhi, mūrtti, Raktakṣi, vamsāvaḷi, vaḷḷi, Vikāsi vṛṭti, samkranti, sam-gati, sampāḷti, stuti, sthiti, Hēmaḷambi*

-u stems.

## NW

## Masc

9th *kaḡu*

## LW.

7th (p 118) *Caritaśrīnāmādhēyaprabhu*8th *Karṇipu, mahāprabhu*.

## Neut

## NW

7th (p 118) *ittodu, oḷtu, puḷu*8th *eḷtu*<sup>38</sup>9th *eḷtu, puḷu, Bāsurikoḡu*<sup>31</sup> Tam. *paḷipṇu* (8th.)—vbl noun 'fault' K P<sup>32</sup> Tam. *aḡi* (8th.)—s.n. 'foot' K. P<sup>33</sup> Tam. *am* (8th.)—v.b. adorn' K P<sup>34</sup> Tam. *kaḷam* (8th.)—s.n. pl. 'paddy fields' K P<sup>35</sup> Tam. *puli* (8th.)—s.n. 'tiger' K P<sup>36</sup> Tam. *keyi* (7th.)—s.n. 'hand' K P<sup>37</sup> Tam. *kuḡi* (8th.)—s.n. pl. 'the houses (of the ryots)'. K P<sup>38</sup> Tam. *erutu* (8th.)—s.n. 'ox' K. P

10th. Ak  
12

NW.

... nel-l-u,<sup>52</sup> pugil-u,<sup>53</sup> pul-l-u,<sup>54</sup> pon-n-u, matal-l-u, Vidal-

... men-n-u<sup>55</sup>

Neut

LW.

...  
...-y-u.

... suffices of -a stems (masc nam sg.).<sup>51</sup>

(p. 118) -an, an, -am, -on, -am.

-an, -an, -am, -on, -on, -am, -am, -om

-an, -an-u, -an, -am, -on, -on, -ata, -atan

10th. -an, -an, -am, -om, -ata, -atan

From the above, it can be easily seen that the gender-suffixes in all the centuries are essentially the same. In the 9th and 10th cent. A.D. we meet with the suffixes -an and -atan (the pron. 3 sg masc. hon.) for the first time.

The suffixes -on, -on, -om, and -om function as the declinable (relative) participles of verbs used as adjectives.

The frequency of occurrence of the suffixes -on, -am, -on, and -om is less in the 9th cent. A.D. than in the 8th. All these suffixes disappear in the 10th cent. A.D. except -om. It is possible that -on and -om have come from -on and -am and the problem can here be paralleled to the problem of -ar < ar which has been discussed above.<sup>52</sup>

Masc.

NW.

-an :

7th (p. 119) arasan,<sup>53</sup> Allagundan

8th. Anyanavaligan, Examman, A.

Kulamuddan, Gundan, Cattam,

Puley, Pesarajjan, mage

9th oruv, Kidalegadhi,

10th Acap, Pampayya

yann

Kirtlavian

Padun

Rattir

an,

<sup>51</sup> (Tam. nāṭu (8th)

<sup>52</sup> Tam. nel, neli (8th)

<sup>53</sup> Tam. pukar (8th)

<sup>54</sup> Tam. pullu (8th)

<sup>55</sup> Tam. man (8th)

<sup>56</sup> See p. 22.

<sup>57</sup> See infra, pp. 24-25.

5 and 6. However, the above

<sup>58</sup> Tam. aracan (7th.)

<sup>59</sup> Tam. makay (7th. 8th.)

K.P.  
K. P.



## LW.

- 7th. (p 119) *Gunasaṅgarādviṣṭiyanāmadheyan, mahādēvan* .
- 8th *Indabaltiyātan, Kambayyan, Kalballahan, Kayavamsādhayan, Kāma-kōḍan, Kulatilakan, gāman, gāmundan, Govindara Vallahan, Citravāhanan, Jayamitrān, Dharmmanāygan, Nāgakumārān, Nāgan, Nāgamman, pañca mahapātaka samyuktan, Parasē byan, parāyanan, Pāndyan, paramēśvarādhirajarajan, Pūḍamahān, Pythvīsāgaran, sādūprīyan, Bhanudāsan, bhāṣṭan, Bhīṣman, bhīṣṭyan, Manujāgaran, Ranasāgaran, varṣtan, vikraman, Vijayādhityan, Vaiṣikan, Satyavākyan, sampannan, sēṇīyan, Śrīpurusa mahārajan, śūdrakan, Somavamsōdbhavan, Svēlavāhan*
- 9th *Indaran, iṣtan, jai āśrayan, duṣṭan, Nāgadēvan, Nāgadhōtan, pañca maha pātakan, pātakan, Baladēvan, bhamjanan, Mangatōranan, sampannan*
- 10th *Antakarājan, Ajasutan, Abjasambhavan, Abjavāhanan, abhivandita-pādan, Ayyapadēvan, Āycaṇagāvundān, Indaran, uttarāngan, Kannarān, Kambhayyan, Karnnan, Kumudasahayan, Gabhīndaran, Gōyindara ballahan, Cāḷukya Rāman, Jayaduttarāngan, tanayan, Dantigan, Daytan, Dēvan, Dēvayyan, Nahusan, Nripatungan, patākan, pātakaṇ, Purūṭavan, Ponnaravagāvundān, praplan, Budhanvajai, brahmatkāran, mahābalai, maharajayyan, mahārajadhīrājan, mahāsāmantan, Yayātibhūbhujan, Viśōttara vidita dharādetan, sampannan, sunghan, sthāpitan*

am

## NW

- 9th *Kanullam*

## LW

- 7th (p 119) *kucelam*
- 9th *Gōleyabhaṭṭam, Ravikayyam*
- 10th *alibhumbhukam, Koṇḍilya gōtrōnnalam, pramukham, Panca mahā pātakan*

-am :

## NW.

- 8th *Dombara Kādavam, magan*
- 9th *alid un[ā]vam, Eṇeyanmam, Kulappaya[m], gaṇḍan, Kommagure-yamman, Devanmayyam, magam*
- 10th *Āyca gāvunda Karmayyam, Āyta varmayyam, Eṇējōgayyam, Kālīyanan, Kācayyam, Kīṟyamman, Kēkayyam, Kōḷeyammam, gaṇḍan, Panṇayyan, Piṭṭayyam, Permmādi Būtāryyam, Bēppavvan, Bankayyam, magam, Malliga Gadāygam, Maruḷayyam, Mācayyam, Māramayyam, Maḥmayyam, Murumayyam*

## LW.

- 7th. (p 119) *Kundavarmmarasam, guravam*

## NW.

## Neul

- 8th *kūl u*, *nāl u*,<sup>58</sup> *nel l u*,<sup>57</sup> *pugl u*,<sup>58</sup> *pul l u*,<sup>59</sup> *pon n u*, *mattal u*, *Vidal-tūr u*  
 9th *kal l u*, *Beḷi ūr u*, *man-n u*<sup>60</sup>  
 10th *kūl u*

## LW

- 8th *sthitu y u*  
 10th *Amavase y u*

Gender (and number) suffixes of a stem (masc nom sg) <sup>61</sup>

- 7th (p 118) *an*, *am*, *-am*, *ōn*, *am*  
 8th *-an*, *am*, *am*, *ōn*, *on*, *ōm*, *-om*, *-am*  
 9th *-an*, *an u*, *am*, *am*, *ōn*, *-on*, *-āla*, *-ālam*  
 10th *an*, *am*, *am*, *om*, *-āla*, *-ālam*

From the above, it can be easily seen that the gender suffixes in all the centuries are essentially the same. In the 9th and 10th cent AD we meet with the suffixes *aḷa* and *-ālam* (the pron. 3 sg masc. hon.) for the first time.

The suffixes *ōn*, *-on*, *-ōm*, and *om* function as the declinable (relative) participle of verbs used as adjectives.

The frequency of occurrence of the suffixes *-ōn*, *-ām*, *on*, and *-om* is less in the 9th cent AD than in the 8th. All these suffixes disappear in the 10th cent AD except *om*. It is possible that *-on* and *-om* have come from *-ōn* and *-ōm* and the problem can here be paralleled to the problem of *-ar* < *ār* which has been discussed above.<sup>62</sup>

## Masc.

## NW

*-an*

- 7th (p 119) *arasan*,<sup>63</sup> *Allagundan*  
 8th. *Annanavalagan*, *Eyammam*, *Kiḷḷammam*, *Kiṇṇammam*, *Kuḷṇmuddan*, *Kulamuddan*, *Gundan*, *Collammam*, *Dāṣammam*, *Padumammam*, *pārvan*, *Puleyammam*, *Pesarajan*, *magan*,<sup>64</sup> *Maḍāmmam*, *Raḷḷigan*  
 9th. *orulan*, *Kaligallan*, *Kiḷalegadhuphāmmam*, *Kuppēyan*, *magan*  
 10th. *Acapayyan*, *Eṇeyan*, *Panpayyan*, *magan*, *Ruddapayyan*, *Sāmi Kalle yammam*

<sup>58</sup> 'Tam. *nālu* (8th)—'land, country'. K P

<sup>59</sup> Tam. *nel nellu* (8th)—'paddy'. K P

<sup>60</sup> Tam. *pukar* (8th)—'fault'. K P.

<sup>61</sup> Tam. *pullu* (8th)—'grass'. K P

<sup>62</sup> Tam. *man* (8th)—'earth territory, dust'. K, P

<sup>63</sup> See p 22.

<sup>64</sup> See infra pp. 24-25. In the early period it is indeed, difficult to distinguish between *ō* and *o*. However, the above discussion is based on the readings given by epigraphists.

<sup>65</sup> Tam. *aracay* (7th)—a m sg 'king'. K, P

<sup>66</sup> Tam. *maṭey* (7th. 8th.)—a m 'son'. K P

## LW.

- 7th (p 119) *Gunasāgarādṛiṣṭiyamāmadhēyan, mahādevan* •
- 8th *Indaballīyātan, Kambayyan, Kaliballahan, Kaytavamsādhīpan, Kama-kōḍan, Kulatilakan, gaman, gamundan, Gōvindara Vallahan, Citravāhanan, Jayamitrān, Dharmmanāygan, Nagakumārān, Nāgan, Nāgam-mon, pañca mahāpātaka samyukton, Parasē byan, parāyanan, Pāndyan, paramēśvarādhirājārājan, Pūlāmahan, Pṛthvisagarān, sādūpṛiyan, Bhānudāsan, bhāṣitan, Bhīṣman, bhṛiyan, Manujāgarān, Ranasāgarān, varṣitan, vikraman, Vijayādhṛiyan, Vaiśikān, Satyavākyaṇ, sampannan, sēnīyan, Śrīpuruṣa mahārājan, śūdrakan, Sōmavamsōdbhavan, Svēlavāhan.*
- 9th *Indaran, iṣṭan, jan āśrayan, duṣṭan, Nāgadevan, Nāgadhōran, pañca mahā pātakan, pātakan, Baladēvan, bhānījanan, Maṅgatōraṇan, sampannan*
- 10th *Antakarājan, Ajasutan, Abjasahbhavan, Abjavāhanan, abhivandīta-pādan, Ayyapadēvan, Āycaṇagāvundān, Indaran, ultarāngan, Kannaṛan, Kambhayyan, Karnnan, Kumudasahāyan, Gabhīndaran, Gāyinda-ra ballahan, Caḷukya Rāman, Jayaduttarāngan, tanayan, Dantigan, Daytan, Dēvan, Dēvayyan, Nahuṣan, Nṛpatuṅgan, patākān, pātakaṇ, Purūravān, Ponnarāgarāvundān, praptān, Budhānvajan, brahmāti-kāran, mahabaḷan, mahārājayyan, mahārājadhīrājan, mahāsāmanān, Yayātībhūbhujan, Viśōttara vidūa dharādevan, sampannan, singhan, sthāpitan*

am

## NW

- 9th *Kanvillam*

## LW

- 7th (p 119) *kucēlam*
- 9th *Gōleyabhaṣṭam, Ravikayyam*
- 10th *aḷibhumbhukam, Kondiṭya gōtrōnnatam, pramukham, Pañca mahā-pātakam*

-am :

## NW

- 8th *Dommara Kaḍavam, magam*
- 9th *alid unṭ[a]van, Ereyamnam, Kulappaya[m], gandam, Kommagurē-yamman, Dēvanayyam, magam*
- 10th *Āyca gāvunda Karṇayyam, Āyta varṇmayyam, Eṇjōgayyam, Kālī-yamman, Kōcayyam, Kṛṭyamman, Kekayyam, Kōṭeyamman, gaṇḍan, Paṇpayyam, Puṣṭayyam, Permmāḍi Būlāyayam, Bappavvam, Baṇkayyam, magam, Maṭṭiga Gāḍayyam, Maruḷayyam, Mācayyam, Māramayyam, Māḷimayyam, Murumayyam*

## LW

- 7th. (p 119) *Kundavarmmarasam, guravam,*

- 8th Kannam, Singam, Śrī Dōram, Śrīpuruṣamahārājami, Śrī ballaham
- 9th Akālavarṣa śrī pṛthvī vallabham, Garuḍa lāñchanam, Dhōram, Nāgārjunam, pañcānanam, paramēśvaram, bhaya[ka]ram, Butem[dra] gāvundam, monōharām, ma[y]dunam, mahārājādhi rājam, mahāsāmantam, mahē[m]dra Tribhuvanadhīram, Raṭṭa vamsōdbhava[ni], Rāman, Lakṣmīvallabhēndram, Vikramāditya-Santarām, sampannam
- 10th Ajitam, Anuvah, atiratha-mallam, abhinutam, amalām, Amōghavarṣa mahiṣam, amgarakam, Ayyapadevam, asahayasāhasam, Indram, Indrātinajam, Iṭiva Kannaram, Kannaram, Kannayyam, Kannaradēvam, Kadambakuļācāḍit-ādityam, Kavirājarāja-vibudha-pravaram, Kāmci puravarēśvaram, kulatilakam, kula prasadam, kulaharam, Koṭṭigadēvam, Ganigādharam, mārttandam, gāvundam, Gūṭigaveye Nāgam, Gojiga dēvam, Gōvundayyam, Caṭṭiga dēvam, Cāṭṭiky ūbharanam, Calukya pañcānana[m], Jagatumgam, Javam, Jōgimayyam, Dēvarājasutam, Dhātram, nagarādhiṣṭhulam, Nandagirinātham, Nannigāśrayam, Nāgavarimayyam, Nāgimayyam, Nīrupamadēvam, Pañcala dēva[m], parama bhaṭṭarakam, paramēśvara mahiṣa ghaṭṭila caranārayindam, Palavānvayam, Pallava kulatilak-ānēka vākyam, pōdapaḍmōpaśēvittam, Purāṭṭava nandanam, Phalgunam, prakarṣam, pratipakṣa sūdrakam, pṛthivirājivam, pṛthuvī vallabham, Banavāsi puravarēśvaram, Biṭṭigam, Budham, bīmam, Budhanutam, bhāvam, Bhūtiśramam, Manu mārggam, mallam, Mārasimgha-dēvam, Raṭṭa Kandarppam, Raṭṭa vidyādharam, raja mārttandam, Rāṣṭrakūṭi ōttamam, vasya kula tilakam, Vāyikuṭi ō[dayam], vibudha-janam, viṣṣṭōttamam, vihamga rajadhvaṣṭōttumga[ni], Vīra Nārayanam, Viṣōttara bhaṭṭam, Sāmṭa gāvundam, śāsana baddham, Śōma sūtam, Saṭyāśrayakulatilakam, sarōrukhādharam, Sāhasa bhīmam, siṃghalāncanam, sutam, Sūdrakam, sēnabōvam

ōn :

NW

8th aṭivōn,<sup>65</sup> aṭitlōn, kiḍisidōn <sup>66</sup>

9th aḷidōn

LW

8th irakṣiccidōn

-on :

NW.

8th aṭṭadon<sup>67</sup> aṭṭon, aḷdon, Duggamāra Eṭṭappon, oḍḍuon, kiḍṭon, kiṭṭon, keḍisidōn, kondon, iaredon, sandon, sah(po)n

9th. a(e?)yduon, aḷdon

<sup>65</sup> Tam. oṭi (8th.)—v.b 'destroy'. K. P<sup>66</sup> Tam. keṭu (8th.)—v.b 'destroy'. K. P<sup>67</sup> eṭṭu (8th.)—v.b 'fear'. K. P.

-ōm

NW

8th *aṭlōm*

-am

NW

8th *aṭlom*, *kīḍisida(m)*, *keḍisidam*, *kaḷvam*, *paḍedom*  
 10th. *ahdom*, *seḷevam*

-an u, -ōn u, on u

NW

8th *kīḍisidōn u*, *keḍipuvon u*, *kaḷon u*  
 9th. *Aycannan-u*, *Tamma gāvundan u*, *Māramayyan u*

LW.

10th *pātakan u*

-āta or ātam

NW

9th *āḍāta*, *aḷḍāta*, *uṣṭāta(ta)m*, *baḷṭatam*  
 10th *tappiḍāta*, *ahḍatam*, *ahḍu kondātam*, *naḍeyisidātam*, *nallātam*

Fem

-aḷ (suffix)

NW

8th *īḍaḷ*, *kaḷṭaḷ* (> *goḷṭaḷ*)

-abbe (suffix).

LW

8th *Kaṇṇi abbe*  
 9th. *kaḷ-abbe*  
 10th *Nāḡiyabbe*, *Nāṭanabbe*

Neut

NW

-am

8th. *Āṇuvakkēdam*, *sālam*  
 10 *noḍukam*<sup>es</sup> *paṣumbe tanam*, *baḍatanam*, *mānam*, *veḍe (ḍa)mga[m]*

LW

7th (p 120) *āyusyam*, *ūharmam*  
 8th *lē(ta)lam*, *pa(pḥa)lam*, *panhā(ra)m*, *pādam*, *pāpam*, *prasādam*,  
*ṭakram*, *ṣamayam*  
 9th *Āḍityavāra m*, *kuḷakṣayam*, *ṣa[ya]m*, *pāpam*, *[p]anyam*, *pḥalam*,  
*Bṛhaspati(t) vāram*, *mahajanam*, *rāḡyabhyudayaḷ[ḥhyu]dayam*, *Vya*  
*yam*, *varṣam*, *Sūryya grahanam*

<sup>es</sup> Tam. *naṣunku* (8th.)—v b tremble' K P.



Fem

-i stems :

LW (only).

- 7th (p 134) *Anantāmadāntiyar*.9th *Mahādēviyār*.

-ar (suffix) :

Masc

-a stems :

NW,

8th. *arasar, Aḥvarasar, Eṇeyammarasar, Dāsamm-Eṇeyar, Kumba Kamlā-  
rar, Goindarasar, Telambayar, Manuga sāltavar, Multarasar, Rājā-  
dītyarāsar.*9th *dāmarigar, Ballavarasar, Būtarasar*10th *aḥvar, Adītyavarmasar, Tailavarasar, palar*

LW.

7th (p 133) *ādhīpar, nītsampannar*8th *Amaccar, gāmigar, nālgauḍigar, pañca mahā-pātakar, Vijayādīyar,  
rājapuruṣar, Raṭṭar, Vikramādītya-Yuvārājār, Vikramādītya-Bhaṭṭā-  
rar, Śrīpuruṣamahārājār, Svētarāhanar*9th *Kuragāmunḍar, goravar, mahāpātakar, paramabhaṭṭārakar, Bhaṭṭar,  
maṇḍalikar, Mahādēvar, Mōngaravar, Subhātunga bhaṭṭar, samar-  
tṭhar, Saruvanandibhaṭṭar, sāmantar, śīṣyar.*10th *atīpadastṭhar, atīmārggastṭhar, atyuttamar, anarādya tat[ṭ]va-vidhar,  
anēkar, anyar, anvajar, anvita satva-vidhar, abhūdhmar, [ā]gamajñar,  
Āhavamalla-dēvar, uttama mum nāthar, Kamu[ōrdhbhavavamsajar,  
kṛta kṛtyar, Ganadhara dēvar, Jñānaśivabhaṭṭar, paṇnasigar, parvī-  
tar, parīkṣā-kṣama sad-vēdavidha(da)r, bhaṭṭāra[kar], bhū-  
nutar, bhūpar, bhūmipā[laka]r, māntrārtha śiddhi-mahā mahar, mart-  
tyar, mānya kūr, Yadu-Yādavar, Rēvadāsa Visōttara dīkṣitar, vipra-  
vidagdhar, viprar, vibudhar, vīrar, vēda śāstra vyutpannar, sadartṭhar,  
samagrar, samartṭhar, sampannar, samdōhar*

-i stems :

NW.

8th *Pūli y ar, Bandugī y-ar*10th *pūri-y-ar*

LW

7th (p 134) *Nṛpamarīyar.*10th *seṭṭi-y ar.*

-e stems :

NW.

8th. *keḷe-y ar.*

Fem

-i stems :

LW

7th (p 134) *Dēvakhañiyar, Śiṣṭītyar.*8th *Lōkama(hā)dēvīyar.*10th *Rēvala-dēvīyar.*

-e stems :

NW.

8th. *sūḷeyar*

LW

8th *Dēvaganīkkeyar.*10th *vallabheyar*

-ōr (suffix) .

NW.

10th *bā'dōr*

or (suffix) .

NW

7th (p 134) *aḷīdor*8th *aḷīvor, Durvinīta-Eye appor, paḍedor, Polettālvor.*9th *salippor.*

LW.

3th *Duggamāror*-dir, -vir (suffixes) .<sup>11</sup>

Masc.

NW.

8th *makandır.*

Fem

NW.

8th *magaḷdir, mudulāyvir.*

-gaḷ (suffix) :

Masc.

NW.

8th *Araḷḷigaḷ*

LW.

7th (p 134) *adhikāṛigaḷ, sādhuḡaḷ*8th *dēśādhīpātigaḷ*9th *upakāṛigaḷ*10th *gāvundagaḷ, udāṛigaḷ, sthānādhi-pātigaḷ*

Fem.

NW.

8th *Kūcipoḷigaḷ, Rēvamañcaḷgaḷ, Vināpoḷigaḷ.*<sup>11</sup> See p 28



## LW

9th *Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ*10th *Nagiyabbegaḷ*Neut <sup>12</sup>*gaḷ*

## NW

8th. *kaḷgaḷ*

## LW

8th *aparadhamgaḷ*9th *raja śraṇṭa[m gaḷ] samvatsaramgaḷ*10th. *ksudropadrata badhegaḷ samvatsaramgaḷ hamsa[m][gaḷ]**arkkaḷ (suffix) <sup>13</sup>*

Masc

## LW

8th *ira bhāḷarkkaḷ*9th *goraḷarkkaḷ iedaḷidarkkaḷ*10th. *Raḷṭrakūṭam ayarkkaḷ**ar u (suffix) <sup>14</sup>*

Masc

## NW

8th *eḷpadimaru parvatu Muttarasaru Rundi Vaccaru*9th *Nagapattaru [No]ḷambha doḍḍaru Madengereyaru*

## LW

8th *Devendaru ṛṣiyaru bhāḷaru*9th *gamuṇḍaru mahasamanaru**gaḷ (suffix)* the following are Neut in form and Masc in meaning7th (p 134) *guruvaḍigaḷ*9th *Rajamalla Perṇṇanaḍigaḷ*

The Nominative is used as the subject of a verb or participle to denote the doer of the action <sup>15</sup>

7th (p 157) *Nasappa gonḍu koḷṭan*8th *Duggamara idan paḍedar (6 7 to 8)**Ranasagaru paṇiyaram koḷṭan (10 5 to 6)*9th *Gayindara dattam viṭṭar (67 5 and 12)*10th *Sanlagavundā gosahaṣṭam idan (103 13 to 15)*

Subject of a participle

7th (p 157) *Caritaśrinama dheya prabhu apṇanasulendraman paḍu Gaṇi dhebham aydan meḷḷi saukhyasthan aydan*8th *Bhāḷatar Kanṇiyar konḍu dhanaman kaḍu maguḷdu devargge biṭṭar (20 3 to 6)*<sup>12</sup> See pp 24 29<sup>13</sup> See p 29<sup>14</sup> See p 33<sup>15</sup> GOKI p 157

- 9th *Eṇeyammaṇ kādī sattān* (81.3 to 4)  
 10th *Iṇḍu neḡaḷḍar Rāṣṭrakūṭamāyarkkaḷ* (97.7 to 8).

### THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

Unlike the nominative case, the other cases such as the accusative, instrumental, dative, genitive and locative take the case terminations which are added to the stems either directly or with the different inflexional increments. These case signs remain the same for all the three genders masc. fem and neut. and for both the numbers, singular and plural.

*The terminations of the Accusative Case are*

- 7th (p 135) *ān, -an, am, am, ā* and *-a*  
 8th *-ān, an, am, am, ā*  
 9th *-ān, -an, am, am, a*  
 10th. *-an, am, am*

Forms with *ān, an, a* and *a* are found side by side in the inscriptions of the 7th cent A.D.<sup>16</sup> So far as *-ān* and *am* are concerned we find them side by side in the 8th cent A.D. But in the 9th cent A.D. very few forms are found with *ān* while many with *an* are met with and when we come to the inscriptions of the 10th cent A.D., not a single form is found with *ān*, all of them having *an* alone as the accusative case sign.

It is suggested, that *an* and *ā* are earlier than *-an* and *-a*.<sup>17</sup> The findings in the inscriptions of the 8th, 9th and 10th cent A.D. undoubtedly go to confirm this supposition as can be easily seen from the above remarks. The problem here is parallel to that of *ar > ar* and also that of *ān, an, ām* and *om*.<sup>18</sup> No doubt it is possible to take the view that *a* and *ā* are the same as *-ān* and *am* with final nasals dropped<sup>19</sup> and therefore it is possible to posit the equations that *-ān > ā* and *an > -a*.

*um* is the conjunctive suffix in Kannaḍa, which is usually added to the case signs of all nouns. But in the accusative, this *-um* is added to the stems before the case-ending e.g. (8th) *paruvaramān, Varanastiyuman*. This leads to the supposition that the acc. case sign might have been a later development.

There are many instances in OK and MK where the stem itself is used in the sense of the acc. case. And in NK, especially in colloquial language the acc. case sign is very rarely used.<sup>20</sup>

*ān* (termination)

*Masc*

NW

8th. *bīḍḍān*

LW

7th (p 136) *ṇṇṇant*

8th *Kaḷi Dōraṇān*

<sup>16</sup> GOKI p 135

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>18</sup> See pp 25-34 on the discussion of the plural suffixes and gender suffixes respectively

<sup>19</sup> GOKI, p 135

<sup>20</sup> GOKI p 135

Fem no examples

Neut

## NW

7th. (p 136) <i>e</i> stems	<i>ede y an</i>
8th <i>i</i> stem	<i>i iṭṭi y an</i>
<i>e</i> stem	<i>kaṭe y an koṭe y-an</i> <sup>21</sup>
<i>r</i> stem	<i>Tiṭṭerur an</i>
<i>l</i> stem	<i>paṭal an</i> <sup>22</sup>

## LW

7th. (p 136) <i>a</i> stems	<i>Sailendraman</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>giri y-an</i>
8th <i>u</i> stems	<i>Udayapuraman degulaman dhanaman dharmma man piṭṭhaman Banavasi maṇḍalaman mahajana man sthanaman</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>hamci y an datti y an</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>kavil- y (u) (m a)n</i>
9th <i>a</i> stems	<i>dattaman</i>

*a* termination

Masc and Fem no examples

Neut

NW no examples

LW

7th (p 136) <i>a</i> stem	<i>valibhagam-a</i>
8th <i>a</i> stems	<i>phalam a samuhabalam a</i>

*an* (termination)

Masc

NW

8th <i>e</i> stem	<i>Udugure y-an</i>
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LW

8th <i>a</i> stems	<i>Angar an Naṭambar Adityan an</i>
10th	<i>Gajjiga bhupaṇ an Paṇḍyan an</i>

Fem

NW and LW no examples

Neut

NW

7th (p 136) <i>e</i> stem	<i>ane-y an</i>
8th <i>i</i> stem	<i>Siva vaṭṭi y um an</i>
<i>e</i> stem	<i>kaṭe y an nalage y an</i>

<sup>21</sup> Tam. *koṭṭai* (8th.)—s.n. fort K.P<sup>22</sup> Tam. *poṭṭi* (8th.)—s.n. grove K.P

u stems	<i>kapp a(m) naḍ a(m) mat am</i>
e stems	<i>leḥe y am (&gt; deḥeyam)</i>
y stems	<i>key y am</i>
l stems	<i>kal am</i>
10th a stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>gadyanam am tomḥam am paccav am</i> ( <i>am &gt; av</i> ) <i>panam am Romam am</i> (without <i>am</i> ) <i>tomḥ am marantar am</i>
i stems	<i>beḥi y um am</i>
u stems	<i>oḥp am koḷag(g um am)</i>
e stems	<i>ane y um am ane y am pangole y am</i>
y stems	<i>key y am</i>
ṛ stems	<i>Kaḍiyur an</i>
l stems	<i>kāl-am</i>

## LW

7th (p 137) i stem	<i>Yati-y am</i>
8th a stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>Varanasivam am Vimanam am</i> (with out <i>am</i> ) <i>aśvarath am dan am devabhog am puru</i> <i>vacar an prithivirajy am brahmadēy am sunik an</i> <i>kavile y um-am</i>
e stems	
9th a stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>dharmanam a(m) palam an maha</i> <i>palakam um am sthanam uv am</i> (without <i>am</i> ) <i>gosasam tap am rajastavit an rajy am sarvvaba</i> <i>dhaparathar am</i>
i stems	<i>paddhati y am Baranasi y um aḥ stiti y am</i>
e stems	<i>kavile-y am kavile y um am</i>
10th. a stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>Kurukṣetrau uv am (am um &gt; av uv)</i> <i>jasam-am dharmanam am narakam a(m) sthanav</i> <i>an (am &gt; av) phalam-am prasadam am mahaja</i> <i>nant-am ratnam am vīram am sasanam an sīst</i> <i>olkaram am</i> (without <i>an</i> ) <i>artthasāstranik am</i> <i>aharadan am karuṇy aḥ ḥik an tap am tambul</i> <i>am tarkk-an dan aḥ degul-am dharmm an dha</i> <i>rapurbbak am namaskar-am nṛj am paradhani am</i> <i>prithuvirajy am bharaṇ am bhumi dan am bhojan</i> <i>am mahadan am maha yajni-aḥ vasagat am ved</i> <i>am saḥitya vidye y itihās an sūralok an hṛday</i> <i>am</i>
i stems	<i>Baranasi y-uv am Varanasi y um am sthiti y am</i> <i>utpatti y-am medva y am kṣanti y um-am datti y</i> <i>am</i>
u stems	<i>Kaḥbapp uv am</i>
e stems	<i>aikyaṇakṣa palan* y um am kavile y am kavile y</i> <i>uv am Prayage y-uv am maryade y am kṣame y</i> <i>an</i>

*am* (termination)

Neut

NW

9th	<i>a</i> stems	<i>kon am tuppam</i>
10th	<i>a</i> stems	<i>iōh[ am nett am</i>

LW

7th	(p 137) <i>a</i> stems	<i>Kaṭavapraṇ am manav am</i>
8th	<i>a</i> stems	(without <i>am</i> ) <i>kanyadan am gosus am ḍavan-am</i> <i>dan am dharmm am dhani am prithuīrāṇy am</i> <i>mon am hastirath am hiraṇya garbh-am</i>
9th	<i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>degulam am</i> (without <i>am</i> ) <i>fīrth am</i> <i>dharmm a[m] batt am sabhōga sadak am śasa</i> <i>[n a]m</i>
10th	<i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>sa(śa)śanam a(m)</i> (without <i>am</i> ) <i>ai</i> <i>gah am udatta am upāśray-am kalpa-padaṇa dan</i> <i>am Gosahast am tuḷapuruṣ am deīabhog am Nan</i> <i>danatan am nirmay-am pauruseya karany am</i> <i>pracay am bhāṣajya dan am man am rajy am</i> <i>vyakaran am śamaṅgraspad am</i>

*a* (termination)

Neut

NW

7th.	(p 137) <i>pull-a</i>
8th	<i>kayy a</i> <sup>84</sup>
9th	<i>poḷan a poḷa[man a]</i>

LW

7th	(p. 137) <i>dehav a</i>
9th	<i>Varanasi y un a</i>

PLURAL

It is suggested that the plural suffix of the masc and neut *a* stems might have been \**ngaḷ* in OK and that the nasal came to be used optionally in neut by about the middle of the 13th cent. AD and it was retained in masc fem and Skt neut stems. It should be noted that this is confined only to *a* stems<sup>85</sup>

*an* (termination)

Masc

LW

8th	<i>nṣparkkaḷ an</i>
-----	---------------------

Neut

LW

8th	<i>akṣarangaḷ-um-an jīvatamgaḷ-an puruva meryyade gaḷ an</i>
-----	--

<sup>84</sup> Tam. kaḷ (8th) — hand trunk KP

<sup>85</sup> GOKI p 138

*an* (termination)*Masc*

NW

9th. *p[α]ruvar um an*10th. *berppar an*<sup>86</sup>

LW

9th. *brahmacariya hmar an*10th. (pl in *ar*) *ayatar an ur[vv]irpar an brahmanar an mairmanlar an*  
*nisiyar uv-an*(pl in *gal*) *Revadasa Visottara somayayigaḷ an*(pl in *arkkaḷ*) *Pallaveśarkkaḷ an**Fem*

NW

9th. *penḍir an**Neut*

NW

9th. *pandigaḷ an*

LW

10th. *gunamgaḷ an darpanamgaḷ an**am* (termination)*Masc*

NW

9th. *palar am*<sup>87</sup> *parubar um am*10th. *parubar uv am*

LW

9th. [br] *ahmanar um am*10th. (pl in *ar*) *kamuḷodbhava-vamsa prottamār am tapodhanar aḷ duṣ*  
*ṭar am nana desadhisar am brahmanar am viṣiṣṭar am*(pl in *gal*) *virodhigaḷ am śatrubhupatiḷ am**Fem*

NW

10th. *peṇḍaḷṭ am**Neut*

LW

9th. *jōṭisa-sakuna nimittar iḷaḷ am*10th. *agraharar iḷaḷ-am navambaramgaḷ am rasamgaḷ am*<sup>86</sup> Tam. *venṇu* (7th.)—vb be necessary K P<sup>87</sup> Tam. *pala* (8th.)—indef num. adj many KP

*am* (termination)

*Neut*

LW

10th *opasarggam ga| am*

The Accusative is used to express an object or person on which or whom the action of the verb falls <sup>28</sup>

7th. (p 150) *svarggagaram eridar*

8th *idan paḍedam*

9th *dallaman viṭṭar*

10th *gosahasram idan*

### THE INSTRUMENTAL CASE

The terminations of the instrumental case are

7th (p 139) *im im in ida* and *indu*

8th *im inde*

9th *im in ida*

10th *im im in imda imdam ida inde inde imdam* and *indim*

It is noted that the stems ending in *u* take the terminations of the instrumental case direct without infixing any suffix while to neuter stems in *a* is added the suffix *-d* before the case-sign. And the stems in *i* and *e* have glide *y* when the terminations are added. It has also been noted that generally *im* and *im* are used when followed by a consonant while *in* is used both before a consonant and a vowel <sup>29</sup>

*im* (termination)

*Neut*

LW

7th (p 139) *bhakti-y im*

8th with suffix *d* *adhikara d i(m)*

*im* (termination)

*Masc*

LW

10th *disipanyan im Dharmmanandanam Raghavan im*

*Neut*

NW

10th (i) without suffix *tembelar im pesar im*

(ii) with suffix *d* *besa d in*

(iii) with suffix *in* (or double termination) *olp in im*

LW

7th (p 139) *svatoka d im*

10th (i) without suffix *mums im*

(ii) with glide *y* *ava[dh]i y im varasi y im*

<sup>28</sup> GQKI p 158

<sup>29</sup> GOKI p 139 Cf also KVI 23-4

(iii) with suffix *d* *atyulsa d im jīyamanasa-d im nanapha[avi]a sena d im vikrama d im svadharmma d im*

(iv) with suffix *in* *Meruv in im*

*in* (termination)

*Neut*

NW

7th (p 140) (i) without suffix *carpp in*

(ii) with double termination *imb in im*

10th (i) without suffix *olp-in negarpp in*

LW

7th (p 140) (i) with suffix *d* *guna d in*

(ii) with double termination *svadhyayasampatt in im*

9th (i) with suffix *d* *sukha d in*

10th (i) with glide *y*

i stems *madaḥ y in padan y in ruḍi y in*

e stems *ekacchatracchaye y in oje y in navinavaruvane y in*

(ii) with suffix *d* *ulsaha-d in krama d in navaanandana bṛṇḍa d in pralīpaḥ d in sukha d in*

*inda indam<sup>90</sup> and ind im* (double) terminations

*Masc*

10th *Mamdhata-inda*

*Neut*

NW

10th *olpin inda*

LW

7th. (p 140) *devadanda d inda*

8th. *dhavaḥka chattracchaye inda*

9th. *anuma[ta] d inda devaprasada d inda*

10th. *miṣṭanna d in[d]am guna d ind im*

*inda indam* (terminations)

*Neut*

NW

10th *cumcuvinda olpindam arkatindam*

LW

10th *garuva d inda vidha d inda*

*inde and inde* (terminations)

*Neut*

LW

10th. *kulagiri bhitti y inde celv inde*

<sup>90</sup> *am in indam and indam* here is a conjunctive particle



## PLURAL

\* The case sign is added to the pluralising particle<sup>91</sup>

*in* and *in* (terminations)

*Masc*

LW

7th. (p 140) *kumar ar in*

10th *Revadasa Visottara samajajgal in*

*Neut*

NW

10th. *perggeregal in pomgal in*

LW

7th (p 140) *anekagunasilamalegal in*

10th *janamgal un*

It is likely that *in* or *in* from that time afterwards an adverb of time originally has later come to be used as a post position meaning from or by (instrumental case). The reason for the insertion of *u* between the nom. sg and pl of *u* stems and the terminations of the dative as in *kalarige bhajarimge* is not known.<sup>92</sup>

The Instrumental is used to express the instrument or the means or manner<sup>93</sup>

7th (p 159) *bhaktiyim*

8th. *adhikaradim*

9th *sukhadin*

10th *besadim olpininda*

## THE DATIVE CASE

The terminations of the dative case are

7th (p 141) *ke k ke ge i ge*

8th *ke kke ge i-ge*

9th. *ke kke ge gge*

10th *kke ge gge*

Of these terminations the principal one is *ke* which is met with after *l* (< *ḍ*)<sup>94</sup> No doubt *i-ge* had existed for a long time even before it had appeared in literary composition. In the 7th cent. AD besides *i-ge* we have also *in ge* (cf *baḥar in ge*). The fact that we meet with both the forms *per in ge* and *per i ge* in the 8th cent. AD inscriptions suggests that the period of transition in the matter of the disappearance of the pre-consonantal nasal in a termination had already commenced then.<sup>95</sup> It is possible to take the view that *peringe* is an earlier form of *per i ge* and such instances might also confirm the hypothesis of continuous movement from complex to simple in the evolution of the Kannada language.<sup>96</sup>

Probably \**devar in ge* > *devar i-ge*

<sup>91</sup> GOKI p. 140

<sup>92</sup> Ibid p. 159

<sup>93</sup> See p. 10 above.

<sup>94</sup> Ibid p. 141

<sup>95</sup> GOKI p. 141

<sup>96</sup> See pp. 25, 31, 42 above

In the 8th 10<sup>th</sup> cent. AD also we meet with both *akke* and *ake* which clearly shows that the process of shortening of *akke* > *ake* which probably began in the 6th<sup>97</sup> or 7th. cent AD has not been completed during this period

*ke* or *ge* (termination)

*Masc*

NW \*

- 7th (p 141) (i) without suffix *Devereya ge*  
 8th (i) without suffix  
     *a* stems *salipa ge*  
     *i* stems *Kulamuddagāmi ge, Gōvindaṇḍaḍi ge*  
 (ii) with gender suffix and nasal  
     *kāduvom ge Bināmmān ge*  
 9th (i) with gender suffix and nasal  
     *kaṭṭu ge kādalan ge kadon ge kadon ge, kidiṣiḍon ge baṅge vom ge*  
 10th (i) with gender suffix and nasal  
     *Kasigam ge, Kondoḍan ge Cāvundayyan ge, Parekaran ge poy dan ge, mikkam ge mudiḍam ge kaduvon ge*

LW

- 7th (p 144) *Kiṣṇānāḍvake*  
 8th *Anivarit-acari ge Antakan ge Adityabhaṭara ge, Aṅgaḍa Komaran ge, dhareḍi(ḍi) (sa)n ge, sulradharā ge*  
 9th *Sive nāyakam ge*  
 10th. *Isānaṣivam ge, Nahuṣam ge Nirupamam ge bhuvallabham ge Yayāti ge*

*Fem*

LW

- 9th *adhudevale ge*  
 10th. *Heleyahega* [i.e. *Heleyahbege + a(m)—canḍi suḍi*] *bhūṭaḷavati ge*

*Neut*

NW

- 7th (p 146)  
     *e* stems *edepare ge mane ge*  
     *r* stems *palarur ge*  
 8th (i) without any change  
     *i* stems *Kampili ge puṭṭi ge Puttur Attan ge, Ponnadi ge*  
     *e* stems *māḷate ge (measure)*  
     *r* stems *mattar ge*  
 (ii) with change *i* or *in* inserted  
     *peṭi ge, per in ge*

<sup>97</sup> See p 13 above

9th (1) without any change

i stems *Oḍḍavāḍi ge, dhāḷi ge, Sāmaḷavāḍi ge*

-y stems *meḡ ge*

10th (1) without any change

-e stems *keḡ ge, Koṇḍaliḡere ge, poḡarḷte ge*

n stems *kaṇ ge,<sup>98</sup> maṇ gr*

-l stems *kaḷ ge*

(11) with change

*maḷḷar im ge, aḷḷv im ge*

#### LW

8th *alayaḡe*

9th a stems *deḡula ke, maḡājana ke*

i stems *abḡhivāḍḍhi ge*

10th i stems *āḷi ge, kiḷḷti ge, bḡaḷḷavḷḷti ge, baṣaḍi ge, rāḡyābḡhivāḍḍhi ge*

*kke, gge, kkaṇ and gaṇ* (terminations)

Here in *kkaṇ* (*kke + aṇ*) and *gaṇ* (*ge + aṇ*) -*aṇ* is the conjunctive suffix -*gge* comes always after *r*<sup>99</sup> *kke* is probably due to the accent on the preceding vowel *a* Possibly *kke* > *ke* (by shortening of long consonants)<sup>100</sup> > -*ge*

*Masc.*

#### NW

10th (with -*aṇ* suffix) *poḡkāṭaṇ gaṇ*

#### LW

10th (with -*aṇ* suffix) *Aḡirāḡaṇ gaṇ, Saḡaṣiḡa bḡavaṇ-gaṇ*

*Fem*

#### LW

10th (with *aṇ* suffix) *Nāḡiḡyabḡe gaṇ*

*Neut*

#### NW

8th (without any suffix) *ur gge*

9th (with *aṇ* suffix) *[ā]ḷ ggaṇ*

10th (without any suffix) *maḷḷar gge*

#### LW

10th (without any suffix) *dēḡulaḡke, dharmma-ḡke naḡara kke, maḡājana-ḡke, lōka kke, vaḡṣa-ḡke suralōka kke, svaḡḡāḷaya kke, mūḷaḷveḡḡiya-ḡke*

(with the conj suffix *uṇ*) *naḡara kkaṇ, maḡājana kkaṇ*

9th (without any suffix) *lōkaḡke, vaḡṣa kke, Saḡyavāḡya Juṇāḷaya kke, Āḡḡiyagṡiya kke*

(with the conj suffix *aṇ*) *firḷḷḷa kkaṇ*

<sup>98</sup> Tam. *kaṇ* (8th.)—s.n. \*eye KP

<sup>99</sup> See p 12 above

<sup>100</sup> See p 13 above

- 10th (without any suffix) *gunamaharatna braja kke, degula kke nivedya kke Pamjikesvara kke parayana kke bala kke barisa kke Bharata mahamandala kke mata kke Malligesvara kke mahajana kke mahapada kke loka kke uprasamkula kke visaya kke Silalaya kke*  
(with the conj suffix *am*) *kala kkam khandaspuṣṭa jīrmoddhara na kkam tapojana kkam nakara kkam nyakuṣa kkam pañcamāṣa sthana kkam mahajana kkam idyadana kkam samya kkam*

PLURAL

*ke or ge (termination)*

*Masc*

NW

- 8th *Nandi Guṇḍar ge*  
10th *tomṭigaḷ ge perggadegaḷ ge*

LW

- 7th (p 146) *bhaḷar im ge*  
8th (i) without change *rajaḥpuruṣar ge samastaprabhṭigaḷ ge*  
(ii) with change *deḷar i ge (deḷar im ge)*  
9th (i) without any change *brahmanarkkaḷ ge*

*Fem*

LW

- 10th (i) with change *bhaḷar i ge*

*Neut*

NW

- 8th. *adigaḷ ge*

LW

- 8th. (without any change) *utsahangaḷ ge*  
*kke, gge kkam kam ggam gam (terminations)* <sup>101</sup>

*Masc*

NW

- 8th (without any change) *desadhipatigaḷ appor gge*  
(with conj suffix *u < um*) *Komgaṇi Muttarasar kku* <sup>102</sup>  
9th (without any change) *kudor gge*  
10th (without any change) *arasar gge norṇṇur ar gge parur ar gge*  
(with the conj suffix *am*) *mamyar ggam*

LW

- 7th (p 146) *malakarar gge*  
8th (without any change) *bhaḷatar kke*  
(with the conj suffix *um*) *Vimlīṣatar kkam*  
(without any change) *gandharvatar gge deḷar gge Deḷacaryabhaga*

<sup>101</sup> See p 52 above

<sup>102</sup> It is also possible that this dative form might have been taken in Kannada from

*vantar gge, bhaṭātar gge, Śrī puruṣamahārājātar gge, Śrīpṛthuvīsāgara  
śrīmad Aṣṭapēndra duṣṭabhayaṅkarar gge*

(with the conj suffix *-am*) *Vṃitīśvarar kkanī*

9th (without any suffix) *garat ar gge, Gōkarṇa paṇḍita bhaṭātar gge,  
dēvar gge, bhaṭātar gge, Sarvbanandīdēvar gge*

10th (without any change) *Kūlapṛiya dētar gge, dēvar-gge, paṇṇasī [ga]  
r gge, Viṣṇu dētar gge seṭṭiyar gge*

(with the conj suffix *am*) *paṇṇasīgar ggām, vidyārthī tapō-dhanar  
ggām seṭṭiyar ggām gāvundugal gām*

The Dative expresses the person or thing to whom or which something is given.

7th (p 160) *kalauṅge*

8th *Govindapādige*

9th *kadalange*

10th *kōḍuvuṅge*

## THE ABLATIVE CASE -

There is no ablative case in Kannaḍa <sup>103</sup>

• In the following instance the instrumental case termination is used for the purpose of what is called the Ablative of motion

*Neut*

NW

9th. *Purigeṇe y in*

## THE GENITIVE CASE

The terminations of the genitive case are

7th (p 147) *-ā a*

8th *-ā, a*

9th *a a*

10th *a*

It is surmised that *a* is earlier than *ā* <sup>104</sup> This question is analogous to the suffixes *ar, an* the *nom* (pl) and *acc* suffixes respectively <sup>105</sup>

No doubt in the inscriptions of the 7th cent forms with both *a* and *ā* terminations are found and that those with *-ā* are more in number <sup>106</sup> More or less this same condition prevails with regard to the inscriptions of the 8th cent In the 9th cent inscriptions forms with *a* are found still in increasing number while in the 10th cent all forms take the termination *a*

These facts can support the view that *ā* is earlier than *a* and incidentally may go to confirm the wider hypothesis in regard to the evolution of the Kannaḍa language <sup>107</sup>

<sup>103</sup> GOKI p. 161

<sup>105</sup> See pp 24 42

<sup>107</sup> See p 24 above

<sup>104</sup> Ibid p 147

<sup>106</sup> GOKI, p 147

*a termination**Masc*

## NW

8th (i) with suffix *Ḥranag an a*9th (1) with suffix *ahd on-a*

## LW

7th (p 148) (i) with suffix *Mangaiis-an-a*8th (i) with suffix *dev an a Vinjan Pra(ha)rabhuṣan an a Ranasagar an a*9th (i) with suffix *Amaghavarāṣa Nṣpatunganamankil an a**Neut*

## NW

7th (p 149) without any suffix consonantal stems

r *Inangur a*l *bal a*

(ii) with glide

i stem *Anḍugī y a perī y a*

8th (i) without any suffix consonantal stems

r *ur-a Kadatur-a Kadambur a puttur-a Beḷatur a Mardur a Maltavur a Vasavur a Surageyur a*(ii) with suffix *d Belgoḷa-d-a*(iii) with glide *y*i stem *kerī y a*e stem *Purigeṇe y-a Parigeṇe y a Sorage-y a*

## LW

7th (p 148) (i) with suffix *d anekaguḷa d a*(ii) with suffix *m Kalvapp-m a*8th (i) with suffix *d asvamedā d a dharmma d a Lokasvara d a sunka d-a*(ii) with glide *y*i stems *pridhū y-a Varanast y-a*e stems *ghaṣṭe y a assembly vasudhe y a*9th (i) with suffix *d tirttha d a tarṣa d a*(ii) with glide *y* e stem *Turigaḅhadre y a**-a termination**Masc*

## NW

8th (i) with suffixes *an on on alidan a Eṇeyappan-a kond on a kon don a geydon a*(ii) with glide *y*-i stems *Govindapadi y a Govindapoddi y a*

- 9th (i) with suffix *an* *ara[sa]n a* *Ara[ku]l[ayan]-a* *Poleyannan a* *Madhavayyan a* *Sejojan a*  
 (ii) with glide *y*  
     *i* stems *Perimadai y a* *Perummadai y a*  
     *e* stems *lande y a*
- 10th (i) with suffix *-an* *Aycanan a* *Ereyan a* *Cittayyan a* *Gajjigan a* *Ruddapayyan a*  
 (ii) with glide *y* *e* stem *lande y a*

## LW

- 7th (p 149) (i) with glide *y* *Aneseṭṭi y a*  
 (ii) with suffix *an* *devandev an a*
- 8th (i) with glide *y* *i* stem *acari y a*  
 (ii) with suffix *an* *Indran a* *dosigan a* *Singan a*
- 9th (i) with suffix *an* *[Si]ri gavundan a* *Siniputusan a*
- 10th (i) with glide *y*  
     *i* stems *Atri y a* *Kalidevasvami y a* *Kuruḷa Kamaseṭṭi y a*  
 (ii) with suffix *an* *Antakan a* *Amoghavarṣan a* *Indaran a* *Kannan a* *Kannara devan a* *Kamba gavundan a* *Jagatumgan-a* *Jagatumga gavundan a* *Danligan a* *Devan a* *nalgamundan-a* *Nellavalai gavundan a* *panca mohapatākan a* *Parvataraṇan a* *Puddhan-a* *Bitōjan a* *Verehaya devan a* *Vitṭayyan a* *lalaja locanan a*

## Fem

## NW

- 10th (i) with glide *y* *padarige y a*

## LW

- 10th (i) with glide *-y* *Naranabbe y a*

## Neut

## NW

- 7th (p 149) (i) without suffix *Adeyeyenad a* *Koḷattur a*  
 (ii) with final consonant doubled *pul l a*  
 (iii) with glide *y* *perjeṭṭi y a*  
 (iv) with suffix *d* *aramanetar a-d a*
- 8th. (i) without suffix *Akkakailur a* *Ayalur a* *Karbur a* *Kadalur a* *toṭe naḍ a* *Peri vaṭṭiyur a* *Marddur a* *Simmanur a*  
 (ii) with suffix *d* *Anura d-a* *kanduga d a* *Kudalura d a* *Kesugoḷa d a* *Nirggunda d a* *Pamulca d a* *Pombulca d a* *Beḷgoḷa-d a* *Sandhiḷaḷ Ajjanura d-a*  
 (iii) with glide *y*  
     *i* stems *Anḍuḷi y a* *Kallari aḍi y a* *Pekkaṭi y a* *Perḡgunṇi y a* *Paṭet aḍi y a* *Beḍemeṭṭi y a* *Beḷmani y a*  
     *e* stems *aḍake y a* *Taṭṭaggeṭe y a* *Pange y a* *Bojjeṭeṭ y a* *mane y a* *Mayil e y a* *Muduguppe y a*

- (iv) with the final consonant doubled *kal l a*  
 (v) with suffix *in* *elt in a*, *tuṭup-in a*, *veḷas in a*

9th (i) without suffix *Tairur a*

(ii) with glide *y*

i stems *Elamvaḷi y a* *paravari y a*, *ṭiri y a*

e stems *Elṭunuse y a*, *kaḷabe y a*, *keṇe y a*, *peḍḍoṭṭare y a*,  
*Baḷḷekeṇe-y a*, *Beḍḍoṭṭare y a*, *Beḷḍugonde y a*

(iii) with suffix *-d-* *Ekacaḷḷuga d a*, *Kiri Ingaḷa d-a* *Cuncila d a*, *Gā*  
*vaḍivaḍa-d a* *tuppa d a*, *tōṇṭa d a* *Nirggunda d a*, *Peṇṇigaḍanga*  
*d-a*, *poṭa d a* *Munṇyavaḍa d a*, *Rana d a*, *Saraḷavura d a*, *Sṇvura*  
*d-a*

(iv) with suffix *in* *Madag in a*

(v) with final consonant doubled *man-n a*

10th (i) without suffix *Kakambāl a* *kaḍiyūr a*, *Cimmacanūr a*, *nir a*,  
*Modiyanūr a*, *Bargūr a* *Baragūr a*

(ii) with the final consonant doubled *key y a*, *nel l a* *man n a*

(iii) with glide *y*

i stems *amgaḍi y a* *karṇi y a*, *Kuḷḷamṇi y a*, *Kōgaḷi y a*  
*Goggi y a*, *Niṭṭanṇi y a*, *Beḷgaḷi-y a*

e stems *ete-y a*, *Elase y a* *ele y a*, *Kaḷḷaburṇise y a*, *keṇe y a*,  
*Koṇḍaliṇe y a* *maḷe y a*

(iv) with suffix *-d* *arita d a* *muḷṭa d-a*, *Rodda d-a* *Rōṇa-d a*

(v) with suffix *in-* *karuv in a*, *Peṇṇeruv in-a*

### LW

7th (p 149 50) (i) with glide *-y* *Banavāsi y a*

(ii) with suffix *-d-* *saṅgha d a*

(iii) with suffix *in* *Kaḷbapp-in a*

8th (i) with glide *y* *Kundavasi y a* *Gaṇḍavāḍi-y a*, *Vāranāsi y a*

e stems *Kundagesete y a* *Sōmadimūḷṭise y a*

(ii) with suffix *-d* *asvamedha d a*, *apṭa-d a* *Udayapura d a* *deḷula*  
*d a*, *para (ba)la d a*, *pūrvacara d a*, *Baranāsiwa d a*, *Rājasim*  
*ghēsvara d a* *viṣaya-d a*

9th (i) with glide *y*

i stems *basadi y a* *brahmāṭi y a*

(ii) with suffix *-d* *asīamēdha d-a*, *Kundakund anvaya d-a*, *Kaundī*  
*lyagōṭra-d a* *Kṛṣṇapakṣa d a* *Jeṣṭha māsa-d a*, *[pa]ṣumētha d a*  
 (for *pasumēdhada*), *Paḷḷṇamasa d-a* *mahajara d a* *Mulastha*  
*na-d a*, *Momsiddhanta-d-a* *raṇṇa [d] a*, *varṣa d a*, *Vaisakhamāsa*  
*d a* *samaya d a* *samvatsara-d a* *Sṇanandi siddhanta d a*, *Sṇa*  
*vanamasa d a*

10th (i) with glide *y*

i stems *bḷi y a*, *Vāranāsi y a*

e stems *kaṇṇi y a*, *Baḷḷigāme y a*



- (11) with suffix *d* *agrahara-d a amaḷagama d a Adityavara d a as vayuja d a Kavirajaraja vacaḥ prabhava d a Kamesvara d a Karttika-masa d a grahana d a catussamaya d a jaya d a tadvarsabhyantara d a Tarkṣyapakṣa-d a degula d a dharmma sasana d a parapaksa d a purikaranagara d a purva d a Pauṣya masa d a pratibala d a bahuja d a bala d a bira d a bhaga d a Bṛhaspativara d a Makarakela d a mata d a Mangala d a mahajana d a Magha d a Marggasira d a mulasthana d a Yuga d a samudra d a saṁkramaṇa-d a samvatsara d a sutra d a śrīryyagrahana d a Somavara d a Śraṇanamasa-d a*

## PLURAL

a termination

Masc

NW

- 7th (p 151) *Atanvaḥ y ar a goḥ y ar a*  
 8th. *Arakellar a arasar a Duggamarar a Nandavilmudiyar a paṇṇītar a Maḷvapottēyar a Suṭṭaganar a*  
 with gender suffix or *Pesador a*

LW

- 8th. *A(na)ṇṭagunar a Añṇanacaryabhaḡavanlar a Komalar a Koḍal seḥṭṭi y ar a parajisḍor a putvaḷagosasigar-a Manasījar a Viṇanāy gar a Viṇa(s)eḥṭṭigar-a*  
 9th *bhaḡarar a Gamuṇḍa samigaḷ a maṇḍalikarkkaḷ a*

Fem

NW

- 9th *tayvir a*

LW

- 7th (p 151) *Guṇamati avvegaḷ-a*  
 8th. *Mahadeviyar a*

Neut (in form and Masc in sense)

- 7th (p 151) *Erevaḍigaḷ a Dharmmasenaguruvaḍigaḷ a*  
 8th *Devendra pemmadigaḷ a*

a termination

Masc

NW

- 7th (p 151) *Amaliyar a*  
 8th *Arabaddaḡiyar a arasar a kondar a mayuḥakkadarar a Mullavar ar a Sandavaradar a*  
 9th. *Ajḡapatuḥar-a Imḡaḡisar a Kuḡḡeyarasar a ma[ṇṇa]goḡar a Mayi la parvar a*  
 10th. *kaylar a Kosigar a norḡḡar a manevarḡegar a Maḡuḡikosigar a kay*  
*tor a*

## LW.

7th (p. 151) *Kammarar-a, dētar-a, Voḷḷiggāmeyar-a*8th *Udaya(pu)ra nāygar-a, urubhaṭar-a, Duggamātar-a, paḷḷagōṭar-a, Bōy-gavarimmar a, bhaṭātar-a, Maṇḍukar a, malagōṭar-a, Śrī-Ambi-ācāriyar-a, Susēnarāḍiyar a, Jattibhaṭarkkaḷ a*9th *Amōghavarisadētar a, kumbhātar a, Gōṭundar a, Candrādityar-a, dētar-a, bhaṭātar a*10th *Ahavamalladēvar-a, gaṇḍar a, gātundar a, Candramauḷi bhaṭātar-a, dharaniṣar-a, Dharmmarāṣṭibhaṭātar-a, paramabhaṭātarakar-a, Bāḷa-candrapaṇḍita-dēvar-a, bhaṭatar-a, Bhīmarāṣi bhaṭātar-a, Raḷḷa bhūpar-a Rēṭadāsa-Viśōṭṭara dīksitar-a, Viṃṣamali bhaṭatar-a, Vira-Noḷamba Pallava Permmānadi dētar a, gāvundugaḷ a*

Rem

## NW.

8th *Vuṇḍapōḷigaḷ a*

## LW.

8th *Lōkamahādēviyar a*

Neut

## NW.

7th (p. 151) *ṭammaḍigaḷ a*10th *iḍegaḷ a*

The Genitive expresses the relation of persons or objects :

7th (p. 161) *guruvaḍigaḷā śiṣya*8th *avarā magalu*9th *Pōḷyannana śitā karimma*10th *Viṃṣamatibhaṭātar-a-kālam*

## THE LOCATIVE CASE

The terminations of the locative case are \*

7th (p. 151) *-uḷ, -uḷa, -uḷḷe, uḷḷē, -oḷ, -alli, -i, -ī, -e and -ē*8th *-uḷ, -uḷa, -oḷ, -oḷe, -oḷu, -oḷage, -o*9th *-uḷ, -oḷ*10th *-oḷ, -oḷe, -oḷage, -oḷam, -e -aḷ, -aḷu*

Of these, *-uḷ* and *-alli* are the principal terminations denoting 'a place, inside'. Except *-alli* and *-oḷage*, the other terminations are not used separately as morpheme words in OK, MK, or in NK

It is suggested that *-uḷ* might be more ancient than *-oḷ*<sup>104</sup> and that *-uḷa* is the gen of *uḷ*

*oḷ* < *uḷ* 'to be' in the conjugated form is met with in the inscriptions of the 7th and 10th cent. A.D. cf. *oḷar ē* (10th)

<sup>104</sup> See pp. 24, 34, 42 above. Also GOKI p. 153

K. V. SUBBAYYA, 'A Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages', IA 39156 L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar demonstrates that *uḷ* is one of the most ancient of Dravidian bases and has played a prominent part in Dravidian post positional termination in the formation of tense-forms (compound and simple) and in the derivation of new forms. See IL 145

u| u|a u|le u|e terminations  
 e Neut

## NW

- 7th (p 152) with suffix *d* *veſſa d u|*  
 8th (i) without suffix  
     *r* stems *ur u| Erediyūr u| Vasavur u|*  
     *l* stems *akkal u| vakkil u|*  
     *ſ* stems *imgaſ u|*  
 (ii) with glide *y*  
     *i* stems *Marasaluramalt i y u|*  
     *e* stems *palage y u| mere y u| mudime y u|*  
 (iii) with suffix *d* *gana-d u|*  
     *u|a* with suffix *d* *kadaſala-d-u|a*  
 9th (i) with glide *y* *e* stem *koſe y u|*  
 (ii) with suffix *d* *beſa d u|*

## LW

- 7th (p 152 3) (i) with suffix *d* *Varanasiva d u|*  
                  (ii) with suffix *in* *Kaſvapp in u|*  
                  (iii) with glide *y* *gaſi y-u|*  
     *u|a* *prithuvirajya-d u|a*  
     *u|le* *margga d u|le*<sup>100</sup>  
 8th (i) with glide *y*  
     *i* stem *Baranaſi y u|*  
     *e* stem *sime y u|*  
 (ii) with suffix *d* *anumatha d u| aha(pa)(va)ra(nga) d u| kaſega d u| Gangapura d u| ſala d u| maſa d u| yuddha d u| viſuſa d u| ſam(ſa:ſ)kaſa d u| ſthala-d u|*  
 9th (i) with glide *y* *Varanaſi y u|*  
 (ii) with suffix *d* *potha d u|*

o| termination

Neut

## NW

- 8th (i) without suffix  
     *r* stem *Mardur o|*  
     *l* stem *puyyal o|*  
 (ii) with glide *y*  
     *e* stem *kudure y o|*  
 (iii) with suffix *in*  
     *altv in o| eſt in-o| Koſagavett in o| ſamp in o|*  
 9th (i) with glide *y* *e* stem *Annigere y o|*  
 (ii) with suffix *d* *Kaſalaſumgo d o|*  
 (iii) with final consonant doubled *man n o|*

<sup>100</sup> Cf Tam, *u|le*--- *amid*

- 10th (i) without suffix -  
 -y stem *bāy-o|*<sup>110</sup>  
 -r stem *Kādīyūr-o|*  
 l stem *pōḥavo|al o|*
- (ii) with glide -y  
 -e stem *eḍe-y o|* [Pur]gere y-o|
- (iii) with suffix *d* *nela d o|*
- (iv) with suffix *m*  
*o|p-m-o|*, *kamp m a|*, *pamp m a|*, *peṛ m o|*, *buṇp m o|*, *biḍ m o|*

## LW

- 7th. (p 153)<sup>1</sup> with suffix -d  
*mārgga-d o|*, *varo d o|*
- 8th. (i) with glide -y  
 i stem *Kañci y o|*, *Baranasi y o|*
- (ii) with suffix -d-  
*kanepamjora-d o|*, *bhūtala d o|*, *śrinakṣetra d o|*
- 9th. (i) with glide -y  
 i stem *abhivṛddhi-y o|*, *taḍi y o|*, *Varanāsi [y o|]*
- (ii) with suffix -d  
*kala-d o|*, *Kurukṣetra-d o|*, *grahana d o|*, *devasa-d o|*, *dharma-d-*  
*o|*, *pañcavaṣa d o|*, *Bāranāsi a d o|* *varīṣābhyanāra-d o|*, *sūryya*  
*grahana-d o|* [Sō]magrahaṇa-pa[rva d-o|]
- 10th (i) with glide -y  
 -i stem *audāryavṛtti y o|*, *sūlamamjari y o|* *dhatn y o|*, *Vāra*  
*naśi y o|* *sannidhi-y o|* *sthit-y-o|*
- i stem *akṣarajyasri y o|*
- e stem *ārame y o|*, *ibhapaṇate y o|*, *ēkacchāye y o|*, *cāpavidy-*  
*y o|*, *gabharate y o|*, *Gaye y a|* *nirahamkarate y o|*, *purv*  
*vamarīyāde y o|*, *Prajāge y o|*, *somacchāye y o|* *subha-*  
*late y o|*
- (ii) with suffix *d*  
*adhyakṣa d o|*, *anyāya d a|*, *abaḷa madhyo d o|* *abhra paṭa|a-d-o|*,  
*amānuṣa vibhava d o|*, *Argghyatīrti d o|*, *avanitā|o d o|*, *umdra*  
*jāla d o|*, *Kahjuga d a|*, *kala d o|*, *Kurukṣetra-d o|*, *Caturāgha|a-*  
*d o|*, *Jagatīcakra d o|* *taḷa d a|* *tīrti d a|* *nakṣatra-d o|*, *parbba*  
*d o|*, *parbbata d o|*, *pradēsa-d a|* *maṇḍalāgra d o|*, *Yādavakula d-*  
*o|*, *raja-a-d-o|*, *lōka d a|*, *vasudhātā|a-d-o|*, *Śrīpura d-o|*, *saṇtāna d-*  
*o|*, *sannidhāna d a|*, *samaya-d a|*, *sahosa d o|*
- (iii) with suffix *an*  
*harinānk-an-o|*

*o|age o|e o|am and o|u terminations*

- \* Here *o|age* = *o| + a + ge*  
*o|e* = *o| + e* (emphatic suffix)  
*o|am* = *o| + am* (conjunctive suffix)  
*o|u* = *o| + u* (probably from *um* conj suff <sup>111</sup>)

Neut

NW

- 3th (with the emphatic suffix *e*)  
*ur o|e Cennai ur o|e Pennandur a|e ura|iv in o|e*  
 (with the conj suffix *u* < *um*)  
*ur o|u Puttur o|u*  
 10th *o| a ge naḍ a|age mattaradar o|age*  
*al al u kayy al bayal al u*

LW

- 8th (with the emphatic suffix *e*) *samadhi y o|e*  
 10th (i) *o| a ge Mahendrestara d a|age*  
 (ii) *o| e* (emphatic suffix) *abhimatha d-o|e puruvakrama d o|e*  
 (iii) with the conjunctive suffix *am* *Prayage y o|-am Varanasi y o|*  
*am Gu(Ku)rukṣetra d o| am*  
 (iv) *al maṭha d al* (cf *maṭhadalli*)

i i e u o (< o|) as terminations

Neut

NW

- 7th (p 154) *nela d i*  
 8th *e gadyanam e*

LW

- |      |        |                                    |
|------|--------|------------------------------------|
| 7th  | i      | <i>tīrttha d i</i>                 |
|      | i      | <i>punya d i</i>                   |
|      | e      | <i>mana d e</i>                    |
|      | e      | <i>pañcapada d e</i>               |
| 8th  | o      | <i>Varanasi y a</i> (< <i>o </i> ) |
| 9th  | u (u ) | <i>Baranasi y u</i>                |
|      | e      | <i>ṣakka-d e saṃmata d e</i>       |
| 10th | e      | <i>naḍadhyakṣa d e</i>             |

PLURAL

*o| o| a ge o| am terminations <sup>112</sup>*

Masc

NW

- 9th. *Kedisid ar o|*  
 10th *aḍuv ar o| [gand ar a|]*

<sup>111</sup> See p 52 above

<sup>112</sup> See fn 111 above

## LW

- 9th *Amoghavarṣadev ar oḷ*  
 10th *diṭṭ ar oḷ*

Neut

## NW

- 8th *manegoḷ oḷ*  
 9th *tuṟugoḷ oḷ torugoḷ oḷ*  
 10th *cutakuṣam[ga]ḷ oḷ*

The locative expresses the relation to a place

- 7th (p 162) *Kaḷvappin uḷ*  
 8th *ur-uḷ Mardur oḷ*  
 9th *kōḷe y uḷ Anugere y-oḷ*  
 10th *Kaḍiyur oḷ pōṟaṟoḷaḷ oḷ*

## THE VOCATIVE CASE

Masc

## NW

- 8th *Kulamudda*

Fem

## LW

- 7th (p 163) *bale*

The vocative case is used in relation to the person or thing addressed

FUNCTIONAL SYNCRETISM<sup>113</sup>

nom<sup>114</sup> used for acc

- 8th *Kaṇci abbe Agaiḷ eḷe*  
*bhaṣar pṛṭhuvirajya keye Śrīpurusa pṛṭhuvirajya geye*  
*Śrīpurusa maharajargge vīṇāpāna geydu arasar daye geydu*

nom for dat

- 8th *Idan kadu salipon phalaprapti akkum* (for saliponge)  
*Ida kado phalam akke* (for kodonge)

nom for gen

- 8th *Lokaditya Eḷa-arasar magandir Malladīyūm* (for Eḷa arasara)  
*arar aḷu* (arara aḷu)

gen for nom

- 8th *bhaṣarara gandharī vargge nīṣīda puruva mārīyadeḷaṇ*  
*(for bhaṣarar)*  
*bhaṣarara rajyongeye* (for bhaṣarar)  
*Nīrggundad arasara aḷe* (for arasar)

<sup>113</sup> See C. R. SANKARAN and G. S. GAI Some Ethno-Psychological Features in Dravidian *BDCRI* 2209-10

<sup>114</sup> Which is also the simple stem.

## ADJECTIVES

Words denoting quality or quantity qualify nouns and they do not necessarily agree with nouns in regard to gender, number and case, i.e. they undergo no change

Adjectives which are used attributively and predicatively are also met with in the inscriptions studied. When used attributively, the adjective is followed by the noun, whereas when used predicatively it is preceded by the noun. In the latter case it agrees with its substantive in gender and number.<sup>115</sup>

7th (p 164) *nal*,<sup>116</sup> *per*,<sup>117</sup> *veḷ*,<sup>118</sup> *im*<sup>119</sup>

8th *per*, *veḷ*, *kar*

9th *per*

10th *nal*, *per*, *beḷ*

-*nal*

7th (p 164) *nal* *giri*

10th *nallāta*

*per*

7th. (p. 164) *pēṇya*

8th *periya*,<sup>120</sup> *per* *vaḷḷa*

10th *per ggeṇegaḷin*, *per-mmagan* *pūṇya kereya*,

*veḷ* (> *beḷ*)

7th. (p 165) *Veḷgoḷ*

8th *beḷḷyā koḍeyān*, *Beḷatūrā*, *beḷḷi*

10th *beḷ gode*.

-*im*

7th. (p 165) *imtu imbar*

10th *imbar um*

-*oḷ*

7th (p 165) *oḷtu* < *oḷ* 'good'

10th *oḷtu*, *oḷpan*<sup>121</sup>

<sup>115</sup> GOKI, p 164

<sup>116</sup> Tam. *nal* (8th.)—adj 'good' K. P

<sup>117</sup> Tam. *per* (8th.)—adj 'big, great', also *peru* and *perum* K. P

<sup>118</sup> Tam. *ven* (8th.)—adj 'white' K. P

<sup>119</sup> Tam. *miya* (8th.)—adj 'sweet' K. P

<sup>120</sup> From the instance *periya* found in the inscription of the 7th cent. it looks no doubt plausible at first sight that *per* appears before consonant while *per* before a vowel and it is possible that *per* is older than *per* (cf GOKI, p 165) *per*, however is not found in the inscriptions of the 8th-10th cent. studied here. The instance *periya* found in 8th. cent. leads one to question the assumption that *per* appeared before consonant and *per* before vowel. (But it must be remembered that *per* appears before vowel in all the *kavyas* also)

Cf Tam. *peracai periyacintan* ('ambition') where both *per* and *per* are used when followed by a vowel

It is possible that *periya* may be from *per ty a* (*y* glide) cf Kan *kariya* from *kar-* black, *biḷiya* from *biḷ* (< *beḷ*) 'white' Cf also Old Tamil *per isu per idu* Telugu *pedda*, *peddadi*

<sup>121</sup> Tam. *oḷi* (8th.)—s.n 'splendour' Tam. *oḷiya*—adj 'brilliant'. K.P.

-kar 'black'.

8th *karggal* 'black stone'.

### LOAN WORDS FROM SANSKRIT

With Masc gender suffix.

7th. (p 165) *adhikan, andhan, anadyan*

8th. *kulatilakan, pañca . samyuktan, parājanan, bhāṣitan, bhṛtyan, vikraman, sampannan, sādhuṣṛyan, Sāmavamśōdbhavan*

9th *iṣṭan, janāṣṭayan, duṣṭan, pañca pātakan, bha[m]janan, sampannan*

10th *Abjasambhavan, abjaiāhanan, abhivanditapādan, kumudasahāyan, -pātakan, praptan, Budhanvajani, brahmāṭikāran, mahābaṣan, mahā-sāmantan, Visōltaravīdila dharā dēvan, sampannan, sthāpitan*

Adjectives used predicatively

7th. (p 166) *pañcamahapātakasamyuktan, siddhisthan*

8th *pañcamahāpātakan, bhāṣitan, sādhuṣṛyan asōdhujanaiarjitan*

9th *prthuvī allabhanī pañcamahāpātakan*

10th *praptan, mallan, gandam*

### DECLINABLE PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVES

#### (i) Past Participles

7th. (p 166) *ada, koṣṭa*

8th *koṣṭa, tinda, biṣṭa, māḍida*

9th. *aḷida, konda, koṣṭa, keṣṭa pōda*

10th. *aḷida, ada, irda, iḷda, koṣṭa, biṣṭa māḍida*

#### (ii) Future participles

7th (p 167) *iruva keḍisuta*

8th. *kuḍuta*

9th *appa, āḷa, salia*

10th. *ōduva, pāruta, miruguta*

*an, -ōn, -on, -ōm, -om, -āla, ātan, ōr* and *-or* are suffixes of the relative participles which are adjectives. Except with the last two, viz *ōr* and *or*, these relative participles are used as substantives in the masc. sg. and with *ōr* and *-or* in the pl.<sup>122</sup>

7th (p 167) *niḷadan aḷinan aḷidon*

8th. *aḷion kiḍipon, kiḍisidon, aḷitōm, aḷitom, keḍisidon*

9th *aḷidon, āḷidāla (for aḷidāla)*

10th *aḷidom, seḷetom, tappidāla, aḷidatam, naḍeyisidātam*

#### (Masc Pl *ōr* and *or*)

7th. (p 167) *aḷiōr, umōr*

8th *aḷior, paḍedor*

9th. *saḷppor*

10th *bāldōr*

<sup>122</sup> GOKI, p 167 CDG, p 225



8th. nom.	..	<i>tān</i>	..	—
gen.	..	<i>tan</i>	..	—
9th. acc.	..	<i>tannan</i>	..	—
10th. nom.	..	<i>tan</i>	..	—
dat.	..	—	..	<i>tamage</i>
loc.	..	—	..	<i>tammol</i>

The *-a-* which is found between the base and the case-sign in the forms like the dat.\**tan-a-ge*, *nam-a-ge* is suggested to have been a shorter form of an original *-an*.<sup>131</sup>

### III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

(i) *Remote* :

*Masc.*

		sg.		pl.
7th. (p. 178)				
nom.	..	—	..	<i>avar</i>
gen.	..	—	..	<i>avar-ā</i>
8th. instr.	..	—	..	<i>avarim</i>
dat.	..	<i>avarige</i>	..	—
gen.	..	—	..	<i>avar-ā, avar-a</i>
9th. nom. (hon.sg.)	..	<i>āta</i>	..	—
dat. (hon.sg.)	..	<i>ātāige</i>	..	—
gen. (hon.sg.)	..	<i>ātana</i>	..	—
10th. nom. (hon. sg.)	..	<i>ātāin</i>	..	—
instr.	..	—	..	<i>avarim</i>
dat.	..	—	..	<i>avarigge</i>
gen. (hon.sg.)	—	<i>ātana</i>	..	<i>avar-a</i>

*Fem.*

8th. gen.	..	—	..	<i>avar-ā</i>
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*Neut.*

7th. (p. 178)				
nom.	..	<i>adu</i>	..	—
acc.	..	<i>adan, ada</i>	..	—
dat.	..	<i>adakkke, adakke</i>	..	—
8th. acc.	..	<i>adan</i>	..	—
gen.	..	<i>adara</i>	..	—
9th. nom.	..	<i>adu</i>	..	—
dat.	..	<i>adakkke</i>	..	—
gen.	..	<i>ātana</i>	..	—
10th. nom.	..	<i>adu</i>	..	—
dat.	..	<i>adakkke</i>	..	—

<sup>131</sup> GOKI, p. 178.

(ii) *Proximate* :*Masc.*

	sg.	pl.
7th. (p. 178)		
nom	.. <i>it en</i> <sup>172</sup>	.. —
(hon. sg.)	.. <i>it a</i>	.. —
8th gen.	.. —	.. <i>ir aṭā</i>
9th nom.	.. —	.. <i>ir en</i> <sup>173</sup>

*Fem*

gen	.. —	<i>ir aṭ-ā</i>
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*Neut.*

7th (p. 179)		
nom	.. <i>idu</i> <sup>174</sup>	.. —
acc.	.. <i>idēn, idam</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>idake</i>	.. —
loc.	.. <i>idaru</i>	.. —
8th nom.	.. <i>idu</i>	<i>iru</i> <sup>175</sup>
acc.	.. <i>idēn, iden, idam, idā,</i> <i>ida, iden</i>	.. —
instr	.. —	<i>irayim</i>
dat.	.. <i>idake, idakke, idakke,</i> <i>idarge</i> <sup>176</sup>	.. —
gen.	.. <i>idara</i>	.. —
loc.	<i>illi</i>	.. —
9th acc.	.. <i>idēn, iden, idam, idā</i>	.. —
dat.	<i>idakke</i>	.. —
loc.	.. <i>illi</i>	.. —
10th nom.	.. <i>idu</i>	<i>iru</i>
acc.	.. <i>iden, idam</i>	.. —

## IV INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

*Masc*

7th. (p. 179)		
nom	—	<i>ā um</i>
dat.	—	<i>ā ggaṇ</i>
8th nom.	<i>āron</i>	—
9th nom.	—	<i>ā um</i>
10th nom.	—	<i>āṭ, āṭu</i>
dat.	—	<i>ā gge</i>
...	—	<i>āṇṇu</i>

## Neut

7th (p 179)		
nom.	<i>en</i> <sup>137</sup>	—
9th nom	<i>avudu</i>	—
10th nom	<i>avudu</i>	—
acc	<i>enan</i>	—

It has been already noted <sup>38</sup> that properly speaking there is no relative pronoun in Kannada and that the declinable participles (with the suffixes *an am on om om* in the sg and *ar ar ar ar* in the pl) are used to serve this purpose

- 8th (i) *Idam koḷvoni Varanasivamam alidavana lokakke sandon akkum*  
 (ii) *idan alidon pañcamahapatakan akkum*  
 (iii) *Idan vakram illade kadu saḷi(pa)n asvamedhada palaprapṭi akkum*
- 9th *I dharmmavam kadom asvamedhada phalam aliyaḷ baṃgevomge brahmṛṭiya paṇam akkum*
- 10th (i) *idan alidom varanastya karu kanṭan alidom*  
 (ii) *idam alidom Prayageyuvam alida patakanu akkuḥ*

## PERSONAL TERMINATIONS

## (i) First person

	sg	pl
7th (p 180)	<i>en</i>	—
8th.	<i>en</i>	—
9th	<i>en em</i>	—
10th	<i>en e</i>	—

## (ii) Second Person Verb itself

## (iii) Third Person

## Masc

7th (p 180)	<i>an an am</i>	<i>ar ar</i>
8th	<i>an an an am am</i>	<i>ar ar</i>
9th	<i>an am am om om</i>	<i>ar ar ar ar</i>
	<i>on an</i>	
10th	<i>an am om a</i>	<i>ar</i>

## Fem

8th	<i>aḷ aḷ</i>	<i>ar ar</i>
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## Neut

7th (p 180)	—	<i>avu</i>
8th	—	<i>avu</i>
9th	<i>adu</i>	—
10th	<i>adu</i>	—

<sup>13</sup> Tam. *er* (8th)—inter what K P

<sup>138</sup> See p 65 above

## PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

The dem *i* and *ā* are used as pron adjs

-*i* :

7th (p 180)	<i>i dharamyul</i>
8th	<i>i dharmakke</i>
9th	<i>i kallu, i dharmmavam</i>
10th	<i>i asudhātāfadoḷ</i>

-*ā* :

7th (p. 180)	<i>ā Kaṭantūranam</i>
8th	<i>a kayyam, ā nāda</i>
9th.	<i>ā dēvara</i>
10th	<i>ā Kādyūra</i>

## NUMERALS

The declension of the Numerals is the same as that of the Neuter nouns. By the use of the suffixes *vu an* in the sg and *vu ar* in the pl the appellative nouns of number are formed.

The Numerals are used as adjectives by prefixing them to the nouns. Compound numbers are formed by multiplication and addition.

The numeral system in Old Kannaḍa seems to be decimal. In forms like *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *aydu*, *enḷu*, the suffixes *du*, *-du*, *ḷu* are the different forms of *tu*, the neuter noun formative in Dravidian. And the *r* in *mūru*, *aru* etc and *l* in *ēl* are derived from Pr Dr \**l* and *-ḍ* respectively.<sup>139</sup>

The shortened forms of *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *mūḷu*, *nālku*, *aydu*, *āru*, *ēl*, *enḷu* are respectively *or*, *ir*, *mū* (*mu*), *na(l)*, *ay*, *ar*, *el* and *en*.

In the words for numerals close similarity is found in all the four cultivated Dravidian languages and Tulu. Their origin is not yet satisfactorily established.<sup>140</sup>

It should be noted that no native words for the number thousand and above are found. The word for thousand is *sāsira*, *sāyira* < Skt *sahasra*.

The numerals found in the inscriptions of the 8th 10th cent are given in the following pages.<sup>141</sup>

## NW

8th *ondu* (1),<sup>142</sup> *eraḍu* (2),<sup>143</sup> *mu(mū)ḷu* (3),<sup>144</sup> *nālku* (4),<sup>145</sup> *aydu* (5),  
*aḷu* (6), *ēl* or *ēḷu* (7), *enḷu* (8), *paṭṭu* (10), *irpaṭṭu* (20),<sup>146</sup> *mūvattu*

<sup>139</sup> GOKI, p 182, also CDG, p 333

<sup>140</sup> KITTEL JA 224, CDG pp 331 43, also GOKI, p. 181

<sup>141</sup> For the numerals found in the inscriptions of the 6th. and 7th cent See GOKI, pp 181 ff

<sup>142</sup> Tam *onḷu* (8th.)—'one' K P

<sup>143</sup> Tam *iraṇḷu* (8th.)—'two' K. P

<sup>144</sup> Tam *mūḷu* (7th)—'three' K. P

<sup>145</sup> Tam *nāḷku* (7th)—'four' K. P

<sup>146</sup> Tam *iru paṭu* (7th)—'20' i.e. two tens K P.

(30), *nālvattu* (40), *ayvattu* (50), *eḷpattu* (70), *nūru* (100), *innūṟa* (of. 200), *mūnūṟu* (300), *aynūṟu* (500).

*paṇneraḍu* (12), *paḍinaydu* (15), *paḍināṟu* (16),<sup>147</sup> *paḍinenṭu* (18), *irapattā aṟi* (25),<sup>148</sup> *irpattum-aydu* (75)

9th *ondu*, *aydu*, *āṟu*, *eṇṭu*

*irppattu*, *mūvattu*, *enhattu* (80).

*nūṟu*, *munuṟuman*, *ēṇṇūṟ* (700), *eṇṭu-nūru* (800).

*ayvatteraḍu* (52), *enbhattay* (75), *entunura-paḍinemṭa* (818), *ēḷ-nuḷa-tombaṭṭu* (790), *ēṇṇūratombatteraḍu* (792).

10 *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *mūru*, *nālku*, *aydu*, *āṟu*, *eṇṭu*, *paṭṭu*.

*mūvattu*, *ayvattu*, *eḷpattara* (of 70), *munṇūru* (300), *aynūṟu* (500), *eṇṭunūru* (800)

*paṇneraḍu* (12), *irpattaydu* (25), *irpatta nāḷu* (24),

*irppatu-nālku* (24), *mūvatteraḍu* (32), *ayvatt-aydu* (55), *nūṟ-ayvattu* (150), *mūnūṟ-ayvattu* (350), *ēṇṇūṟ-ayvattu* (750).

### LW.

8th. *sāsira* (1000), *paṇṇāsugaḷān* (50).

9th. *sāsira*

10th. *sāsira*.

### NW. + LW.

10th. *sāyirada nūṟu* (1,100), *sāsiraḍ-iṇṇūṟu* (1,200), *enchāsiram* (8,000), *paṇṇārechāsiram* (12,000), *tombhattaṟu-sāsiram* (96,000), *ēḷ-kōḷi* (70,000,000).

### COMPOUND NUMBERS

#### (i) Multiplication :

8th. <i>ir paṭṭu</i>	(2 × 10) = 20.
<i>mū vattu</i>	(3 × 10) = 30
<i>nāl iattu</i>	(4 × 10) = 40.
<i>ay iattu</i>	(5 × 10) = 50
<i>eḷ paṭṭu</i>	(7 × 10) = 70
<i>innūṟa = ir nūṟa</i>	(2 × 100) = 200
<i>mū nūṟu</i>	(3 × 100) = 300
<i>aṟi nūṟu</i>	(5 × 100) = 500.

9th *ir paṭṭu*, *mūvattu*

*en battu* (8 × 10) = 80.

*mū nūṟ*

*ēḷ nūṟ* (7 × 100) = 700.

*eṇṭu nūṟu* (8 × 100) = 800.

<sup>147</sup> Tam. *paṭ-iṟ-āṟu* (8th.)—“16” lit. six of the series ten K. P.

<sup>148</sup> Tam. *irapattayintu* (7th.)—“25”. K. P.

10th *mū vattu*  
*ay vattu*  
*eḷ paṭṭaṟa*  
*mu nnūru*  
*ay nūru*  
*enḷu nūru*

## (ii) Addition

(Numbers 1-9 are added to multiples of ten)

8th	<i>paṇneraḍu</i>	(10 + 2) = 12
	<i>paḍinaydu</i>	(10 + 5) = 15
	<i>paḍināṟu</i>	(10 + 6) = 16
	<i>paḍinenḷu</i>	(10 + 8) = 18
	<i>irpaṭṭā ay</i>	(20 + 5) = 25
	<i>erpaṭṭum aydu</i>	(70 + 5) = 75
9th	<i>ayvatteraḍu</i>	(50 + 2) = 52
	<i>enbhattay</i>	(80 + 5) = 85
	<i>enḷunura paḍinenḷa</i>	(800 + 18) = 818
	<i>[ē]ḷ nuḷa tomba[ḷlu]</i>	(700 + 90) = 790
	<i>ēḷnūra tombaḷṉraḍu</i>	(750 + 2) = 752
10th	<i>paṇneraḍu</i>	(10 + 2) = 12
	<i>irappattu nāḷku</i>	(20 + 4) = 24
	<i>irappattaydu</i>	(20 + 5) = 25
	<i>mūvatteraḍu</i>	(30 + 2) = 32
	<i>ayvatt aydu</i>	(50 + 5) = 55
	<i>nūr ayvattu</i>	(100 + 50) = 150
	<i>mūnūḷ ayvattu</i>	(300 + 50) = 350
	<i>ēḷnūr ayvattu</i>	(700 + 50) = 750

NUMERALS AS ADJECTIVES <sup>149</sup>

7th	(p 182)	(a) <i>irppaṭṭondu divasam</i> (b) <i>or siddhayan</i>
8th		(a) <i>mūru timgaḷuḷ</i> (b) <i>irkkula, ōr aḷke, paṇnirkkandugam</i>
9th		(a) <i>aydu varisakke, aṟu tōṇḷaḍa</i> (b) <i>ay mattal</i>
10th		(a) <i>ondu paṇamam eraḍu dēḷulakke, tōṇḷavondu</i> (b) <i>ōr uruvu paṇṇor mattar, paṇṇir mattar</i>

In forms like (a) *mūru timgaḷuḷ*, *aydu varisakke*, the numerals *mūru*, *aydu*, etc. are used as Numeral adjectives simply by placing them before the nouns they qualify <sup>150</sup>

And in (b) forms like *ōr aḷke*, *irkkula*, *aymattar*, *paṇṇirmattar*, the shortened forms of the Numerals *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *aydu*, *paṇneraḍu*, etc. become the adjectives,

<sup>149</sup> See p 65 above<sup>150</sup> But in *tonḷondu* the numeral *ondu* follows the noun *tonḷa*

These shortened forms are found in the compound numbers also. According to CALDWELL they represent the Kannada Numerals 'in their briefest, purest and most ancient shape'<sup>151</sup>

### APPELLATIVE NOUNS OF NUMBER

#### NW

- 7th (p 183) *ēlnūrvaram aruvan*  
 8th *irbbara* (of 2 persons), *muvarā* (of 3 persons), *pannorbbaran* (11 persons), *panniruvuru* (12 persons), *elpadinuvatu* (70 persons), *mūmūrvuru* (300 persons)  
 9th *ayvattaruvatum* (56 people) *annirbbarum* (500 people)  
 10th *pannirbbar* (12 people), *panniruvuru*, *ayvadimbar* (50 people), *enbhattanālvarggam* (to 84 people), *irnnūrvatum* (200 people)

#### LW

- 7th (p 183) *sāsiruvur*  
 8th *sasiruvur*  
 10th *sasirbbar*

\* In forms for numerals from eleven to eighteen (cf *pannorbbaran*—11 persons *panneradu*—12, *padinaydu*—15, *padināru*—16 and *padimenṣu*—18) the first word of the compound *pattu* becomes *pan* in the case of the first two viz 11 and 12 while in the rest viz 13 to 18 *pattu* becomes *padin*

### ORDINAL NUMERAL (ADJECTIVE)

-*ane* or *aneya* is added to form Ordinal in Kannada<sup>152</sup>

- 7th (p 184) *ē[aneya]* (7th) from *ēlu*  
 8th *en[aneya]* (in the 8th) from *enṣu* (8)  
*nalvatteradane* (42nd) from *nalvatteraḍu* (42)  
 9th. *āraneyā* (of the 6th) from *āṛu* (6)  
*padinen[aneya]* (18th) from *padimenṣu* (18)  
*enbhatt-ālaneya* (86th) from *enbhattaṣu* (86)  
*ēlnūrī* (1) *rppallāraneyā* (726th) from *ēlnūrrppattu* (726).  
*e[ṣu]* *enbattānalkaneya* (784th)  
*ēlnūr enbhatt ē[aneya]* (787th)  
*ēlnūr enbhatt en[aneya]* (788th)  
*[ēṣu]nūra tombhatta-ondaneya* (791st)  
*elnūra tombhatta eradaneya* (792nd)  
*ēlnūra tombhatta tombhataneya* (799th)  
*enṣunūra mūraneya* (803rd), *enṣunūra āydāne* (805th)  
*enṣunūra aydaneya* (805th), *enṣunūrtombattaneya* (809th)  
*enṣunūra padināṅkaneya* (814th), *enṣunūrapadināydaneya* (815th),  
*enṣunūra padin ē[aneya]* (817th)

<sup>151</sup> CDG p 322, also GDAI p 183

<sup>152</sup> In Tam *aratu* is added to form Ordinal Cf *irnpattu mūnṣ-āratu* (8th)—'23rd'

*entunura padinenṭaneyā* (818th), *enṭunūra pattombhattaneyā* (819th),  
*enṭunura ippattaneyā* (820th)

- 10th. *eraḍaneyā* (2nd), *mūreneyā* (3rd), *emṭaneyā* (8th), *entunur-ayratte  
radaneyā* (852nd), *entunūr enbhattanalkaneyā* (884th), *emṭunur en  
bhatta araneyā* (886th), *enṭunur enbhatt ḷaneyā* (887th), *enṭunura  
tombhattamūreneyā* (893rd), *enṭunura tombhatt [e]laneyā* (897th),  
*enṭunūra tombhatt ombhattaneyā* (899th), *om[bhatt mū]ṭa padinenṭa  
neyā* (918th)

### Times of Number

*mō* is added to the short forms

- 8th *omme* 'once' from *ondu* (one), *mūme* 'thrice or three times' from  
*mūru* (three)

The form *pannāsu* (50) found in the inscription of 8th cent. is according to FLEET, a Prakṛt LW. This word is in current use in almost all the North Indian languages. In inscripional language, this word *pannāsu* seems to denote a kind of tax.

### DERIVATIVE NOUNS

With the addition of the suffixes the verbal roots or nouns are converted into nouns which are declined like the primary nouns. In certain instances the verb and the noun are one and the same.<sup>153</sup>

#### I Nouns from Verbal Roots

See 'Substantives from Verbal Roots under' Verbs below <sup>154</sup>

#### II Nouns formed from other Nouns

These denote residence, trade or occupation, sex and possession of a thing etc.<sup>155</sup>

#### NW

- 8th<sup>156</sup> (i) masc. suffix *an* *Indaballṭiyalar* 'he of Indaballī'  
(ii) *beḷḷi* 'silver, bracelet —that which possesses whiteness from *beḷ*  
( < *veḷ* ) 'white'  
(iii) *mudimeyul* 'under the headmanship'—from *mudu* 'old' with the  
suffix *me*

- 9th (i) masc. pl. suff. *ar u*, *Madengere yaru* 'they of Madengere'

#### LW

Masc. suffix *kāra*

- 8th. *Kaṇṇagara malagarāra*  
9th *kumbharāra*  
10th *baḷagāra*

<sup>153</sup> GOKI, p. 184

<sup>154</sup> See p. 96

<sup>155</sup> Cf. SMD 196-210; KVV 68-82; KBB 166-93

<sup>156</sup> For derivative nouns found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent. see GOKI pp. 184-5



## COMPOSITION

\* Compounds, formed from the declinable stems of LWs, are regarded as simple stems for the purposes of declension. Compounds of NWs and LWs are found. The proper so-called Kannada Compounds are not so lengthy as those of Skt.

A substantival adjective or a numeral whose suffixes and case-signs generally disappear forms the first member of a compound. A compound may become a member of another compound also. The gender and number of the compound are denoted by the suffixes and case-signs.

The nature of a compound as to whether it is a noun, adj. or adv. is to be determined by its meaning and context.<sup>137</sup>

*Composition of NWs and LWs*

8th.<sup>138</sup> *Adityapa seṭṭiya, Ambī ācariyara, Aḷupendra, Indabaḷḷiyāṭan, uru bhaḷara Eranagana, asage utsahangaḷge, Kadambūram, Kirttannan, Kula mudda, Kodat seṭṭiyara Gomdaraśar, Gōvinda Podḍiya, Dāsamm Eṭeyar Duggamara Eṭeyappaṇ, Durvīṇita-Eṭe appor, Dēvēndra pēmmadi gaḷa, Nandi Gundarge, Padumammaṇ, Pesaraḷḷan, mahāprabhu Gōṭapayya, Rājādityaraśar*

9th. *Kaḷigaḷḷan, Kulappayyaṇ, Ganga Permmāḍi, Dēvaṇṇayyaṇ, Tamma gavundam, Nāga pārvuru, Naḷamba daḍḍaru, Pīnāḍam, Ballavaraśar, Mātamayyaṇu*

10th. *Acapayyaṇ, Adityavarimmarasat, Eṭe Jōgayyaṇ, Kannarasa, Kirttyammam, Koḷeyammam, Ganga Permmāḷiyam, Talaparaśar, Permmāḍi Bū lāryyaṇ, Maṭuḷayyaṇ, Murumayyaṇ, Ruddapayyaṇ, Sāmi Koḷeyammam*

## VERBS

There are three kinds of verbs found in the inscriptions studied—transitive, intransitive and causative. Three tenses—past present and future, and two numbers—singular and plural are also found. There are three persons—first, second and third and five moods—indicative, imperative, optative, infinitive and negative. The gender is not distinguished in the first and second persons while the distinction of the three genders viz. masc. fem. and neut. exists in the third person.<sup>139</sup>

*Causative Verbs*

I Formed by adding the suffix *-ppu*, *-pu-* to the verbal root.<sup>140</sup>

7th. (p 193) *muḍi pp i dār*

8th. *muḍi p-i*

9th. *muḍi p-i dar*

10th. *maḍi p i-dom, pratispāḷi pp ar (LW)*

<sup>137</sup> GOKI, p 186

<sup>138</sup> For the composition of NWs and LWs found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent. see GOKI, p 188

<sup>139</sup> GOKI, p 193

<sup>140</sup> The traditional grammars do not mention this suffix. It seems that *-ppu* is earlier and *-pu* a later suffix.

II Formed by suffixing *-isu*<sup>101</sup>(a) *-isu* added to transitive roots7th (p 193) *biḍisidar*, *mādisida*8th *ettisu* 'having caused to be raised' from *ettisu* from *ettu* 'to raise', *kaffisu* (> *gaffisu*), 'having bound, built' from *kaffisu* from *kaffu* 'to build, bind', *madisuwor* 'will cause to be made' from *mādisu* from *mādu* 'to make', *oḥisu* 'having caused to plough' from *oḥisu* from *oḥu* (< *uḥu*) 'to plough'.9th *keysido* (> *-geysido*) 'he caused to be made' from *keysu* from *key* 'to do', *mādisida*10th *kaffisida*, *mādisida*(b) *-isu* added to intransitive roots7th (p 193) *nirisidom* 'caused to stand' from *nirisu* from *niri* 'to stand'.8th *uraḥisu* 'having caused to roll down' from *uraḥisu* from *ural(u)* 'to roll down'.*ōḍisu* 'having caused to run' from *ōḍisu* from *ōḍu* 'to run'.*kādise* 'when caused to be fought' from *kādisu* from *kādu* 'to fight'.*kīḍisu* 'having caused to be destroyed' from *kīḍisu* from *kīḍu* (*keḍu*), 'to destroy'.*beḥasuwa* 'caused to be grown' from *beḥasu* from *beḥe* 'to grow'.*salisuwonge* 'to him who causes to be carried' from *salisu* from *sal* 'to carry, to go'.9th *niḥisidar* 'caused to stand'.*peḥisal* 'to cause to increase' from *peḥisu* from *peḥu* 'to increase'.*biḥisu* 'having caused to fall' from *biḥisu* from *biḥ(u)* 'to fall'.*salisi* 'having caused to be paid' from *sal* 'to be used or given'.10th *emsidom* 'caused to be said or called' from *emsu* from *em* 'to say'.*nelasidan* 'caused to be settled' from *nelasu* from *ni* 'to stand'.*naḍeyise* 'if caused to be furthered or carried' from *naḍeyisu* from *naḍe* 'to march, walk'.(c) *-isu* added to *Skt* roots7th (p 194) *sādhisidom* from *sādhisu* from *sādh* + *isu* 'to accomplish', *palisidom* from *palisu* from *pāl* 'to protect'.8th *irakṣiccidōn* from *irakṣiccu*, *irakṣisu* from *rakṣ* 'to protect' *palisuwor*9th *rakṣisal* (see *palisidom* above)10th *abhiwāṛimsidom* from *abhiwāṛmi* + *isu* 'to describe'.*arccisi* from *arcc* + *isu* 'to worship'.*dhikkāṛisal* from *dhikkār* + *isu* 'to decry'.*nigrahisi* from *nigrah* + *isu* 'to restrict'.*pratipalṣuvudu**pravartisulta* from *pravartī* + *isu* 'to continue'.*rakṣisal**sādhisi*

- \* According to the Kannada traditional grammarians Sanskrit roots are converted into Kannada roots by suffixing *isu* to them. But these roots with the suffix *isu* were causatives originally and their present meaning is a late development.<sup>102</sup>

## TENSES

Verbs are generally analysed as (i) verbal root, (ii) the tense suffix and (iii) the pronominal termination. The tense suffix and the pronominal termination denote the tense and person respectively. The tense-suffixes for the past, present and future are *da*, *utta*, (*uta*) and *m* or *v* or *pp*- respectively. By adding the tense-suffix to the root we get the adv. part. And a fully conjugated verb is obtained when the pronominal terminations are added to the root with the tense suffix.<sup>103</sup>

## PARTICIPLES

As noted above the participles are formed by adding tense suffix to the root. Adverbial and Declinable participles are found in the inscriptions studied.

### *The Past Adverbial Participle*<sup>104</sup>

The past adverbial participle and the past declinable participle are formed in like manner except in regard to the roots ending in *u*. The adverbial participle of the roots ending in *u* with *da* form the declinable participle. *-i* and *-du* are the two kinds of suffixes employed to form the past adverbial participle. Roots ending in *u* and with the penultimate vowel long by position or nature take *i* to form past adverbial participle while roots in *a*, *-i* and *-e* as well as consonantal roots take *-du* suffix.<sup>105</sup>

#### I *i* used to form adverbial participles

(a) *i* suffixed to roots of two or more syllables in *-u* and the penultimate vowel long by nature or position

7th (p 195) *āgi*,<sup>106</sup> *ikkī*, *ēti*.<sup>107</sup>

8th *aydi*, *eragi*, *olli*, *kādi*, *kūdi*, *kēti*, *nōdi*, *peci*, *pōgi*, *mādi*

9th *agi*, *ikki*, *eydi*,<sup>108</sup> *oḍdi*, *kaṭti*, *kādi*, *kalci*, *toṭi*, *mādi*

10th *agi*, *olli*, *ondi*, *oppi*, *kaṭti*, *kalci*, *kādi*, *t[a]ḍi*, *luṭgi*, *tūnti*, *mādi*

#### (b) *-i* suffixed to causative roots

7th (p 195) *muḍippi*, *salisi* *sādhisi*

8th *muḍipi*, *eltisi*, *uraṭisi* *āḍisi*, *kidi*, *kaṭṭisi* (> *-gaṭṭisi*), *rāhisi*

9th *paricchēḍisi* *bīṭisi*, *maḍisi*, *salisi*

10th *arccisi*, *argghisi*, *aḷisi*, *āṇisi*, *laṃpi*, *emisi*, *nelasi*, *nigraḥisi*, *pratipāḥisi* *beḍangisi*, *māḍisi*, *iayasi* (N. K. *bayasi*), *samanisi*, *sādhisi*

According to KITTEL this *i* is euphonic while CALDWELL says that it is from the root *i* 'to give'.<sup>109</sup>

<sup>102</sup> KVV 97, also GOKI, p 194

<sup>103</sup> GOKI, p 194

<sup>104</sup> This is also called *Absolute*

<sup>105</sup> GOKI, pp 195-6. In Tamil past adverbial participle in the indicative takes the endings *i* and *u* (K. P.)

<sup>106</sup> Tam. *āk*, *āy* (7th.) from *āku* 'become' K. P.

<sup>107</sup> Tam. *er* 'having ascended' K. P.

<sup>108</sup> Tam. *eyt* 'having reached' K. P.

<sup>109</sup> K.G. p 104 Section 168, CDC p 462 GOKI, p 195

II (a) *du (tu) added to form adv part*

Without any change

7th (p 196)

<i>a</i> stems	<i>ka du</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>ari du</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>kore du taje du naḍe du nere du</i>
<i>n</i> stems	<i>en du</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>key du</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>agal du</i>
<i>ḷ</i> stems	<i>adal du iḷ du poḷ du</i>

8th

<i>a</i> stems	<i>ka du</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>aḷ du<sup>110</sup> iri du eri du piḍi du (&gt; biḍi du) maḍi du</i> <i>mum du</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>aḷe du (&gt; aḷadu) eḷe du (&gt; eḷadu) naḍe du</i> <i>(&gt; naḍadu)</i>
<i>n</i> stems	<i>en du<sup>111</sup></i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>key du<sup>112</sup> (&gt; geydu)</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>gel du<sup>113</sup></i>

9th

<i>i</i> stems	<i>aḷi du iri du uḷi du uḷi-du</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>toḷe du (&gt; toradu)</i>
<i>n</i> stems	<i>en du</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>key du (&gt; geydu)</i>
<i>ḷ</i> stems	<i>iḷ-du geḷ du (for gel du) biḷ du</i>

10 h

<i>a</i> stems	<i>ka du</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>ari du aḷi du aḷi du iri du</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>ese du nene du (&gt; nendu) paḍe du (&gt; vaḍedu)</i> <i>nere du</i>
<i>n</i> stems	<i>en-du</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>oy du key du (&gt; geydu)</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>ol du kaval du</i>
<i>ḷ</i> stems	<i>iḷ du negal du</i>

(b) *du suffixed to roots in l*

With Change

- 7th (p 196) *kondu* < *kol* + *du* < *kol* to kill  
*sandu* < *sal* + *du* < *sal* to go to become manifest
- 8th *kondu*
- 9th *nindu* < *niḷ* + *du* < *niḷ* to stand
- 10th *komdu*

According to the traditional grammars in Kannaḍa *l* in *kol* and *sal* becomes *n* when followed by a consonantal suffix<sup>114</sup>. This view is untenable for forms like *salge*

<sup>110</sup> Tam. *aḷit u* having destroyed K. P

<sup>111</sup> Tam. *enru* (*nt nr*) having said K. P

<sup>112</sup> Tam. *ceyit u* (7th) *ceyt u* (8th) K. P

<sup>113</sup> Tam. *vel* conquer *tenru* (8th) having conquered K. P

<sup>114</sup> ABB 232 SMD 237 ASS 491 Cf also AG p 97

appear even in the inscriptions of the 7th cent. Primitive Kannada \* *nɪ* > *ntu* or *ndu* or *du* in adverbial participle. (Cf. also Tam. *ni* and Kan. *-nd* from Pr. Dravidian \* *nɪ*) Then *kondu* from *kol* + *ndu* where *l* is assimilated to the following *n* and *kondu* > *kondu* with the shortening of the long *nn*.

Similarly the form *konḍu* can be explained the *ḍ* being due to the preceding cerebral *ḷ*.<sup>175</sup>

(c) *-du* added to roots in *ḷ*

With Change

7th (p. 197) *koḷ* + *ḍu* > *koḷ* + *ndu* > *koḷṇḍu* > *konḍu*

8th *ḷḍirggondu konḍu*

10th *kondu oḷa konḍu kaḷ kondu*

(d) *du* suffixed to roots in *ɾ*

With Change

7th (p. 198) *taɾ* + *ndu* > *tandu* *baɾ* + *ndu* > *bandu*

8th *bandu vandu*

9th *bandu vandu*

*tandu bandu* Kannada traditional grammars postulate the roots *taɾ* and *baɾ*. Generally the imperative second person singular is the same as the root. Here *ta* and *ba* are the imperative forms. CALDWELL and GUNDETT say that *taɾ* *ta* and *baɾ* *ba* are alternative roots. *taɾ* and *baɾ* might have become *taɾ* and *baɾ* (*ta* and *ba*) in the imperative second person sg. Yet the formation of forms like *tandu* and *bandu* is difficult to be explained. According to the Kannada grammarians the *ɾ* in *taɾ* and *baɾ* becomes *n* before *da* the tense-suffix.<sup>176</sup>

III *tu* (*du*) suffixed to roots in *n* *ḷ* and *ḷ* preceded by long vowel

Without Change

7th (p. 199) *kaḷ tu non tu*

9th *non tu aḷ du keḷ du*

10th *aḷ du taḷ du*

IV *tu* suffixed to roots in *ḍu*

With Change

7th (p. 199) *koḷḷaɾ viḷḷaɾ*

8th *kangeḷḷu* < *kangeḍu* < *kan keḍu* blindfold

*koḷḷu* < *koḍu* to give

*poḷamaḷḷu* < *poḷamaḍu* to set out start

*biḷḷu* < *biḍu* to leave

9th *iḷḷu* < *iḍu* to place <sup>177</sup> *koḷḷu*

*koḷḷu biḷḷu* etc. *koḍu* < *kuḍu* to give. According to the Kannada traditional grammarians, the final sonant of the roots with the penultimate short vowel changes into the corresponding surd before *da* or *-dapa*.<sup>178</sup> Here the Primitive Kannada

<sup>175</sup> GOA I pp. 196-7

<sup>176</sup> SMD 237 ASS 492 ABB 227 CDG p. 217 also GOA I p. 199

<sup>177</sup> Tam. *iḷḷu* (7th.) having assigned *ḷ*, P.

<sup>178</sup> SMD 239 2<sup>nd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>. ABB 228 23<sup>rd</sup> 238 ASS 487 489

root might have been \**kuḷ*. Thus \**kuḷ* or \**koḷ* + *ntu* might have given rise to *koḷ* + *ntu* > *koḷ* + *tu* > *koḷṭu* by assimilation<sup>179</sup>

V. -*du* (-*tu*) added to roots in -*gu* with a penultimate short vowel.

7th (p 200) *pokku* < *pogu*<sup>180</sup> *mukku* < *migu*

9th. *pokku*

10th *mikku*

*pokku mikku*. Just as *koḷu* < *kuḷu*, *pugu* might have been the Pr Kannaḍa base of *pogu*. According to Kannaḍa traditional grammarians, the final soft consonant becomes hard before the suffix -*du* in words like *pogu*<sup>181</sup>. But Primitive Kannaḍa root \**puk* with the suffix *ntu* might have become *pukku*. Ordinarily *puk* + *tu* > *puttu*. But it is *pukka* (*pukku*) because *k* is fully exploded and -*t* is assimilated to *k*<sup>182</sup>.

VI -*tu* (-*du*) added to roots in -*i*, -*ā*, *n*

With Change.

8th *i* *ittu* from *i* 'to give'<sup>183</sup>

*ā* *sattu* from *sā(y)* 'to die'

*n* *kanḍu* from *kān* 'to see'<sup>184</sup>

9th -*a* *sattu*

*n* *kanḍu*

10th. *i* *ittu* *minḍu* from *mī* 'to bathe'

-*n* *kanḍu*

It may be noted that the adverbial past participle forms like *koḷṭu*, *biṭṭu*, *iṭṭu* etc. are found (with suffix -*tu* or -*du*) only in the case of the roots with short penultimate vowel, while if the penultimate vowel is long they take the suffix *i* and generally there is no change in the roots e.g. *kūḍi*, *maḍi*.

#### The Present Adverbial Participle

This is formed by the addition of *uttu* (*utu*) to the roots. KITTEL says that this -*uttu* or *utu* is from *udu*. But just as the past participial suffix has been postulated to be \**ntu*, here also -*utu* might be from \*-*untu*<sup>185</sup>

7th (p 201) *aḷuttu*, *aḷutu*, from *āḷ* 'to rule'

8th *ikkuta* from *ikku* 'to abandon'

8th. *āḷuttu*, *keyuttu* (> *geyuttu*) from *key* 'to do'

*puguttu* from *pugu* 'to enter'

9th. *āḷuttu*, *keyuttu* (> *geyuttu*), *pravarṭtisuttu*, *salutu*

10th *aḷuttu*, *eyduṭṭu* from *eydu* 'to attain, obtain'

*eseyuttu*, *eseyutu* from *ese* 'to appear, shine'

<sup>179</sup> GOKI, p 200

<sup>180</sup> Tam *puku* 'to enter' has the form *pukku* (8th.) formed in analogy with examples like *iṭṭu*, *naṭṭu* K. P

<sup>181</sup> SMD 237 KSS 485

<sup>182</sup> GOKI p 201

<sup>183</sup> Tam *ittu* (8th.) 'having given' K. P

<sup>184</sup> Tam *kanṣu* (8th.) 'having seen' K. P

<sup>185</sup> KG p. 109 Section 173 KVV, 94 KBB, 221-4 SMD 234, 236 KSS, 544,

### *Declinable Present-Future Participle.*

There are no separate tense-suffixes for the present declinable participle, the suffixes of the declinable future participle being used for this purpose. Hence KITTEL terms it as present-future participle.<sup>199</sup> They are to be determined by the context and sense. The suffixes for the present-future participle are *-pp-*, *-pa-*, or *-v-*. Evidently *-va* < *-pa* < *-ppa*. Traditional Kannaḍa grammars state that *-v-* becomes *-pa-* when it follows *-ṛ* *-ṛi*, *-ḷ*, *-ni* *-g*, *-s* and *ō* and this *-p-* becomes *-ppa-* optionally under the same circumstances where *-g* and *-s* are to be elided.<sup>200</sup>

Apparently roots in *-i* and *-u* took *-va* while those ending in consonants took *-ppa* in the forms found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent.<sup>201</sup> But in examples like *āl-va*, *uḷcikoḷ-va* found in the inscriptions of the 8th cent., *-va* is suffixed even to roots ending in consonants. Either

- (i) these forms can be analysed as *āl-va* and *uḷcikoḷ-va* like *en-va*, or
- (ii) these forms can be taken as the result of *Sithiladvittva* (or *Fleeting Double Consonant*), an epenthetic vowel *-u-* between *-l* and *-v-* occurring first in colloquial speech of that period which has later influenced the literary speech also.<sup>202</sup>

- (a) Roots in *-i*, *-u* and *-e* with *-va* suffix :

7th. (p. 205) *āḷi-va*, *iru-va*, *mugi-va*.

8th. *kuḍu-va*.

10th. *ese-va*, *naḍe-va*, *ōḍu-va*, *migu-va*, *miṇṇu-va*, *pāṇu-va*, *iṛppu-va*, *ūdu-va*, *eyisu-va*, *eydu-va*, *āḍu-va*.

- (b) Roots in consonant with suffix *-va* :

8th. *āl-va*, *uḷcikoḷ-va*, *muttikol-va*.

9th. *āl-va*, *saḷ-va*.

10th. *key-va* (> *geyva*) *pogaḷ-va*.

- (c) Roots with suffix *-ppa-* or *-pa-* :

7th. (p. 205) *appa* < \**āy* (*āgu*) 'to become'.

8th. *appa*.

9th. *appa*.

10th. *appa*, *iṛppa*, *tōṛppa*, *kattaliṇa*.

According to CALDWELL the *-a* of the declinable participles is the original sign of the possessive while KITTEL thinks it to be the genitive singular of the adverbial past participle.<sup>203</sup> However, the real significance of this *-a* is not yet correctly known.<sup>204</sup>

As noted above,<sup>205</sup> these declinable participles are always used as adjectives and they do not change for gender or number. They function as adjectival substantives

<sup>199</sup> K.C. p. 113, Section 180.

<sup>200</sup> S.M.D. 232, K.S.S. 503-4. also GOKI, p. 205.

<sup>201</sup> GOKI, p. 205.

<sup>202</sup> The last alternative seems to be more probable. For a discussion on the phenomenon *Sithiladvittva* see GOKI, pp. 62, 93.

<sup>203</sup> CDG, p. 523. K.C. p. 112, Section 178.

<sup>204</sup> GOKI, p. 206.

<sup>205</sup> See p. 61.

and relative pronouns when the pronouns of the third person or the gender suffixes *-ōn*, *on*, *-ōm*, *-om* etc. are suffixed to them <sup>206</sup>

### The Negative Participle

There are adverbial and declinable negative participles and their sense is negation

The negative adverbial participles are formed by suffixing *-āde* or *-ade* to the roots <sup>207</sup> The form of the negative adverbial participle remains the same for all the three tenses—past, present and future,—where the finite verb denotes the tense of the negative participle. The suffix *āde* might have been earlier than *ade* <sup>208</sup> *a* is suffixed to the negative adverbial participle to form the negative declinable participle <sup>209</sup>

#### I The Negative Adverbial Participle

7th	(p 208)	
	<i>āde</i>	<i>allade, tappāde</i>
	<i>ade</i>	<i>tankade, lekkisad um</i>
8th.	<i>āde</i>	<i>illāde, nilālārāde</i>
	<i>-ade</i>	<i>puṭṭade, muṭṭade</i>
9th	<i>ade</i>	<i>ikkade</i>
10th	<i>-ade</i>	<i>tappade</i>

KITTEL's suggestion that the negative participle is formed by suffixing *ade* to the short form of the infinitive, does not seem to be sound. A consistent principle is followed with regard to the formation of the adverbial participle in that a close relation exists between tense-suffix and the participial suffix, e.g.

	Tense-Suffix	Part Suffix
Past	<i>-da</i>	<i>du-</i>
Fut.	<i>va-</i>	<i>-ta-</i>

This sort of regularity exists also in the negative adverbial participle. *ā*, the negative suffix is added to the root and then the participial suffix *de* is added <sup>210</sup>

#### II Negative Declinable Participle

- 7th (p 208) *ṇillada* < *ṇillade* (neg adv p) < *ṇil* 'to stand'  
 10th *āgade* < *āgade* (adv neg part) < *āgu* 'to become'  
*illada* < *illade* (neg adv part) < *iḷ* 'not to be'  
*nerayada* < *nerayade* (neg adv part) < *neṇe* 'to be or become full'  
*puḡada* (> *bugada*) < *puḡade* (neg adv part) < *puḡu* 'to enter'

<sup>206</sup> GOKI p 206

<sup>207</sup> Negative adverbial participle in Tamil is formed by adding *-ātu* to the verbal base.  
 ex *iru* 'pay'—*ir-ātu* (8th.) 'without paying', *kurai* 'lesson' *kuray-ātu* 'without remain'  
 der' K P

<sup>208</sup> A supposition parallel to those referred to on pp 24 25 34 42 54 59

<sup>209</sup> In Tamil *-ā* and *ata* are added to form Negative adjectival participle exs, *alku* 'faint'—8th *olk-ata* 'who never miss their aim' *cēcu* 'decrease'—8th. *enc-āta* 'all', K.P.  
 See also GOKI p. 208.

<sup>210</sup> GOKI, p 208. For the enunciation of the contrary view that *-a* or *-ā* itself could not have indicated the negative, see C. R. SANKARAN and M. G. VENKATESIAH 'On the Definition of the Morpheme', *BDCRI*, 4 152.



# MORPHOLOGY

## CONJUGATION

As noted above the root + tense suffix + pronominal termination constitute the fully inflected verb *da* is the suffix for the past tense and *m* or *ppa* for the future <sup>10a</sup>

The personal terminations are <sup>1</sup>

### (i) First Person

	sg	pl
7th (p 209)	<i>en</i>	
8th	<i>en</i>	
9th	<i>en</i>	
10th	<i>en e</i>	

### (ii) Second Person

Root itself

### (iii) Third Person

*Masc*

7th. (p 209)	<i>an an ani</i>	<i>at at</i>
8th	<i>an on -am at am</i>	<i>at at</i>
9th	<i>an an am om om</i>	<i>at at at</i>
	<i>on on</i>	
10th	<i>an ani om a</i>	<i>at</i>

*Fem*

8th	<i>a  a </i>	<i>at</i>
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*Neut*

7th (p 180)		<i>ovu</i>
8th		<i>avu</i>
9th	<i>adu</i>	
10 h	<i>adu</i>	

These personal terminations remain the same for all kinds of verbs and all tenses. The conjugated forms of the verb are obtained when these personal terminations are suffixed to the participial forms. Hence we can say that there is only one system of conjugation in Kannada <sup>2</sup>. There are five moods: Indicative Imperative Optative Infinitive and Negative.

### (1) The Indicative Mood

Past Tense Personal terminations are suffixed to the verbal participles.

First and Second Person no examples

<sup>10a</sup> See p 78 *GOKI* p 209 *Abb* 87 *ABB* 196 *SMD* 221

<sup>2</sup> See p 70 *AlV* 85 89 *ABB* 195 198 205 *SMD* 217 220 6 *ASS* 442 453 454 Cf. Tam. Indicative First Person sg *en* First Person pl *om um* Masc Third Person

sg *an* Masc Third Person pl *-ar* Neut Third Person s *at u* K P

<sup>22</sup> *GOKI* p 209

## Third Person

## Masc

	sg	pl
(a)	<i>an, ān</i>	<i>ar</i>
7th (p 210)		
Trans	<i>eydīdān, erīd ān</i>	<i>eydī d ār, ērīd ār</i>
Intrans	<i>aydān, sandān,</i>	
Caus		<i>muḍīppīdār,</i>
8th Trans	<i>māḍīd ān, sērīd an</i>	<i>koṣṣ ar, keyd ār</i>
	<i>pāded an</i>	(> <i>geydar</i> ), <i>mitt ār,</i>
		<i>pāded ar, biṣṣ ār</i>
9th Trans		<i>viṣṣ ar</i>
Intrans	<i>nīnd ān</i>	
(b)	<i>an, an u, am</i>	<i>ar</i>
	<i>am (termination)</i>	
7th, (p 210)		
Trans	<i>arī d am koṣṣam</i>	
Intrans		<i>vi-d ar</i>
Caus		<i>muḍīppīdar, biḍīsidar</i>
8th Trans	<i>ērī-d an, oḍe d an,</i>	<i>koṣṣar, viṣṣar, poydar</i>
	<i>koṣṣan, likitan, koṣṣam</i>	
Intrans	<i>adan, vīdan erdan u</i>	<i>ōḍīddar, kādar</i>
Caus	<i>viṣṣīdān, nīrīsidam</i>	
9th Trans	<i>pāḍedam, likhītam</i>	<i>koṣṣar</i>
Caus		<i>niṣīsidar, muḍīppīdar</i>
10th Trans	<i>keydan, koṣṣan geldan</i>	<i>arīdar, āḷdar, koṣṣar,</i>
	<i>baredam māḍīdan, ah</i>	<i>talēdar</i>
	<i>dam, iḷdam, keydam,</i>	
	<i>kondam, pāḍedam, maḷ</i>	
	<i>dam, likhītam</i>	
Intrans	<i>puṣṣīdan, sattān, negaḷ</i>	<i>īrddar ādar negaḷdar</i>
	<i>dam nelasīdan</i>	
Caus	<i>agaliṣīdam, abhi arnīrīsi</i>	
	<i>dam, enīṣīdam</i>	
(c)	<i>ān, an ān, om</i>	<i>ōr, or</i>
	(terminations)	
8th Trans		<i>koṣṣōr</i>
Intrans		<i>vīdōr</i>
9th Trans	<i>keydān (&gt; -geydon)</i>	<i>biṣṣor</i>
	<i>aḷīdon, iḷdām, biṣuḷām,</i>	
	<i>aḷīdam, bi(bi)ṣṣam</i>	
Intrans	<i>sattān, sattām adam,</i>	
	<i>[k]ādam</i>	
Caus	<i>niḷ(ṣī)ṣīdom</i>	<i>nīrīṣīdōr</i>
	<i>keyṣīdo(m)</i>	

sg

pl

•	10th Trans	<i>iridon eydīdam iḷḷom</i> <i>iḷḷom keydom</i> (> <i>geydom</i> )
	Intrans	<i>adon</i>
	Caus	<i>maḍiḍom</i>

Fem

*aḷ aḷ* (terminations)

7th (p 210)

Trans

*iḷ d aḷ*

8th Trans

*koḷḷaḷ*

9th Caus

*maḍisiḍaḷ*

Neut

*adu (udu) tu (du)*  
(terminations) <sup>213</sup>*avu*

8th Trans

*paḍed(u)vu*

9th Trans

*meccagoḷḷud(u)*

Intrans

*nṇud(u)**puḍi(di)dudu*

10th Intrans

*aytu kaḷḷudu*The Present Future Tense <sup>214</sup>

## (a) First Person

7th (p 211)

*aḷi m en*

8th

*eḷi v en rakṣisu v en*

9th Trans

*koḷ v en kuḍu v en*

Intrans

*kādu v em*

## (b) Second Person no examples

## (c) Third Person

Masc

(1)

*am am*  
(terminations)*ar ar*

7th (p 211)

Intrans

*appat appat appat*  
*oḷat* <sup>215</sup>

8th Intrans

*appat appat*

9th Trans

*ṭimba v am*

10th Trans

*kapaḍu v ar koḷ v aru*  
*ṭiṇu v ar*<sup>213</sup> Cf KVV 90 KBB 207 SMD 226<sup>214</sup> In Tamil Aorist is formed by adding the suffix *p-* before the personal termination. The *p* remains unchanged after the verbal bases which take the plos *ve* (*koḷup-p-an*). After others it is changed into *v* K P<sup>215</sup> KBB 226 SMD 238 KSS 489 See also KG 130

	sg	pl
<i>Intrans</i>	<i>appam</i>	<i>āppar, ippar, tōruvar,* nilar, sālār, aḷar.</i>
<i>Caus</i>	..	<i>ābhya[siṣu a]r, pratiṭṭāppar</i>
(11)	-ōm, -an (terminations)	-ōr, -or. <i>appōr, kaḷetor.</i>
9th	<i>kā[īāṅ], unbon</i>	
<i>Neut.</i>	-adu, udu (terminations)	..
8th <i>Intrans</i>	<i>niṭpuḍu</i>	
9th. <i>Intrans</i>	<i>apuḍu</i>	
10th <i>Intrans</i>	<i>ippuḍu, ū(a)ppuḍu, . tōruḍu, naḍcundu .. soluḍu</i>	
<i>Caus</i>	<i>pratiṭṭāsiṣuḍu</i>	

According to the traditional grammars the vowel *u* in forms like *kuḍu*, *piḍu* becomes *o* when followed by an affix with *d* <sup>216</sup>. But since there are forms like *koḍu* without any such affix it is difficult to take up that view. The verbs might have been originally formed without any tense suffix so that the same form was used for all tenses which were to be known by the context. The distinction of the tenses is of late origin and even here the *present tense* is later than past and future tenses <sup>217</sup>.

The following forms are used in the Present Future Tense with the suffix *kum* <sup>218</sup>

- 7th (p 212) *akkum (akum) piṅgum*  
 8th. *akkum*  
 9th. *akkum*  
 10th *akkum, enkum, eṣegum, appugum, torugum, paḍegam, pōkum.*

### (1) Imperative Mood

Traditional grammars state that the imperative is used for blessing, advising, inducing to do ordering, begging, enacting and praying. Generally the root itself is the form of the Imperative Second Person singular <sup>219</sup>.

#### *Imperative Second Person Singular*

- 7th (p 213) *rōḍu kēḷoḷ*  
 8th *kāḍu*

<sup>216</sup> KBB 226. SMD 238. KSS 489. See also KG 130.

<sup>217</sup> GOKI p 212

<sup>218</sup> KVV, 91. KBB, 209. SMD 227. KSS 463. KG, p 146

<sup>219</sup> ASS 465. SMD, 229. Also GOKI p 213. In Tamil, imperative is formed by the addition of *min* or *ka* to the verbal base. exs. 8th *ai min* 'drive', *ai ka* 'assemble', *koḷ ka* 'receive', *kēḷ ka*, 'hear'.

(3) *Optative Mood*

\* Optative is used to express a desire or wish with the suffix *ge* (*ke*) to roots in *i*, *-u*, *e* and *l* and there is no tense-suffix <sup>220</sup>

7th. (p 213) *tani ge*, *pelcu ge*, *keḍu ge*, *sal ge*

8th *keḍuga* (for *keḍuge*)

10th *sal ge*,

(4) *Infinitive Mood*

The suffix *e* or *al* is used to form the infinitive for all kinds of verbs and they do not change for gender or number. The finite verb denotes the tense. This infinitive also serves the purpose of the *locative absolute* denoting the contemporaneous actions with the action of the principal verb <sup>221</sup>

7th (p 214) *appe*, *age*, *aḷe*, *oppe*

8th. *al e*, *aḷige y e*, *key e*, *geyy e*

9th. *e* *ag e*, *aḷ e*, *ir e*, *irḷ e* *gē y e* *naḍayis e* *pravarttis e* *say e*, *sal e*  
*al* *aḷi y-al*, *ir y-al*, *koḷ al* (< *goḷ al*), *nṛadiral(u)*, *pelcis al*, *rakṣis al*,  
*salis al*,

10th *e* *aḷi y e*, *ag e*, *aḷ e*, *ir e*, *ud[d]yōtis e*, *en e*, *[e]yd e*, *cre y e*, *ē[r] e*  
*ont e* (*onde*) *opp e* *kud e*, *key y e* (> *geyye*), *naḍ e*, *naḍeyis e*,  
*neḷal e*, *neṛe y-e*, *noḍ e*, *pade y e* (> *bade y e*), *banṁis e*, *pug e*  
(> *buge* in *hrdayambuge*), *maḍ e*, *pravarttis e*, *samanis e*, *sōr e*  
*al* *en al*, *ese y al*, *opp-al*, *koḷ al*, *dhikkariṣ al*, *pogaḷ al*, *banṁis al*  
*bare y-al*, *baṁis al*, *pug al* (> *-bugal*), *miḡ al*, *rakṣis al*, *virajis al*

(5) *Negative Mood*

The Negative verb constitutes the root and the terminations with the negative suffix in between <sup>222</sup>

7th (p 214) First Person sg *meccen* 'I do not agree'

Third Person pl *millavu* 'they do not remain'

10th First Person sg *anye* 'I do not know' *iyen* 'I cannot give'

A list of verbal roots used in the inscriptions studied <sup>223</sup>

8th. *Transitive*

<i>aḷe</i>	—to measure
<i>aḷi</i> <sup>224</sup>	—to destroy
<i>aḷi</i> <sup>225</sup>	—to rule
<i>iḍirgoḷḷu</i>	—to receive
<i>iḷi</i> <sup>226</sup>	—to pierce, strike
<i>iḷi</i> <sup>227</sup>	—to give

<sup>220</sup> GOKI, p 213

<sup>221</sup> KVV, 95 SMD 246 KSS 587.8 Also GOKI p 214

<sup>222</sup> GOKI p 214

<sup>223</sup> For the list of the verbal roots used in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent See GOKI pp 216-7

<sup>224</sup> Tam. *aḷi* (8th) —v b 'destroy' K. P

<sup>225</sup> Tam. *aḷi* (8th.) 'rule' K. P

<sup>226</sup> Tam *erṭi* (8th) —v b 'conquer throw, attack, plough' K. P

<sup>227</sup> Tam *i* (8th) —v b 'give'. K. P

<i>uy</i>	—to perform
<i>uļu</i>	—to plough
<i>en</i> <sup>228</sup>	—to say
<i>eļe</i>	—to pull, draw
<i>ellu</i>	—to lift
<i>eļi</i> (see <i>iļi</i> )	—to strike
<i>ēļu</i> <sup>229</sup>	—to ascend
<i>oļe</i>	—to break.
<i>ollu</i>	—to press
<i>kaļļu</i>	—to build, bind
<i>kān(u)</i> <sup>230</sup>	—to see
<i>kīl(u)</i>	—to extract, take out
<i>kuðu</i> <sup>231</sup>	—to give.
<i>kūðu</i> <sup>232</sup>	—to join
<i>key</i> <sup>233</sup>	—to do
<i>kēl(u)</i> <sup>234</sup>	—to hear
<i>koðu</i> <sup>235</sup> (see <i>kuðu</i> )	—to give
<i>kol</i> <sup>236</sup>	—to kill,
<i>koļ</i> <sup>237</sup>	—to take.
<i>gel</i>	—to win.
<i>lar</i> <sup>238</sup>	—to bring
<i>muði</i>	—to say,
<i>nōðu</i> <sup>239</sup>	—to see.
<i>pađe</i>	—to obtain.
<i>piði</i>	—to hold catch
<i>peļcu</i>	—to increase.
<i>puğu</i> <sup>240</sup>	—to enter
<i>biðu</i> <sup>241</sup>	—to leave to let go
<i>māðu</i>	—to do
<i>muļļu</i>	—to reach, touch
<i>tare</i>	—to write

*Intransitive*

<i>aņļu</i> <sup>242</sup>	—to be afraid
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- <sup>228</sup> Tam *en* (8th.)—v b 'say' K P  
<sup>229</sup> Tam *ēļu* (8th.)—v b 'ascend' K P  
<sup>230</sup> Tam *kān* (7th., 8th.)—v b 'see' K P  
<sup>231</sup> Tam *kuðu* (8th.)—v b 'give' K P  
<sup>232</sup> Tam *kūðu* (7th 8th.)—v b associate K P  
<sup>233</sup> Tam *key* (8th.)—v b 'do' K P  
<sup>234</sup> Tam *kēl* (8th.)—v b hear K P  
<sup>235</sup> Tam *koļu* (7th., 8th.)—v b give K P  
<sup>236</sup> Tam *kol* (8th.)—v b murder' K P  
<sup>237</sup> Tam *koļ* (7th 8th.)—v b 'take seize buy control, celebrate' K P  
<sup>238</sup> Tam *lā* (8th.)—v b 'give, grant' K P  
<sup>239</sup> Tam *rōkku* (7th.)—v b 'look' K P  
<sup>240</sup> Tam *puğu* (7th., 8th.)—enter' K P  
<sup>241</sup> Tam *viļu* (8th.) leave, issue expand send away' K P  
<sup>242</sup> Tam *oncu* (8th.) 'fear' K P

<i>āgu</i> <sup>243</sup>	—to become
<i>ir</i> <sup>244</sup>	—to be
<i>il</i> <sup>245</sup>	—not to be
<i>ura</i> ( <i>u</i> )	—to roll on or down
<i>eragu</i>	—to bow
<i>ose</i>	—to be delighted
<i>ōḍu</i> <sup>246</sup>	—to run
<i>kādu</i>	—to fight
<i>kangeḍu</i>	—to blindfold
<i>kiḍu</i> <sup>247</sup>	—to be ruined
<i>keḍu</i> <sup>247</sup>	—to perish
<i>naḍe</i>	—to walk
<i>ni</i> <sup>248</sup>	—to stand
<i>puḷḷu</i>	—to be born
<i>poṛamaḍu</i>	—to set out, start
<i>pōḡu</i> <sup>249</sup>	—to go
<i>muṇi</i>	—to become angry
<i>bar</i>	—to come
<i>bi</i> ( <i>u</i> ) <sup>250</sup>	—to fall down
<i>maḍi</i>	—to die
<i>sa</i> <sup>251</sup>	—to go, continue.
<i>sā</i> ( <i>y</i> )	—to die.
<i>sēru</i> <sup>252</sup>	—to enter

## Causative

<i>irakṣiccū</i>	—to cause to be protected
<i>uraḷisu</i>	—to cause to be rolled down.
<i>ettisu</i>	—to cause to be lifted
<i>olisu</i> (< <i>uḷisu</i> )	—to cause to be ploughed
<i>ōḍisu</i>	—to cause to run
<i>kaṭṭisu</i>	—to cause to be built, arranged
<i>kāḍisu</i>	—to cause to be fought
<i>kiḍisu</i>	—to cause to be ruined
<i>koḍisu</i>	—to cause to be given
<i>nirisu</i>	—to cause to stand, erect
<i>niḷasu</i>	—to cause to stand, erect
<i>parāṇisu</i>	—to cause to be defeated
<i>pūḷisu</i>	—to cause to be protected

<sup>243</sup> Tam. *aku* (7th, 8th) 'become' K P

<sup>244</sup> Tam. *iru* (8th) 'exist, sit' K P

<sup>245</sup> Tam. *il* (8th) neg particle 'less' K P

<sup>246</sup> Tam. *ōḷu* (8th.) 'run' K P

<sup>247</sup> Tam. *keḷu* (8th.) 'destroy' K P

<sup>248</sup> Tam. *ni* (8th.) 'stand' K P

<sup>249</sup> Tam. *pō* (8th.) 'go' K P

<sup>250</sup> Tam. *i* (8th) 'issue out' K P

<sup>251</sup> Tam. *ce* (8th) 8th.) 'make, go' K P

<sup>252</sup> Tam. *ce* (8th.) 'continue' K P

<i>bejasu</i>	—to cause to be grown.
<i>māḍisu</i>	—to cause to be made.
<i>mudḍu</i>	—to cause to be ended
<i>raḥṣisu</i>	—to cause to be protected
<i>rōḥisu</i>	—to cause to be confused
<i>salisu</i>	—to cause to be carried or continued

9th. *Transitive*

<i>aḷi</i>	—to destroy
<i>āḷ</i>	—to rule
<i>ikku</i>	—to levy
<i>iḍu</i> <sup>233</sup>	—to place
<i>iṟi</i>	—to pierce, strike
<i>iḷ</i>	—to bestow
<i>en</i>	—to say
<i>kaṭṭu</i>	—to build, bind
<i>kaḷe</i>	—to lose
<i>kaḷcu</i>	—to wash.
<i>kāy</i> <sup>234</sup>	—to protect.
<i>kān</i>	—to see.
<i>kuḍu</i>	—to give
<i>laḍu</i> (same as <i>kuḍu</i> )	
<i>key</i>	—to do
<i>kēḷ</i>	—to hear
<i>kol</i>	—to kill
<i>kol</i>	—to take
<i>tar</i>	—to bring
<i>tuṇ</i>	—to eat
<i>toḷe</i>	—to leave give up
<i>nōn</i>	—to practise penance.
<i>paḍe</i>	—to obtain
<i>biḍu</i>	—to leave let go
<i>bis iṣu</i>	—to throw
<i>māḍu</i>	—to make.
<i>meccagoḍu</i>	—to appreciate
<i>sal</i>	—to govern

*Intransitive*

<i>āḡu</i>	—to become
<i>iṟ</i>	to be
<i>uṟ</i> <sup>235</sup>	—to eat
<i>uli</i>	—to remain
<i>ki d i</i>	—to fight

<sup>233</sup> Tam *iṣu* (8th.) 'place assign' K P<sup>234</sup> Tam *kā* (8 h) 'protect' K P<sup>235</sup> Tam *uṟ* (8th) 'eat' K P



<i>tōr(u)</i>	—to appear
<i>nil</i>	—to stand
<i>nere</i>	—to assemble
<i>pogu</i>	—to go
<i>bar<sup>256</sup></i>	—to come
<i>bil(u)</i>	—to fall
<i>sal</i>	—to continue to govern
<i>sa(y)</i>	—to die

## Causative

<i>keysu</i>	—to cause to be made
<i>nāḍayisu</i>	—to cause to be presided
<i>ninsu</i>	—to cause to stand erect.
<i>panicchēdisu</i>	—to cause to break through
<i>pelcisu</i>	—to cause to increase.
<i>pravartisu</i>	—to cause to exist
<i>bīḥsu</i>	to cause to fall
<i>mādisu</i>	—to cause to be made
<i>muḍippu</i>	—to cause to come to an end
<i>rakṣisu</i>	—to cause to be protected
<i>salisu</i>	—to cause to be continued

## 10th Transitive

<i>al</i>	—to destroy
<i>aḥ</i>	—to know
<i>ādu</i>	—to play
<i>āl</i>	—to rule
<i>iḍu</i>	—to place.
<i>il</i>	—to bestow, place.
<i>iri</i>	—to pierce to strike.
<i>i</i>	—to give
<i>ūdu</i>	—to blow
<i>en</i>	—to say
<i>ese</i>	—to manifest.
<i>ēru</i>	—to ascend
<i>ottu</i>	—to press
<i>ondu</i>	—to unite
<i>ol(du)</i>	—to entreat
<i>olakoḷ</i>	—to possess include.
<i>ōdu</i>	—to read
<i>kaḥṭu</i>	—to bind
<i>kai koḷ</i>	—to undertake, take
<i>kaḷcu</i>	—to wash, lave
<i>kadu</i>	—to fight
<i>kān</i>	—to see
<i>kāpāḍu</i>	—to protect

<i>kāy</i>	—to protect.
<i>kūḍu</i>	—to join
<i>key</i>	—to do
<i>koḍu</i>	—to give.
<i>koḷ</i>	—to take
<i>gel</i>	—to win, conquer
<i>lampu</i>	—to satisfy
<i>lappu</i>	—to commit mistake.
<i>laḷe</i>	—to bear
<i>lāl</i>	—to bear
<i>lūntu</i>	—to push, drive.
<i>nōḍu</i>	—to see
<i>paḍe</i>	—to obtain.
<i>pugu</i>	—to enter
<i>poḡaḷ</i> <sup>227</sup>	—to praise.
<i>poḍaḷ</i>	—to extend
<i>baḍi</i>	—to beat, trouble
<i>baḡasu</i>	—to long for, desire.
<i>bare</i>	—to write
<i>biḍu</i>	—to desert, discharge
<i>manam ḡoḷisu</i>	—to attract the mind
<i>māḍu</i>	—to do
<i>sal</i>	—to continue, govern

*Intransitive.*

<i>āḡu</i>	—to become.
<i>ārppu</i>	—to be able.
<i>ir</i>	—to be.
<i>il</i>	—not to be.
<i>uḷ</i>	—to be.
<i>eḷe</i>	—to make supplication, to bow
<i>ese</i>	—to appear, shine.
<i>ēḡu</i>	—to mount to, ascend
<i>ondu</i>	—to be present, united
<i>oppu</i>	—to suit, shine.
<i>ol</i>	—to be pleased
<i>tōḷ(u)</i> <sup>228</sup>	—to appear
<i>naḍe</i>	—to walk
<i>neḡe</i>	—to become full, perfect, to congregate.
<i>neḡaḷ</i>	—to be or become famous, to shine.
<i>nil</i>	—to stand.
<i>nene</i>	—to get soaked to become wet
<i>pōḡu</i>	—to plunge, to fly
<i>puffu</i>	—to be born
<i>pōḷ(gu)</i>	—to go

<sup>227</sup> Tam. *pukul* (S h.) 'declare' K. P.<sup>228</sup> Tam. *tōḡu* (S h.) 'appear' 'spring' and *teḡu* (S h.) 'show' h. l'.

<i>madī</i>	—to die
<i>migu</i>	—to excel
<i>miguḡu</i>	—to shine, glaze, glitter.
<i>mī</i>	—to bathe
<i>sal</i>	—to continue, to go
<i>sā(y)</i>	—to die.
<i>sōru</i>	—to ooze out

*Causative*

<i>agalīsu</i>	—to cause to be dug
<i>arccīsu</i>	—to cause to be worshipped
<i>urgghīsu</i>	—to cause to be offered oblations
<i>abhīvarṇnīsu</i>	—to cause to be described
<i>algīsu</i>	—to cause to be dissolved (?)
<i>abhīyā[sīsu]</i>	—to cause to be studied
<i>emsu</i>	—to cause to be felt.
<i>kaṭṭīsu</i>	—to cause to be built
<i>kangoḷīsu</i>	—to cause to shine, appear
<i>tanīpu</i>	—to cause to be satisfied
<i>dīhīkkaṭṭīsu</i>	—to cause to be decried
<i>nadeyīsu</i>	—to cause to be carried out continued
<i>nīgrahīsu</i>	—to cause to be restricted
<i>nelasu</i>	—to cause to be settled.
<i>pratīpalīsu</i>	—to cause to be governed
<i>pravarṭtīsu</i>	—to cause to exist
<i>beḍaṅgīsu</i>	—to cause to appear beautiful
<i>maḍīpu</i>	—to cause to die
<i>maḍīsu</i>	—to cause to be made
<i>rakṣīsu</i>	—to cause to protect
<i>vaṇṇīsu</i>	—to cause to be described
<i>utṭaḡīsu</i>	—to cause to shine
<i>sādhīsu</i>	—to cause to be accomplished

SUBSTANTIVES FROM VERBAL ROOTS <sup>250</sup>*Abstract Nouns*

These are obtained by adding suffixes to the verbal roots

8th <sup>250</sup>	1	<i>ke, ge</i>	<i>aḷke</i> 'rule' from <i>aḷ</i> 'to rule' <i>osaḡe</i> 'delight' from <i>ose</i> 'to be delighted'
	2	<i>-me</i>	<i>mudī me</i> 'headmanship' from <i>mudu</i> 'to advance in growth, ripen'
	3	<i>(a)vu</i>	<i>aḷīvu</i> 'destruction' from <i>aḷi</i> 'to destroy'
9th	1	<i>-pu</i>	<i>kāpu</i> 'protector' from <i>ka(y)</i> 'to protect'.

<sup>250</sup> See p 75

<sup>250</sup> For substantives derived from Verbal Roots found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent see GOKI, pp 217 B

The gender of the adverbs is in accordance with that of the verb which they qualify.<sup>201</sup>

### Adverbs of Place preceded by

#### I Uninflected stem

7th. (p 221) *adrimēl, sikkī mel*

8th *kaṇaṇi mēle, tale mēlo tale mēganavu*

9th *tore mēre, pola mēre, sisti mēle*

#### II A Noun in the genitive case

7th (p 221) *nalginīya mel, bājāmēl*

8th *Gaṃgavadiya mēge, kalla mege, mūūra mēlum, mūvottara keḷagum*

9th *dēvara mūḍa diṣeyoḷ manna mēge*

10th. *kereya eraḍu kaḍe, mūvattara oḷagana, degulada keḷagana*

## CONJUNCTIONS

The following conjunctions are found

7th (p 223) *um, um, am, ānu, men*

8th *u, um, -am, anu*

9th *um, -am*

10th *um, am*

These conjunctive particles are added to the case-sign of nouns, pronouns and adjectival substantives. As already noted,<sup>202</sup> in the accusative case this conjunctive suffix comes in between the stem and the case sign. Participles and infinitives also take this conjunctive particle. All genders and both numbers take this conjunctive alike.<sup>203</sup>

#### I Substantive with -ūm, u

7th. (p 223) *sorkkagamundarūm, Edeyagāmundarūm*

8th *Pūḷiyū Kongiyū Kāḷiyammanū*

#### II Substantives with um

7th (p 224) *Āḷuarasarum Mahādeviyarum Citravāhanarum*

8th (i) *Simgadattanum Kumāra Eḷeganum*

(ii) *Eḷammanum ayvadiṃbarum nakaramum sēmyum*

(iii) *mahajanakkum nagarakkum padinenṭum prakṭiḷaḷgum*

9th (i) *keyyum . nelanum*

(ii) *amāṭāseyum sūryyagrāhanamum*

(iii) *sāṣṭra kavīleyum brāhmanarumam Vāranāsiyuman*

10th. (i) *baḷpum kūrp̣pum arppum*

(ii) *saraḷaleyum*

(iii) *kundum kaḷamkamum*

<sup>201</sup> GOKI, p 220-1

<sup>202</sup> See p 42

<sup>203</sup> GOKI, p. 223

III Pronouns with *um*7th (p 224) *avar um ar um*8th *avon an um tar-um*9th *ar um*IV Adj substantives with *um*7th (p. 224) *adan alivorum aliyal palcidorum*8th *idan kediporum kede balvonum sandonum*V *um* suffixed to acc between the stem and termination7th (p 225) *aputrakaporduman parvaruman*8th. (1) *parvaruman* (2) *Sivavalliyuman* (3) *Varanasiyuman*9th (1) *brahmanaruman Varanasiyuman*10th (1) *nutumam* (2) *sayiramuniam* (3) *nnunuruman* (4) *belliyumam*  
(5) *Prayag-yuvam*VI *um* with Numerals8th *padinentum prakrtigalum aydum dhormada elum panavum*10th *nalkum badavumam eraḍum Visnudevargge**am* as the conjunctive suffix8th *jalandulam sthaladulam*9th *urrgam tirtthakkam*10th *kalakkam mahajanakkam Prayageyolan**anu**anu* is suffixed to substantives to denote either or whoever8th *avan anum* whoeverThis *anu* has been replaced by *adaru* or *agah*:<sup>284</sup> in N K

## WORD ORDER

Generally the word-order of the sentences is Subject-Object Verb. There are many sentences met with in the inscriptions studied which deviate from this general word order. These deviations might have been possibly due to the importance or stress the speaker wanted to place on a particular idea or thing in the course of his speech.

The substantives are preceded by the attributives the noun in apposition precedes the substantive and in strings of titles generally the proper noun precedes the substantives in apposition. An adjective qualifying a substantive precedes it but when used predicatively it follows the substantive.<sup>285</sup> An adverb or adverbial phrase is placed as near the verb or participle to which it is used as an attributive. Phrases used as absolutes come before the clause with the finite verb.<sup>286</sup> Series of actions succeeding one another are expressed by adverbial participles.

## Subject

## (a) With transitive Verbs

7th (p 229) *Avar svarggagatman eridar* he ascended the high heaven<sup>284</sup> GOKI p 226<sup>285</sup> See p 64-above.<sup>286</sup> GOKI p 227-8.

- 8th. (i) *Śrī Guṇḍaduggaḍi Duggamāra idan paḍedār*, 'Śrī Guṇḍaduggaḍi Duggamāra obtained this'  
 (ii) *Baḍipoddiymbaḷ bhumidanamum ubhayamukhiyūṇ koḷḷa* 'Bāḍipoddi gave the gift of land and elephant cow' (10-4 to 7)  
 (iii) *Ranaśāgaraṇ paṇyāraṇ koḷḷan* 'Ranaśāgara gave free land' (19 5 to 6)
- 9th (i) *Gōyindara dattamān vittar* 'Goyindar gave the gift' (67 5, 12)  
 (ii) *Elpunuseya nali adimbar mahajanamum Mōṇgoravarum āru tonṭada nelanum sṭhatamuvam koḷḷar* 'The forty mahājanas of Elpunuse and Monigoravar gave land of six gardens and place' (71 7 14 and 17)
- 10th (i) *Ācapayyanum Samikalleyammanum tonṭamam deṭaragge koḷḷar* Acapayyan and Samikalleyamman gave the garden to (the temple of) god (97 6 to 8)  
 (ii) *Śantagāvundān gosaiṇasram idan Śantagāvunda bestowed (or gave) thousand cows* (103 13 15)

(b) *With intransitive Verbs*

- 7th (p 229) *Aluon paicamahapatakan akkum* 'He who destroys will be come guilty of the five great sins'
- 8th (i) *Keḷeya Vāḷereyan mṛtsida* 'Friend Vāḷereya set up' (15 13)  
 (ii) *Śrīkama nṛlasidan* 'Śrīkāma set up' (40 8)  
 (iii) *Kīrttanān eridu viḷḍār* 'Kīrttanān having struck, fell down' (55 3 to 4)
- 9th. (i) *Nāgādēvan goṣṭhi adom* 'Nāgādēvan became judge' (71 22)
- (10) (i) *Goṇṇigadevam negaḷdam* 'Goṇṇigadeva became famous' (92 3)  
 (ii) *Ereyan nēlasidan* 'Ereyan settled' (92 32)

(c) *Without Verb*

- 7th (p 220) *Kiṣṭere yara mṛsidhiḡe*, 'The tomb (or epitaph) of Kūttere' (Here the verb—'this is'—is understood)
- 8th *Iṭu tammutt iṇḇbara kalgaḷ* 'These stones (or epitaph) of those two persons themselves' (21 5) Here the verb 'these are'—is understood
- 9th (i) *Poleyannama ślākāṇṇma* 'Writing of Poleyannā' (70 26)  
 (ii) *Arakuḷiyana Kallum kallu* 'The stone of Arakuḷi' Here the verb 'this is'—is understood
- 10th *Viṭṭayyana lkkhita Bṛṭṭōjana ślākāṇṇma* 'Writing of Viṭṭayya and the inscription of Bṛṭṭōja (99 14 to 15) The verb—'this is'—is understood

(d) *Subject comes after the Verb*

- 7th (p 230) *koḷḷār Sēnaratasarum dharmmagaranigatūṇ* 'Sēnavarasa and the dharmakarāṇika gave'
- 8th (i) *Idan taredon Kumbakamlāṭar* 'Kumbakamalāṭar wrote this' (34 8)  
 (ii) *Idā paḍedor Susēnaradiyara Svarnagōśāṇi* 'Svarnagōśāṇi of Sū-sēnavadiyar obtained this' (17-10 to 13)

- 9th (i) *datti padedom Galeyabhaṭṭam* Goleyabhaṭṭam obtained the gift (69 22 to 27)  
 (ii) : *padḍhāṭṭiyam sīlalekhe maḍi nīṣḍaṭṭappandīlabhaṭṭarar* 'Paṇḍita' bhaṭṭarar set up having inscribed this custom on the stone (71 20)  
 10th *sasanamam baredon Senabōṭam Kacayyam* Senabova Kacayya wrote this order (94 35 to 36)

The following deviations from the general word order may be noted

8th (i) *Object-Subject Verb*

*bhaṭṭarara gandharvāṭṭarḡge nīṣḍa purvāmaryyadegaḷan Lokamahadeviyar gandharvāṭṭarḡge nīṣṭar* The queen bestowed the former honours on the singers—the honours that were conferred on the singers by the *bhaṭṭarar* (6 2 to 4)

(ii) *Subject in the sg and Verb in the pl*

*Idaṁ aliyon paṁcamahapātaka samyūktar appar* He who destroys this will be guilty of the five great sins. (16-15 to 17)

9th *Object Subject Verb*

: *kallam Kanvillam maḍido* Kanvillam made (i.e. prepared) this stone (78 11)

10th *Subject Verb Object*

*Nagam baredon : ṭasanamam* Nagara wrote this order (97 29)

*Object-Subject Verb*

*Vyakaranam tarkan samagrar abhyasīṣṭar* All study the grammar and logic (92 54 to 55)

# Object

Object comes after the subject and precedes the verb or participle

7th (p 231) *aiar svāṭṭgagaraman eridar*

8th *Sri Duggamara idaṁ paḍedar*

9th *Elp in iṣeja nali aḍunbar—mmahajanam um Monigoraṭarum n-la num sṭhanamuiam Gokarnīapandita bhaṭṭararḡge koḷ far* (71 7 to 8 and 14 to 17)

10th. *Ācapayyanum tomṭamam deṭarḡge koṭṭar* (97 6 to 8)

# Verb


Verb comes last in the sentence

7th (p 231) *aliy on eḷaneja narakada pulu akum*

8th *aliy on konda lokakke sandon akkum* (6 6 to 7)

*Śīṭai ahanan eridu svāṭṭgalayakk eridon* (12 12 to 17)

9th *Sri Śrī rānandī Bhaṭṭarar paḷa kalan tapamejḍu sanjāsanan nontu mudipidar* Śrī Sarvaanandī Bhaṭṭarar having practised meditation for some time and having practised penance ended his life (79 3 to 4)

(ii) *Masiḡara Cidanna ḡsasam iḍam* Masiḡara-Cidanna  the gift of thousand cows (80-5 to 7)

- 10th. *Samta Gavundam degulam maḍisi gōsahasram ildam* 'Santa Gāvūṇḍa, having got the temple built, gave the gift of thousand cows (103 13 to 15)  
*Kōṭeyammam baviryuman agaliṣṭam* 'Koteyamma caused a well to be dug (99 12 to 14)

### PARTICIPLES

Adverbial and declinable participles take objects which precede the participle

#### I Adverbial Participles

- 7th (p 232) *Jelugur alḡeyan aḡuttu(m)*  
 8th (i) *Bhaṭarar Kañcīyan kondi Rajaśinghesvarada dhanaman kandu* (20 3 to 5)  
*Bhaṭarar* having taken *Kañci* having seen the wealth  
 (i) *Vinapotiḡal ilīye hiranya garbham iduella danamu(m)a goḡṭu devana piṭhaman kisuvine katti beḡṡiya koḡeyan ēṛisi* *Vina poṭiḡaḡ* having given gold having given all gifts having built the altar of the god with copper (or rubies<sup>1</sup>) having raised a silver umbrella (4 5 to 8)  
 (ii) *turtḡam oḡpan kandu* having seen a beautiful holy place' (67 10 to 11)  
 (iii) *Beṡvola mūnuyumar āḡuttum* 'while ruling Beṡvola Three hundred' (72 21 to 22)  
 10th. (i) *kalam kalci* 'having laved the feet (91 43 to 44)  
 (ii) *vṡṡiyar itlu* having given wages (92 16)  
 (iii) *sōmayarḡalan arḡḡisi* 'having worshipped the priest's (92 24)

#### II Declinable Participles (transitive) take objects which precede the participles

- 7th (p 233) *nitta dharmaman kadora kulam*  
 8th (i) *sasira kavileyum saṡṡibar parvaruman konda lōkakke* 'to the world which is obtained by killing thousand cows and thousand brahmuns (3 6)  
 (ii) *idan alidon paṡcamahapatakan akkum* He who destroys this will be guilty of the five great sins (94 9)  
 9th (i) *idan alidon* 'He who destroys this (68 6)  
 (ii) *Varanāṡiyuman alida paṡcamahapatakan akkum* will be guilty of the five great sins by destroying Varanāṡi' (72 29 to 30)

#### Substantives in Apposition

(They precede the proper noun)

- 7th (p 234) *Anesēṡiya aḡiya Basantakumara* Basantakumara son-in law of Anesēṡi  
 8th (i) *Pesadorā magan Revaḡibaddar* 'Revaḡibaddar, son of Pesador (3 2)  
 (ii) *bhaṭararā pranaṡallaḡhe Vinapoṡiḡaḡ* 'Vinapoṡiḡaḡ the beloved of the revered one. (4 3)



- (iii) *Gōyundapoḍḍiya magaḷu Bādipoḍḍi*, 'Bādipoḍḍi daughter of Gōyundapoḍḍi' (10-4 to 5)
- (iv) *Prahārabhūsaṇaṇa magan Kāmakōḍan*, 'Kāmakōḍan, son of Prahārabhūsaṇan' (12 3 to 5)
- 9th (i) *Śiripuruṣaṇa maga Dēiāu*, 'Dēiāu, son of Śiripuruṣan' (78 8 to 9)
- (ii) *Bhaṭarara śiṣya Sarvvanandī Bhaṭārar* 'Sarvvanandī Bhaṭārar, disciple of Bhaṭārar' (79 2 to 3)
- (iii) *gamuṇḍa sāmigaḷa magan Nāgammayya* 'Nāgammayya son of gamuṇḍ sāmigaḷ' (86 7 to 9)
- 10th (i) *LW ajasulan Atri Atriya sulan Śaśi* 'Atri, son of Aja and Śaśi, son of Atri' (94 4)
- (ii) *Jagatungana magan Amōghavarṣamaḥiṣam* 'King Amōghavarṣa son of Jagatunga' (94 10)
- (iii) *Indarana magan Devan*, 'Devan, son of Indaran' (94-11)
- (iv) *Nahuṣange magan Yayāti* 'Yayāti, son of Nahuṣa' (94 5 to 6)

In all these instances except the last one (underlined) the relation is expressed by the genitive while in the last example viz *Nahuṣange magan Yayāti*, the relation is expressed by dative. Therefore we might infer that the Dative of Kinship in Kañnaḍa goes as far back as 10th cent. AD at least.<sup>201</sup>

#### \*Strings of Titles

##### (a) Attributes follow the noun

- 7th. (p 234) *Śrī Vinayāditya Rājāstraya Śrīprthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja rāja paramēśvara bhaṭāra*
- 8th (i) *Vikramāditya Satyāstraya Śrīprthivī vallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara bhaṭāra(r)* (3 1 to 2)
- (ii) *Śrī Vijayāditya Vikramāditya Śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja bhaṭārarā* (5-1 to 3)
- 9th. (i) *Amōghavarṣa prthivī vallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara bhaṭārarā* (69 1 to 5)
- (ii) *Amōghavarṣa vallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara(r) bhaṭārara* (78 1 to 2)
- 10th (i) *Amōghavarṣadeva Śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara parama Bhaṭāraka* (94 1)
- (ii) *Akālavarṣadeva Śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirājan* (97-1)

##### (b) Attributes precede the noun

- 7th (p 234) *Śrīmat prthivīvallabha Mangalīṣanā*
- 8th *dharma mahārājādhirāja rāja paramēśvara śrīmat śrīpuruṣa-mahā rājar* (29 1 to 2)
- Śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara bhaṭāraka śrī-Gomdara* (60-1 to 2)

<sup>201</sup> See C. R. SANKARAN and G. S. GAI, 'Some Ethno-Psychological Features in Dravidian', *BDCRI*, 21 2210

*śrī pṛthuvibhallava śrī Jagatunga* (61-1)

9th (i) *Śrī pṛthivīvallabha maharajadhrāja paramaśvara Gōyindara* (67-4 to 5) •

(ii) *Pallavānvaya śrī pṛthuvīvallava Pallavakulātīka śrīman Nōlam bharaja Mahē(m)dra* (82 3 to 6)

10th. (i) *tat pada padmōpajīvita nivāsi samadhigata paṃca mahā śabda mahā samanta Kannaram* (93 5 to 6)

(ii) *Samasta bhuvanasraya śrī pṛthuvīvallabham mahārājadhrāja paramēśvara paramabha[tā]raka śrīmat Kaumarade[va]na* (96 1 to 2)

Attributives (= numeral—cardinal and ordinal— adjectives and nouns) precede the noun they qualify

7th (p 235) *periya osageyum, ēlan-ya narakadā pulu*

8th *beḷḷiya koḍeyān aḍakeya pēringe veḷasina pēringe, Rājasi(m)ghē svarada dhanamān*

9th *elnura tombatta eraḍaneyā varṣa tuḷḷada tereya, kalla basadiya*

10th. *kariya dṛarimmam, piriya kereya degulada keḷagana golḍeyum Muḍana maḷada Viṃṣa bhaṣarara kālam*

Declinable participles functioning as adjectives precede the noun they qualify

7th (p 235) (i) *konda pañcamahāpātakan*

(ii) *pēḷda Viḍhamadindu*

8th (i) *aḷḷida pañcamahā pātakan*

(ii) *biḷḷa sthitiyum*

(iii) *itta dharmma*

(iv) *ṣanda gatige*

9th (i) *āḷḷa goravar*

(ii) *koḷḷa phalam*

(iii) *aḷḷida pāpam*

10th. (i) *māḍḍida śāsana*

(ii) *koḷḷa sthili*

(iii) *biḷḷa gaḷḍe*

(iv) *ūḍḍa tembelarim*

(v) *rasaṃgaḷan taḷḍa paṅgoleyam*

The genitive case of substantives and pronouns precede the nouns like attributives.

7th (p 237) *narakada pulu, Maṃgaḷiṣanā kalmanege*

8th (i) *dēiana piṣhamān, 'the altar of the god' (4 7)*

(ii) *aḷḷa magalu 'their (hon pl) daughter' (4 5)*

(iii) *Anantaḡunara degulakke 'to the temple of Anantaḡunar' (1-3 to 4)*

(iv) *aṣṭamiḍhada phalaḍrāpti 'the fruit of the horse-sacrifice' (16-14)*

- 9th (i) *bhaṭarara Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ* Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ of the revered (67 5)  
 (ii) *Tuṃgabhadreṣa tadīyoḷ* On the bank of Tuṃgabhadra (67 8)  
 (iii) *Poleyannana sulakarmma* the inscription of Poleyanna (70 26)  
 (iv) *Mulasthanada Mahadeṭar* Mahadevar of Mulasthana (71 8 to 9)  
 10th. (i) *tanna mana nayana ṭallabheyar* his beloved (91 25 to 28)  
 (ii) *Vimaḷamarati bhaṭarara kalam kalci* Having laved (washed) the feet of the venerable Vimaḷamarati (91 43 to 44)  
 (iii) *bhaṭarara likhitaṃ* the writing of the venerable one (103 16 to 17)

But in the following line from verse the genitive follows the noun

- (iv) *kopaḥprasadamam Goṇṇigana* the anger and favour of Goṇṇiga (92 11)

### Adverbs

Adverbs or case-forms of substantives used as adverbial adjuncts precede the verb or the participle and are kept as near these as possible

- 7th (p 237) *Lakṣmanavanditar entu enalu intu endu*  
 8th. (i) *intu buṭṭa* which was left thus (20 6)  
 (ii) *onte bandu* having come like that (59 23)  
 (iii) *amt appa* which is thus (67 13)  
 9th (i) *int appa* that is so (67 13)  
 (ii) *bīdir ante agugum* will become like a bamboo (90 7)  
 (iii) *salvante koṭṭar* gave so as to continue (82 17)  
 10th (i) *intu Rona kadu* having fought in Rona thus (96 24)  
 (ii) *int i sthityam tappa salla* this condition should be continued without fail in this manner (100-15)  
 (iii) *ant eseṭa* appearing thus (92 35)  
 (iv) *ant emida* which was felt like that (92 18)

But in the following sentences from verse the adverb follows the verb

- (v) *taḷeḍar int ar?* who bore this? (92 2)

Adverbial participles are used as adverbs and precede the verbs

- 7th (p 239) *nontu mudipṭidar*  
 8th. *ṛidu ṛīḍan* (54 5)  
 9th. *nontu mudipṭidar* (79 4)  
 10th *ṛidu madipṭidari* (94 36 to 37)

Adverbial past participles not only express the actions or circumstances of the subject but also connect the action denoted by the finite verb

- 7th (p 240) *guruṇḍigaḷ nontu mudipṭidar*  
 8th (i) *Vinapoṭigaḷ ṣiṣiye kuraṅṅa garbhamam ṛīḍu ella dana(ma)m goṭṭu devana pṛihaman kṣurme kaṭṭi aṣṭaṣaṭam kṣetram goṭṭoḷ* (4 5 to 9)

- (ii) *bhaṭatar Kanṭyan kanḍu Rajasimghēśvarada kanḍu maguḷḍu devargge biṭṭar* (20 3 to 6)  
 9th (i) *Ereyammān kaḍi satton* (81 3 to b)  
 (iii) *Bhaṭatar ill iḷḍu upkarigaḷ aḷi palakalan tapam geydu sanya sanan nontu muḍipidar* (94-39)  
 10th (i) *iṇḍu negaḷdar 1 Raṣṭrakūṭanvayarkkaḷ* (94 39)  
 (ii) *kalam kaḷci tamṭamam devargge koḷṭar* (97 7 to 8)

The infinitive in an absolute construction not only expresses a contemporary action but also connects a series of actions like an adverbial past participle

- 7th. (p 241) *Śrī Vinayadītya Rajasraya pṛthivirājyam keye Śrīpogilī Sen draka maharajar Nayarkhandamum Jelugur Algeyan aṣuttu kandarbor adhikarigaḷ age periya osageyum aṣavanavum aṣutṛaka pouḍuman viṭṭar*  
 8th. *Śrī Doram pṛthivirājyam keye Marakka arasar Banama(va)s paṇṇir charasunum aḷe Nareyamgalla sasiruvvara tuṟupina puyyaloḷ Domṇara kaḍavam satlu svargg (a)layakk eḷidan* (22 1 to 4)  
 9th *sanuatsarān pravartise Purigere naḍam Kuppeyan aḷe nalvadim bar koḷṭar* (71 5 to 6 7 to 8 and 17)  
 10th (i) *Kannaradevam pṛthivirājyam geyye Baṇṇavvam Banavasi paṇṇir chasirada paṭṭaman aḷe Śrī Biṭṭigam Jiddur āḷgeye Baḷḷ gameya baḷge sahita nalgavunḍu geyye Guṇḍiṭiyurggamunu geyye* (99 3 to 8)  
 (ii) *munḍ iḍir age śaran buge manan alḍudan eḷeye Phalgunam Dha tram Karnuṇ enal* (92 10)

### CONCLUSION

Kannāḍa in its Old phase as studied through the inscriptions of the 8th 9th and 10th centuries A.D. presents the following features :

- (1) The original voiceless stops become voiced in the intervocalic position (p 9)
- (2) The preconsanantal nasal has disappeared in some instances and not in all. This shows that this phenomenon was not yet complete during this period. It is interesting to note that both forms (with and without nasal) *peringe* and *perge* are found in one and the same inscription. (p 10)
- (3) Although the glides *y* and *v* are used in a large number of words (probably for the sake of easy pronunciation) yet *hiatus* is also met with in many words and the frequency of its occurrence is less in later centuries (p 11)
- (4) Forms like *baḷikke baḷike* and *akke ake* are found which show that the process of shortening of long consonant was in a transitory stage during this period (p 13)

<sup>68</sup> The language of the Inscriptional Kannāḍa of the 6th and 7th centuries A.D. has been studied by A. N. NARASIMHA in his book *Grammar of the Oldest Kannāḍa Inscriptions*

- (5) The phoneme *p* continues to exist unaffected during the 8th and 9th cent while the change of *p* to *h* (in initial position) is attested for the first time during the 10th cent cf *haduvonge* < *paduvonge* (p 13)
- (6) Forms with *b* in place of *v* are met with in larger number in the 9th and 10th cent This change of *v* to *b* seems to have been in a transitional stage in this period as attested by instances like *parubaruman* and *Sarubanandi devargge* found in the 9th cent (pp 15 6)
- (7) The change of *r* to *ṛ* and of *l* to *ṛ* or *ḷ* has taken place during this period (p 16)
- (8) The sweeping generalisation of K V SUBBAYYA that *in all the Dravidian languages gender follows sex* <sup>269</sup> is untenable in view of the fact that (so far as Kannada is concerned at any rate) animals are brought under the neuter gender (p 21)
- (9) Examples with *ar* and *ar* as the nominative plural suffixes are found in the 8th cent While there is only one instance with *ar* in the 9th cent, and in the inscriptions of the 10th cent, all the forms have *ar* as the suffix This can support the view that *ar* is earlier than *ar* <sup>270</sup> (pp 24 5)
- (10) The masculine honorific third person singular pronouns *ata* and *atam* used as gender suffixes are met with for the first time in the 9th and 10th cent. (p 34)
- (11) The gender suffixes *on om on* and *om* become less and less used in later centuries and it is probable that *on* and *om* are from *on* and *om* (p 34)
- (12) *an* and *an* the acc case terminations are used with more or less same frequency of occurrence in 7th and 8th cent while the frequency of occurrence in the case of *an* is greater than that of *an* in the 9th cent and in the 10th cent *-an* has been completely replaced by *an* This can support the view that *an* is earlier than *an* <sup>271</sup> (p 42)
- (13) *a* and *a* the genitive case terminations are found used side by side in the 7th and 8th cent while forms with *a* increase in greater number in the 9th cent and in the 10th cent, all the forms have *a* only This strengthens the view that *a* is earlier than *a* (p 54)
- (14) As the forms with *ul* (the loc case termination) are greater in earlier centuries while those with *ol* in place of *ul* increase in number in later centuries the view that *ul* is earlier than *ol* <sup>272</sup> is supported. (p 59)
- (15) The phenomenon of case-variation exists in this period (p 63)
- (16) Properly speaking there is no relative pronoun in Kannada and the declinable participles (with the gender suffixes *an am on on om om ol ata* and *-atam*) are used to serve this purpose (p 70)
- (17) The Numeral system in Old Kannada is decimal No native word for the

<sup>269</sup> A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages IA 40 184

<sup>270</sup> GOKI pp. 114 and 116

<sup>271</sup> GOKI p 135 <sup>272</sup> Ibid p 147

<sup>273</sup> Ibid p 152

numeral thousand is found and the word used is *sasira* or *sayira* borrowed from Skt *sahasra* (p 71)

- (18) The causative suffix *ppu* seems to be earlier than *isu* since the later traditional grammarians mention only *isu* (p. 76 fn 160)
- (19) It is possible to assume that in forms like *ada* and *poda* \**a(y)* and \**po(y)* might have been the original roots and the *gu* in *agu* and *pogu* is of later origin (p 83)
- (20) In forms like *al va* an epenthetic vowel *u* (the phenomenon of *Sithladut* *tva* or Fleeting Double Consonant) might have first occurred in the colloquial speech of that period (p 84)
- (21) Forms with both *ade* and *ade* (the neg adverbial participial suffixes) are found in the inscriptions of the 7th and 8th cent. But in the 9th and 10th cent. inscriptions forms with only *ade* are met with showing that *-ade* is probably earlier than *ade* (p 85)
- (22) The personal terminations of the masc 3 sg are *an* *am* *an* and *am*. Forms with *an* *am* become less in the 9th cent. and in the 10th cent. all the forms take the terminations *an* and *am*. Perhaps *an* and *am* are earlier than *an* and *am* (p 86)
- (23) Forms with the conjunctive suffix *um* are met with only in the inscriptions of the 7th cent. while it is replaced by *um* in the 8th 9th and 10th cent. inscriptions showing that *um* is perhaps earlier than *um* (p 98)
- (24) The Dative of relationship a characteristic phenomenon of Dravidian is met with in the inscriptions of the 10th cent. cf *Nahuṣange magan Yayati* (p 103)
- (25) The general word order of the sentences in the inscriptions studied is Subject Object Verb (p 99)

It is possible to make a generalization speaking from the linguistic point of view that there has been a continuous movement from *complex to simple structure* in the evolution of the Kannada language<sup>74</sup> if the following assumptions are tenable

- (i) the disappearance of the pre consonantal nasal
- (ii) the shortening of long consonants
- (iii) *ar* (nom. pl. suffix) > *ar*
- (iv) *on* *om* (the gender suffix) > *on* *am* respectively
- (v) *an* (the acc. case termination) > *an*
- (vi) *a* (the genitive case termination) > *a*

<sup>74</sup> See p 13. There are two hypotheses regarding the development of the language according to the natural hypothesis the PIE tongue was of a simple isolating structure, only superficially resembling the modern analytic type and some scholars believe that there has been a continuous movement from complex to simple structure in the development of human speech

See C. D. BUCK, *Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin* p. 56. C. R. SANKARAN JMU (1936) 8.68-78. 9.200. Franz BOAS, *The Mind of the Primitive Man* (1938) p. 172. Franz BOAS, *Handbook of American Indian Languages* Bull. 40. Bureau of American Ethnology Washington, 1911.

- (vii) *-u!* (the loc. case-termination) > *-ol*
- (viii) *-āde* (the neg adverbial suffix) > *-ade*
- (ix) *-ām*, *-ām* (the personal terminations of masc sg) > *-an*, *-am* respectively, and
- (x) *ūm* (the conjunctive suffix) > *um*

Further, from the study of the inscriptions of the 8th, 9th and 10th cent, it is possible to say that, generally speaking, the condition of the language in the 8th cent is, more or less, the same as that to be found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent. whereas some changes begin to appear in the 9th cent and when we come to the 10th cent we see that certain changes are definitely established. In other words, it can be said that the 9th cent forms an intermediary stage between one phase of the language and the other.

### III

## TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

(of 8th, 9th and 10th centuries A.D.)

8th Century A.D.

*The Indian Antiquary*, Vol VIII, p 285

No 1

A.D. 709

At—Aihole, Bijapur Dist. (Bombay Province)

- 1 Svastī śrī Vijayaditya-Saty[a]sraya śrī pṛthu(thu)vivallabha mah(ā)  
r(āj)-ādihuraja para)
- 2 meśvara bhatārara(r) trayodasa varṣamum mu(mū)ru timga| u| koṭṣare  
Āsvayuja pñ(r)ṇamā
- 3 sadu| viśupadu| Elitugolugasaniya ittobdu pūrava|agosasigārā maṭu-
- 4 dharmma tusavanin = paḍed = eppaṭṭadu ondu ganadu| ondu somṭige  
tē(tai)lam = age koṭṭ(a)ra(r) bhatārarge
- 5 Yā(?) dattuyān = kuḍipon = Vāraṇ(ā)sīyu| s(ā)sirvvar pparvvaru(m)  
kaviley(u([ma\*]n) = konda lokakke sandon akkum

*Epigraphia Indica*, Vol XIV, pp 190 1

No 2

About A.D. 725

At—Lakṣmēśvar, Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province.

- 1 [ōm] Svastī śrī Vikramā
- 2 ditya Yuvarājar Pon
- 3 gereyā mahajanakkum na
- 4 garakkum padinenṭum prakṛtuga|gum
- 5 koṭṭa ācāra vyavasthu(sthe) | \* iṛja
- 6 puruṣar = munanegalo| vīd = illāda
- 7 du raja dattam rājaśrāvitam saptra
- 8 me<sup>1</sup> maryyāde tāmbra śasanam bhukt ā
- 9 nubhōgam\* \*aydum dharmmadā jī
- 10 vitahga|ān kavodu | \* iḍu mahajanakke
- 11 nagara maryyāde mane vīd = illadadu
- 12 ōr-ā|ke orume Vaiśākha masadu|
- 13 dēśādhipatiga| = apporgge kuḍuva
- 14 tere uttamam appa okkal mī
- 15 sam pattu paṇavum madhyamam = a[ppa]
- 16 okkal ē|um paṇavum kaṇṣṭa(ṣṭa)r = aydum
- 17 kaṇyasar mūrum = amitt appa osage
- 18 utsāhaṅga|ge ond = okkal = ondu puṭṭi
- 19 ge ma\* cōra pōka-danḍa daś-āparā
- 20 dhamga| = appav = ellam pūrvv-ācāram a
- 21 [pu|tra-dhanam envodu tāne illi s[ē]ṇṇu|g[e] Kā

<sup>1</sup> Read sat prame-ed.



- 22 rtika masadu| — koḍuvadu guttam ruvamge Ma  
 23 gha masadu| koḍuvadu Paṇḍi seṭṭi na| cha  
 24 sīram tīrmasagaḍenakko poḷalan = āle ka  
 25 ncagaṛa senuge mane viḍ — illadadu utta  
 26 mam appa okkal-ceḷade ippattu palam  
 27 madhyamam padinaydu kaṇṣṭha(śṭha)m pattu kaṇ  
 28 yasam aydum amitt appa osage utsahanga  
 29 lge samuham or ttole telliga senuge  
 30 mane viḍ — illadaḍu ku| — illadadu teṇeyum  
 31 k(e)y ullar are-vaḍa keyy illadadu so-  
 32 ge matt = appa osage utsahamga|ge iḷṭi  
 33 vayilamum pettavī vayilamum sovageya  
 34 maryade ippatta ayi va|la ke  
 35 yya viṭṭayan = keyi na \* \* [g]aṛa  
 36 senuge uttamam a \* \*  
 37 madhyamam sāyira \* \* \*  
 38 \* \* sayira[m]kaṇṣṭha[m] kaṇ[yasam]  
 39 43 illegible  
 44 \* \* ra senuge \* \* \*  
 45 aras a|ke \* \* \*  
 46 svasti sri Kupparmad aram  
 47 ge koṭṭa keyum goḍi  
 48 gaṛ oḍam munu(nu)rvvarum okka  
 49 lum na| gamuṇḍanum iḷdu  
 50 koṭṭor | \* Idam koḷvom Vā  
 51 raṇṣivamam a|  
 52 dona lokakke sandon akkum  
 53 sasirvvar parvarum sa  
 54 (yira kavī) leyumam ko-  
 55 (nda lokakke sa)n(d)on = akkum

IA VIII 286 (LVIII)

No 3

About A.D. 732 3

At—Aihole Bijapur Dist. Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasti Vikra(kra)māditya Satyasraya śri  
 pri(pr)thivivallabha mahārāja-ādiharaja  
 2 paramesvara bhāṭara(r\*) pri(pr)thivirajyam geye Pesadora magan  
 Revaḍibaddar — Aṭada  
 3 Aḷekomara Singana degulala Aditya bhāṭarage koṭṭuḍu [ ] Tamage  
 sunkkam(kam) biḷdallī  
 4 ondu perige o(om) mānam bhāṇḍa ver ge ayḍu viṣavam ele verige  
 ayyattu [ ] Initum raja(ja) śravitam  
 5 mahajana mun naka(ga)ra stavitam || Idan salisuge āvon anum  
 kiḍipon ulloḍe Varanasi(ya\*) o(m)d(u)  
 6 sasira kavileyum sasirba(rbar) = parvaruman konda lokakke  
 sandon = akkum

IA X. 103 (No XCIV)

No 4

Between AD 696-7 &amp; 733-4 At—Badami (Mahakuta) Bijapur Dist Bombay Pr

- 1 Svasti Vijayaditya Satyasraya śri prthivi
- 2 vallabha maharaj-adhiraja paramesvara bhāṭa
- 3 rara prāṇavallabhe Vimpoṭigaḷ — envor = sule-
- 4 yar | Ivara mudutayvir = Revamancaḷgaḷ = avara
- 5 magaldir = Kucipoṭigaḷ avara magalu Vmapo-
- 6 ṭigaḷa(1) iliyē hurāṇya garbham ildu eḷla dana
- 7 mu(ma)m goṭṭu devana pūṭhaman = kisuvine kaṭṭi beḷliya
- 8 koḍeyan — erisīe(ye) Mangaluḷḷe aṣṭa śatam kṣe
- 9 tra(m) goṭṭol Idan — aḷdon = paṇca maha patakan = akkum

IA X. 165 (No ci)

No. 5

Not later than AD 733-4

At—Paṭṭadakal Bijapur Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasti Śri Vijayaditya Vikramaditya
- 2 Śri prthu(thi)vīvallabha maharaj adhiraja
- 3 paramesvara bhāṭarara koṭṭa dattī A[na]
- 4 ntagunara degulakke koṭṭudu dattī
- 5 Anjanacarya bhagavantarā sṭha
- 6 naman — Devacarya bhagavantargge koṭṭu
- 7 Śri Lokapaleśvarakam pāre baḷli (Sva)
- 8 Skt. verse.
- 9 Skt. verse
- 10 I dharmmakke a(hutam)
- 11 bevvon = Vāra(na)siya sasi(r\*)vva(r\*) = pārvva(rum)
- 12 sasira kavileyum konda lokakke sa
- 13 n(do)n — akkum | I dharmmakke aḷitam bevvon paṇca (ma)
- 14 ha patakan akkum

IA X. 166 (No cii)

No 6

AD 733-46

At—Paṭṭadakal

- 1 Svasti Śri Vijayaditya Satyasraya śri prthu(thi)vīvallabha maha
- 2 raj-adhiraja paramesvara bhāṭarara gandharvargge nūṇi
- 3 sīda purvva maryyadegaḷan Śri Vikra(kra)maditya bhāṭa
- 4 rara Lokamaha(ha)daṇṇar gandharvargge nittar ||
- 5 Idan — aḷivon Baṭṭasīya sasira kavile
- 6 yum sasuvvar paravvaruman konda lokakke sa
- 7 ndon — akkum || Ereyadī Śri Gppaduggadī Duggamara ida(n\*)
- 8 paḍedar ||

IA X 167 (No cv)

No 7

A D 733-46

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist.,

- 1 Svasti Vikkra(kra)maditya pṛthu(thu)vi vallabha Lokamahadevi
  - 2 yara Lokesvaradā Nareyangalla pannāsu
  - 3 gaḷan = itta samayam — or mmattarge 11 kkula
  - 4 jōlam kuduvudu || Tagapp-illa gosane illa
  - 5 rāja puruṣarge pugil illa | Ida(dā)n = alido(n\*) pā
  - 6 rvvan = akke mada vadī akke Baraṇa(nā)sivada sasira kavileyam
  - kondon akkum ||
- 

IA X 164 5 (No c)

No 8

A D 733 46

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist.

- 1 Svasti sri Vikramaditya
  - 2 bhaṭṭarar = mmūme Ka(Ka)mciyan = mume para
  - 3 jisidora śrī Lokamahādeviyara
  - 4 I Lokēśvara māḍida sūtradhange
  - 5 mūme perjjerepu geyda baḷikke 1 viṣa
  - 6 yada vinnanigalā baḷligavartteyan — uli
  - 7 pida ācariya pesar = ivan = arimu
  - 8 Svasti śrī Sarvasiddhi-ācari sakala gun-āsraya
  - 9 aneka rapu(sc. puṭa) vastu Pitamahān sakala niṣkala sū
  - 10 kṣm-atibhaṭṭan va(va)stu prasada yan asana sa(sa)ya
  - 11 na manimakūṭa ratnacūḍamanu te(m\*)kana di
  - 12 ,seyā sutradhan ||
- 

IA X 163 4 (No xcix)

No 9

A D 733-6

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist.

- 1 Svasti Vikramaditya sīḥ
  - 2 pri(pr)thuvivallabha mahādevi
  - 3 yara degulamān ma(ma)ḍida sutradharī
  - 4 śrī-Guṇḍan anivārit-ācari
  - 5 ge mume-perjjerepu paṭṭamu Tribhuvanācari
  - 6 y = endu pesar = iṭṭu prasadan geydā pri(pr)dhi(thu)viyā
  - 7 binnānigala baḷligavartte illa dosiga
  - 8 na kavardd = uludorge parhā(ra\*)m || Idān ali
  - 9 von = Varanāsiya sasira kavileyum sasirva
  - 10 r = ppārvvarumān kondona(ra) lokakke sandon = akku (m\*) ||
- 

IA XI 125 (No cxxii)

No 10

A D 778 9

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 Svasti Dhārāva(r\*)ṣa śrī(śrī) pṛthu(thu)vivallabha maharājadhurāja
- 2 paramēśvara bhaṭṭara śrī Kaliballahan pri(pr)(thu(thu)vi

- 3 rājya(m\*) geye Lō(Lō)kamahādēvyara dēgu-  
 4 lada sūle Gōyinda poḍḍiya magaḷu Bādī (?ḷ)-  
 5 poḍḍiy = emboḷ uttama gōsāsam iḷdoḷ a-  
 6 śvaratha(m\*) goṭṭoḷ = hastiratham iḷdoḷ  
 7 bhūmi dānamum ubhayamukhiyūm = koṭṭāḷ ||
- 

EI IX 17-8 (I)

No 11

A D 675 720

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist, Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī || Rāṇa  
 2 sāgarānā śam(sam)ka  
 3 ṭaduḷ = Udeyapuram  
 4 dhareg(i)śan = paḍe po-  
 5 guvalli Vijaṇa  
 6 nāygarā magan = Kā  
 7 ltide Kadan aggha  
 8 ḷi kāḷega kēsa-  
 9 ri kariripu vikraman  
 10 aniyu(i\*) ḍāva  
 11 ṇam = oḍḍuvon = sā-  
 12 hasad = an cakra-  
 13 (vyū\*) hamant = oḍedon  
 14 (ā\*)havad = oḍe(da)n pa-  
 15 ra (ba)lad anī Ci-  
 16 travahanarggāḷi Ka-  
 17 ḷi kantī eḷi-  
 18 du svarggālayakk = ā-  
 19 ridon [ || \* ]
- 

EI IX 18 (II)

No 12

A D 710 30

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist, Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī Rāṇa(sa)-  
 2 garana aḷu Viṇjan  
 3 Pra(hā)rabhūṣa  
 4 ṇanā magan Ka  
 5 makoḍan tammuttu  
 6 mūvara Pāsūpā(pa)tam  
 7 namvrāṅg = ova(do)rā  
 8 nalageyan ki(ki)-  
 9 ḷpon Paṭṭi  
 10 oḍeyong = oā (va)  
 11 doran = paṭṭa aḷi pā-  
 12 yvon Śvētavāha  
 13 nan Udayāpu  
 14 ramān poguva-

- 15 lli eridu śva(śva)-  
 16 rgga(rggā)layakk = ēri  
 17. (don)
- 

EI IX 19 (111)

No 13.

A.D 720 30

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

1. Svasti śrī Pāndyavi-  
 2 llarasarā maga-  
 3 n = Dēvu sādu(dhu) priyan = a-  
 4 sādu(dhu)jana-varjitan = śvē-  
 5 tavāhanar = Udaya  
 6 puramān = poguvallī  
 7. eridu svarggālaya-  
 8 kk = ēridon
- 

EI IX 20 (IV).

No 14

A.D 730 50.

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī Pṛ-  
 2 thivisāgara-  
 3 n = paṭṭam gaṭṭi-  
 4 sī Ud[e]ya-  
 5 purmān po-  
 6 gutappalli Na-  
 7. ndavilmuḍiya-  
 8 rā magan = Pali-  
 9 paṇe eridu  
 10 svarggālaya-  
 11 kk = ēridon
- 

EI IX. 20 (V)

No 15

A.D 730 50

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī || Pṛthu(thi)visāgara  
 2 śrīmad-Ājupēndra duṣṭa bhaya  
 3 nkarargge iṣṭa-bhṛtyan = appa Po-  
 4 lokku Priyaceiva [U]ḍa[yā]-  
 5 puraman pugutappa  
 6 lli āha[pa](va) ra(nga)du[uru]  
 7 bhāṭara [e]ṇḍu Priyaḍe  
 8 lva celva-śanpanna ka(kha)la  
 9 [ja]na varjitan dhareḡ(gī)-  
 10 [śa\*]nge ōvadora pata-  
 11 [t]iya aḷidu suralō-
-

12 kakke eṛidan[ | \* ]Keleya

\* 13 Val[e]reyaṇ nūrisida [|

El IX 12 (VI)

No 16

A D 730 50

At—Udiyavara South Kanara Dist, Madras Province.

- 1 Svasti sri [| Prdhu(thu)visagara
- 2 śrīmad Alupendra Somavamaśo
- 3 dbhava Kulatilakan Udayaditya
- 4 Uttama Pandya śrīmad Aluvara(sa)
- 5 r = B(o)ygavarmara natu mudimeyu(i)
- 6 Udayapurada na(na)gara sahitam Pa
- 7 tiya nagarakke jaladulam sthala(du)
- 8 lam sunkam — ardha dana kadar | Udaya(pu)
- 9 ranaygara magan = (S)imgadattan(u) Ku(ma)
- 10 ra Ereganum Raṇavikrama(natha)
- 11 nu Sandavaradara Kaṇṇaciyyu(m) (I)
- 12 du a(a)canciratha(ta)rakam nīpu(d - a)ke(kke) [|\*]
- 13 Idan — vakram — illade kadu salu(po)
- 14 n = asvamedhada pa(pha)la prapti aku(kkum) [|\*]
- 15 Idan = alivon — Varāṇa(na)siyum Si(su)va
- 16 valliyyuman — alida pameca(ma)
- 17 ha(ha)pataka-sam(sam)yuktar — appar

El IX 22 (VII)

No 17

A D 750-70

At—Udiyavara South Kanara Dist Madras Province

- 1 [om] svasti śrī Viṇa(y)aditya Aḷu
- 2 pendra paramesva(śva)ra adhur(a)
- 3 jarajan Uttama Paṇḍyan = śo(So)mavaśo
- 4 dbhava śrī Maramm Aḷvarasar (U)
- 5 Udayapurada naka(ga)ra-sahitam Pombu
- 6 leada naka(ga)rakke sunka kadudu sanku
- 7 rakke (pu)ttiḡe ondare maḷavege pa
- 8 lti padinaṇṇu palam aḍakeya pe
- 9 ṅinga(nge) mun(u)ṇu veḷasina peringe
- 10 padina(na)ṇu pala(m) | Ida paḍedor Su
- 11 senavadiyara Svamṇagosasi Mutta
- 12 varara Aḍiyapa-eṭṭiyu Maṇḍukara
- 13 Parasebyan Senavadiyara Nagakumaran
- 14 Idu a(ā)ṇcandraraka(m) nīpud — akke | Ida kado
- 15 aṭṭaṅṇa asva(śva)meda(dha)da pa(pha)lam akke
- 16 Idan alido B(a)raṇasiyu Śivavalliyu
- 17 ma alida paḍicamaha(ha)patakan = ak(u)(kkum) |
- 18 Raṇadhāri lūkhita

EI IX. 23 (VIII)

No 18

A D 750-70

At—Udiyāvāra South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

*First and Second Faces*

- 1 Svasti śrī Vijayādhi(dī)tyan
- 2 Ajupendra paramesva(śva)ra ā(a)
- 3 dhī(dhī)rājarājan Uttama
- 4 Pāṇḍyan = Śomavanśobhavan
- 5 Ajuvarasar Arakellarā
- 6 naṭu mudī(dī)meyu| Udayā
- 7 purada naka(ga)ra sahītam Ponvu|ca
- 8 da naka(ga)rakke sunkadā arddha(rddha) (dā)na
- 9 ka(daha) avargge aṭṭagaṇa
- 10 asva(śva)mēda(dha)da pa(pha)lam = akkum | Idā
- 11 (pa\*)ḍedor Muttavurera Saruvigosaṣiḡa
- 12 Koḍalsetṭiyarā Madāmmān Vija(s)e-
- 13 ṭṭigarā Dharmmanayyan = Manuḡasā
- 14 ttavar Sarvvavandu Puleyarmman |

*Third Face*

- 15 I okkal = paḍed(u)
- 16 vu | Idā aḷivo
- 17 Sīvavāḷḷiyu Vā
- 18 rānāsiyuman
- 19 aḷida paṭicama
- 20 hāpātakan akkum ||

SII IX. 1 403 (No 392)

No 19

A D 710-20

At—Mangalur, S. Kanara Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Maḡadu ndra Vikramanibha Śrī Kayravamśādhupan
- 2 Eḡeddhān Paybayana samuhabalamā niśśeṣamā
- 3 yuddhadu| uḡakīlēcīdavaṃbuva| palageyu| taṭṭuṭtuva
- 4 lpandipin Maḡumogīśvaran uḷḷe kaḍi taṇiḍa Nūḡammanī
- 5 Śūdrakan permmaḷḷi megire paṭṭondidoḍa kādu Raṇasūḡaran paṇyā
- 6 ram koṭṭan.

EI III 360

No 20

A D 733 6

At—Conjeevaram Madras Province

- 1 Svasti || Vikramāḍ(it)ya Satyāśraya-Śr(i)-
- 2 Prithuvī vallabha Mahārājādhi
- 3 rāja Paramēśvara Bhaṭṭārara Ka
- 4 ṇīciyān = koṇḍu Rājasi(m\*)ḡhēśvara
- 5 da dhanamūn = koṇḍu maḡuḷḍu dēva-
- 6 ṛgge biṭṭār | Intu biṭṭa bhaṭarara
- 7 dharmmada sthūtyu(m\*) ly = akṣaramaḡaḷu

- 8 māt= aḷivār = īy = urā ghaṭṭineya maha  
 9 janaman = kondāra lokakke sandār = appār  
 10 Niravadya śrīmad A(n) vāritapunya vallabhē  
 11 na likhitam = 1(dam) Vallabhadurjayar = adhikārādī(m) ||
- 

EI VI 161 (No A)

No 21

A D 765

At—Hattū Mattur, Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 Svastī Śrī Akalavarīṣa bhaṭṭarārā pr  
 2 thuvi rajyan geyē Surageyurā Dā  
 3 samm Eṭeyar Maḷṭavurā ūr alivinoḷ  
 4 1ṛidu sattū svargg-alayake ērid(or) ||  
 5 Ivu tammutt 1rbbara kalgal
- 

EI VI 163 (No B)

No 22

A D 780

At—Naregal Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 (om) Svastī Śrī Doram prthuvi rājyam keye Mara  
 2 kka arasar Banamā(vā)sī pannir charasinum āḷe Nareyam  
 3 galla sāsīrvvara turupina puyyalō  
 4 Dommara Kāḍavam sattū svargg (ā)layakk-ēridan ||
- 

EI VI, 166 (No C)

No 23

About A D 793

At—Lakṣmēśvar, Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 (ōm)Svastī śrībālā  
 2 ham prthuvi rajya  
 3 n geyye Purigeṭeyā  
 4 mūṅ keriya paṭṭa  
 5 gārara seru(ni)ya  
 6 n = itta dharmma naivattu  
 7 sāmṇinoḷ = ondu mūva  
 8 ttaḡa keḷagum 1(nn)ū  
 9 ra māḷum are-sumpu || 1du nī(1)u  
 10 davu || 1dīn kiḍisido(m) Bara  
 11 nūsiya sāsira kavileṣa(m)  
 12 kondona lōkakke sandon ak(k)u(m) ||
- 

FC IV My Ch 63

No 24

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svastī Śrī Kongaḷi Muttarasa Śrīpuru  
 2 sa mahāra(jā)dhu rāja paramēśvara  
 3 bhaṭṭar prthuvi rājya keye Polmavinī  
 4 tiṣṭararkkuṇ sarva panharam koṭṭar manṇum mane  
 5 yuntōṭṭakkam Dēvendra Perumadigala Sūṭṭegana



- 6 rā<sup>3</sup> gōṣṭi-dharmmam maḷuvanam Dēvēndrarū mē  
 7 le koṇḍu vāṇiga toṭṭam taṅkaṇḍamum vada kaṇḍamum  
 8 Vinūṭasvarakkam poydorāmāmdī tenṇandāṭṭkarum mī  
 9 rāṭṭa tenandāṭṭkarum āvara Kumbū poydappaṇṇa irvva-  
 10 ra-ēḷvāra poyda-dharmmam idōṇ keḷisidōṇ  
 11 pañcamahāpa nappōṇ Devēndrarāmar kkuḍe ra  
 12 kṣisuvēṇ.

EC IV Mys Gu 86

No 25

c. 750 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrī Śrīpuruṣa prithi  
 2 vī rāṇya geye Vyekakaṇḍara Talgi  
 3 yūr āḷa Avukka iyure  
 4 paṇu pullu idakke sākṣi Ā  
 5 maccar Telambayar Karāsar Ragga  
 6 sar neccōr Dhareḷe Kandatambe

No 26

EC IV Mys Gu 87

c. 750 A.D

- 7 Svasti śrī Kongu  
 8 rāja Śrīpuruṣa pr  
 9 rāṇya keye  
 10 vinodī Maṇaleyaṇa Taliyūr-āḷva tī  
 11 ja Mangalada Garaḷoja ara  
 12 koṭṭame telge kalapuṇḍu-kalave  
 13 ṅgeka mbeya Bimaya gamdakkam koṭṭa  
 14 āḷi te pañcamahāpātaka  
 15 du aṭṭuvēṇ paṇ  
 16 . .

EC IV Mys Gu 88

No 27

c. 750 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrī Śrīpuruṣa prī [thi]  
 2 vī rāṇya keye Akka Kailūra makandir Mī  
 3 dappanna(m) Ari urada Aggiraver pergaḍeta-  
 4 na keya Ari ur ppaṇṇa irvvaru Toṭekkārāṭṭi u  
 5 Paḷkaviya muṇḍoḷ pōḷeyu Kūḍalūru i  
 6 nettumūr nerasāsanam āga Kudiyya Ko  
 7 lu den iḷdu itta mana Aḷalūṇṅarāṇ  
 8 vaḷi Gūṇasāgara tammaḍiḷgalge koṭṭadī

\* Dēvēndra tammaḍiḷgalī Mudḍeganaṇa—Rice.

- 9 indān aḷuttōn sāsīrvvar parvaru sāsira kavile  
 10 sāsīrvva nīṣiyam kondam mekkaḷam mane  
 11 . prittelge rakṣimakku  
 12 koṭṭa palam akku

EC IV My Gu 89

No 28

c. 750 A.D.

- 13 Svasti śrī Ari ura pann-irvvarū mū  
 14 yyuntalamoramun iṟiṣiḥe  
 15 Kāreyaram poraḷ anṣayarutesu  
 16 Guṇasāgara tammaḍiḷalge koṭṭama  
 17 unda paṇcamahāpātakan akke

EC IV My Hg 4

No 29.

c. 750 A.D.

- 1 Svasti Konganivarmma dharmma mahārājādhu rājā paramē-  
 2 śvara śrīmat Śrīpuruṣa mahārājaḥ pṛthuvīrājyam ge-  
 3 ye Kesuḷaṃ oḍeya Bināmmange Dhaṇṇagavāḍiyam  
 4 brahmādēyam goṭṭar\* Śrīpuruṣa mahārājaḥ bhātārara  
 5 śrī nakṣatradoḷ pannirvva pārvvar uṇvōr\* timgalge Ēkabhogamm idaṛā  
 6 paḍeyam | Varṣakke pattu gadyānam-tere tasya sime mūdā-  
 7 y pervvaḷḷame-Poṇevadiya simeyuḷ kūḍittu pa  
 8 ḍuvay aḷarivadiyyerb-vaḷḷagāy-nōḍi naḍadu-  
 9 du beṭṭu poḷāga mūdāy-nōḍi nadadu iḍḍuḷ go-  
 10 lliye i dharmmaman aḷittom Vāraṇāsiyum sā  
 11 sīram kavileyumam sāsīram pārvvarum konda pa  
 12 ṇcamahāpātakan appom (Skt lines upto line 16)  
 16 . . mudu-Konguṇiyadiya  
 17 rasar āridāḷke eḷpattu māmta-bhūmi vri-  
 18 ttīyāḷuttam iḍḍu Śrīpuruṣa mahārājargge  
 19 vijñāpana geydu Kesuḷaṃ = oḍeya -mahā-  
 20 janakke Pervvaṭṭiyūrum Marddūrumam brahmāde  
 21 yam poydar\* avarā paḍeyam Pervvaṭṭiyū-  
 22 rundu teṇe perṇnandī eraḍu teṇuvudu Marḍū-  
 23 rā teṇe panṇeraḍu paṇam ponnū pannurkhaḍḍugam  
 24 bhattamum asya sīmāntaram Pervvaṭṭiyūra sime  
 25 mūdāyṭṭṭiḷa Pervvaḷḷamē-temkaykargoṭṭigū-  
 26 ḍiḷa paḷḷamē paḍuvāy perḷḷiye  
 27 baḍagāy pervvaḷḷame sime Marḍḍūra sime  
 28 mūdāy Beṭṭina poreyane bondattu Ko

\* brahmādēyam goṭṭam—RICE

\* uṇvōm—RICE.

\* poydam—RICE.

- 29 sagavettinol kuḍe atte tennkay  
30 Maṇiyala kolliyā paḷḷame paḍuvay perḡgoliye sime  
Skt. limes  
35 Kuntacarya lūhutam ||  
36 Nandī Gundarge dānam goṭṭadu Kesugojada meli  
37 nam onḍaduḡu Marduroḷ

EC III My MI 87

No 30

c 740 A.D.

- 1 Śnpuruṣa maha  
2 raja prituvi ra  
3 ja keye Kuḷasatti  
4 arasavaḍaresadu  
5 munuṣa voḷamudugontu  
6 Singaḍi arasa pavagame  
7 maḷdoḍiddar Attigalacavu  
8 ttake kuṭṭipa Aṇalaya de  
9 varige kaṭṭi mekaṇṇikeṇ  
10 koṭṭuvor pannuvaru i dama  
11 van i aḷḷon Vararasiyoḷ  
12 kavileyum parvarum mara konda pa  
13 pam akka idak-eḍavaḷḍanum i papad  
14 abho don

EC III My My 55

No 31

C 740 A D

- 1 Svasti śni kongarā  
2 maharajar Sini  
3 puruṣar pṛthuvī ra  
4 jyam kṛye Arattigal a  
5 rasar Cottamman Ede-  
6 ttogenaḍu sasiṛavum  
7 m-aluttidu viṭṭadu ond a  
8 ḍi pāniyem-ṭṭum o-  
9 nvatte-divasam paṭṭunga  
10 I || tamasi mure (dī)  
11 vasam vesane ī  
12 re ulpaḍuvi  
13 e paṭṭige  
14 lekure  
15 ūruḷ iḱkapade  
16 nōṇandu ondu dī

<sup>7</sup> dharmavan-Rice.

- 17 vasam vapandu ondu diva  
 18 sam unvadu idon kedisi  
 19 don pañcamahapataka  
 20 nakku tan-okkalu! po-  
 21 tti makka! puṭṭade ke  
 22 daga ||

EC III My My 6

No 32

c 750 A.D

- 1 nereyārdim erdanumune laliyuprabhūna  
 2 vagvibilloruguṛu dume eldudave  
 3 tamma kṣemak irad aḷi meccira talvadu paratreya  
 4 pedevuderu mahaprabhu Govapayyanimti  
 5 [dapu samadhiyoḷe muṭṭiṭi talḍidamnitama  
 6 rendra bhogamam || padedom śrīpuruṣayyal-ammu me  
 7 dalo] kalnadamn andom baḷek edeyo] akkadu bhuti  
 8 mutugano dota dhana dhukṣe sade paḍede  
 9 pīṭṭ ka  
 10 [atra mitra janamam kavyanya talḍ appuḍi nuḍi  
 11 yal velkume pempan-oppa gunate toḷam-ikuḷda  
 12 Gopayyanam ||

EC III My My 25

No 33

c 750 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrīpuruṣa mahā  
 2 pṛthuvī rāja keye a  
 3 raṭṭi ra mmagandir Singam dikṣe  
 4 biḷadu Araṭṭitṭurar Kuḍalurada  
 5 goṭṭe Maḍi Oḍeyanbar-aḷivikaya  
     (Other side)  
 1 Nokkajarode āggadikaḍa koṭṭa  
 2 nela Tenendhaka Kaḷeruku sakṣi Kuḍalu  
 3 Pongularum Eḷamaḍiyarum Eḷiriyarum  
 4 Madugarum Kaḷabbarum sakṣi aga koṭṭadu  
 5 āḷ-āḷ kuḍiṣidona Nāraṇasiya śasira kavile  
 6 śasira parvar konda kole āḷka keḍiṣidonu  
 7 kaduveḷiḷonuḍi tenne  
 8 [iḍasvaconu  
 9 Araṭṭiga Tāḷara Kuḍaluravvatti

EC III My TN 113

No. 34

c. 750 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrī pṛthu  
 2 puruṣa pṛthuvirājjam uroḷu

- 3 vippattogeviṭṭa nūmura sasirada arayū  
 4 tt eraḍu madhiye Vadugura rakkarappa teṇa  
 5 akka endu aka raḡi śnmat Muttarasa  
 6 nīponnendu Koḍagegagi aḷiḍon Vāraṇasiyo-sa  
 7 sirvva parvvarum sasira kavileyuman konda paṭica  
 8 mahapatakan akku idan varedon Kumba Kamalarar
- 

EC III My Nj 23

No 35

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śrī Koṅḡu mahara(ja)dhi rāja parama  
 2 svara śnpuṇṇa prthavi rajyam keye adinillamdiḡalge  
 3 keydakapo  
 4 mapoṭakalla vevi  
 5 Kasasoda  
 6 sirvvarppa mahapatakan akkum  
 7 sūṃkam viṭṭar ivurayellakkam
- 

EC III My TN 53

No 36

c. 760 A D

- 1 śrī prthivi Koṅḡu Muttarasa  
 2 Prthivi rajya yaḷu  
 3 illaṇi sollage  
 4 gūmaṇṇaṭṭa
- 

FC IV Bn. Bn. 36

No 37

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śnmat śnpuṇṇa maharajam prthivi ra  
 2 jyam geṇye Polettaṭṭor enni Karika naḍa  
 3 Bidirkallaḷḷa kukkara Piḷikkare-naḍiyar tundi  
 4 paḍeyulavar aṭa balamanna eṇḍu biḍu\*  
 5 śrī Amba-acanyara magan Naḡan maḍiḍa
- 

FC IX Bn. Bn. 55

No. 38.

c. 750 A D

- 1 śnpuṇṇa mahārajār arasu geṇye Kammara raḍu  
 2 poṭbakaru āḷi Poṇa uraṇal goṇanu Mureyaru  
 3 uraḷisi iḍu biḷa
- 

\* biḷu—Rice.

EC VI Kd Kd 145

No 39

About 750 A D

- 1 Svasti sri śrīpuruṣama
- 2 harāja Pṛthuvī rajyam geye a
- 3 varā<sup>9</sup> magdanir (magandir) Vijayādityar 1 na
- 4 cū ālvandu avar aḷ-Cannavūroḷe Eramma
- 5 n āsandi āḷe ā Erammanum ayvadambarum
- 6 nakaramum sēṇiyum baḷasuvittu geldo-
- 7 lli<sup>10</sup> mūlavvediyakke orvalla ney nirasida
- 8 kēḍe beḷasuv-eḷdorum kiḷḷisdonu kkoṭi
- 9 Bāraṇāsiyuḷ sāsuvva pārvarum sa
- 10 vileyum konda kolev ayduge paṇca
- 11 kam geydona sanda gatige salvo

EC V Hn. Ak 176

No 40

About 750 A D

- 1 Śrīpa
- 2 Svasti śrīpuruṣa maha
- 3 duṅgaḷa Baḷcapaya eṇḍu viḷvodu
- 4 la kandan damman eṇḍu kam akku

EC IX Bn. Ht. 21

No 41

c 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śmat
- 2 Kongonī Muttarasa
- 3 r ayisade<sup>11</sup> Kādu
- 4 pattu<sup>12</sup> daṇḍ iṇḍu
- 5 Kadaḷaladuḷa<sup>13</sup>
- 6 eṇḍor Si
- 7 ma Vallavarasa<sup>14</sup>
- 8 Śri Kama nīḷasidan<sup>15</sup>

EC X. KI KI 229

No 42

About A D 750

- 1 Svasti śrīpuruṣamahara
- 2 jadhu rāja paramēśvara bha-
- 3 ṭaru pṛthuvī rajyārī geye Puttura
- 4 Jeṭṭamugoḷuttuḷdu Puttur Attarū
- 5 ge aydūmbu kaḷaniyum aydumbu totṭa

<sup>9</sup> avara—RICE.<sup>11</sup> Muttarasara besade—RICE.<sup>13</sup> Kovaḷaladuḷ—RICE.<sup>15</sup> nīḷasidan—RICE.<sup>10</sup> gelvalli—RICE.<sup>12</sup> Kāḍuvatti—RICE.<sup>14</sup> Siya Vallavarasa—RICE.

- 6 ppaṭṭum koṭṭar idan aḷivor<sup>16</sup> ppaṣṣama  
7 hāpātakar appar pariḥāra
- 

EC X KI KI 230

No 43

About A D 750

(Continued from the last)

- 8 Svasti Śrī Puttūroḷu Kaṇṇam  
9 Nūlarasa<sup>17</sup> Kkanakākige mū  
10 goḷam kaḷani Bhagavatige  
11 koṭṭod aḷivo-ppaṣṣa mahā-  
12 pātakan akkum ida salipage  
13 dhammam<sup>18</sup>
- 

EC X KI Mb 255

No 44

About A D 750

- 1 Svasti Śrīmat Śrīpuruṣa mahā  
2 rājādhu rāja parameśvara bhaṭa  
3 ra pṛthuvī rājyam geṇe avarā ma  
4 gandir-Duggamāra Ereyappon Ko-  
5 vaḷala nāḍu mūnūrum Gangaru  
6 sāsīramum-āḷuttire Kammpilige  
7 paḍevōdallī Komālarā maga-  
8 n Pāḷḷappa kāḷegaduḷ<sup>19</sup> sattallī  
9 avange Duggamālarā keyda prasā  
10 dam appadu Sāntanūram Ereḍiyū  
11 ruḷum vandu tūmba kaḷaniyum avāra  
12 māneyum vaḷḷaḷu prasādangeyḍār  
13 idu ślokaṃ svadattam etc (Skt. upto l 18 illegible)
- 

EC X KI Mr 74

No 45

About 750 A D

- 1  
2 Koṅgaṇi pṛthuvī rājyam ge-  
3 yuttire  
4 koṭṭōr idan āvan-a  
5 jītōni paṇca pātakarī samyukta  
6 n appōn kaṇiḷe sāsīram aḷi
- 

EC X KI Mr 96

No 46

About 750 A D

- 1 Svasti Śrīmat pṛthuvī Koṅgaṇi Muttarasar Śrīpuruṣa-  
mahārājā kKakalākāharam akāḷakanna
- 

<sup>16</sup> aḷivōr—Rice.

<sup>18</sup> dhammam—Rice.

<sup>17</sup> Gūlarasa—Rice.

<sup>19</sup> kāḷegaduḷ—Rice.

- 2 Kalikanran ıııdođısı Gañbe nādar kKaldoregalum Gombukku  
arasarum pađeduduvaļuvi yēvūra
- 3 ıdan alı-do pañca maha patakan akkum kañđuğa kaļanı ıdān  
vare ponna koṭṭa kelamepa
- 4 Kenettaccan magan eleyon Madattaccann ada Pesarajjan ıdhān  
alıyal Kassakekka

EC XII Tm Mı 99

No 47

About 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śrı Komguñi Śrıpuruṣa maharajar prṭhvi
- 2 rajyam geye Gaṁgavađiya mege Rattar ela
- 3 pı rarkkal samasta prabṛuḡalge ke
- 4 ıı vandu Jadiya Muttarasaru śrı Rama nuđıda ne
- 5 nadada Śrınanda eṛpattum aydu baļu
- 6 maga ttan adara kalladum gasa mu
- 7 va ya la
- 8 svasıda ge
- 9 yđere

EC X KI KI 78

No 48

About 751 A D

- 1 Svasti Śrıman Komgoni Muttarasarkku ıppatta
- 2 ārane varṣa du pulı nōdı āptada vākku
- 3 luļ sagu neđa ejađu vıldo

EC X KI KI 6

No 49

A D 753

- 1 Svasti śrı Komguñi maharaja Śrıpuruṣa prṭhvi rājya
- 2 vijaya vatsara ıppada eñṭaneyolu Śivama
- 3 ra Kadamburam aļe Kadamburkḡdarammaļayo
- 4 n Kaṛu kañṭesvaraku poyta malutte kaļanı kañđuḡam eltūdḡha
- 5 paļu aytu mase monṇittıļı arıđantavo kañḡeṣva
- 6 rum aļva arasanu mađısuvoṛ paļısuvoṛ ponnıla
- 7 nunnu sırusuļlare kañıpođu antu mađıyu poliye
- 8 koñđu dalıvutukuvondu talıkkatıka poruṭṭumanuvondumu
- 9 dal mūrkkañđuğa bhakta poliye koñđuṭṭuvon
- 10 ı-dharmmamann ırakṣıccıdonn ađı en tale meło ı
- 11 dharmmamann aļıvon pañcamahā patakan akku
- 12 arđda kkañđuğa ayupuda poytodu

EC X KI KI 8

No 50

About A D 753

- 1 Svasti śrı Ko
- 2 maharāja Śrı .



- 3 śara pṛthuvī . . .
- 4 keye Lōkāḍitya
- 5 arasar kKadamba . . .
- 6 ettisi datti-
- 7 yam idarkke koṭṭa-
- 8 vir kkaḷaṇi kaṇḍugam
- 9 kala kaṇḍuga mukka-
- 10 ṇḍugamicinira
- 11 rakottumanṇara

EC X. KI. KI 11.

No 51

About A.D. 753

- 1 Svasti śrī Kōṅḡṇi-mahārāja Śrīpuruṣar pṛthu
- 2 vī-rājya geye Lōkāḍity-Eḷa arasa kKadambūrā-
- 3 ḷa Lōkāḷhyalarasa ttammā vaṣṇanakkāttige Kapuḷi
- 4 kKūrukki bhaṭṭārarkke poyda pon-nūru gadyāname Si-
- 5 kka bbānūra . . . nūra koṭṭai eṭṭara koṇḍa kaḷaṇi u-
- 6 ṇḍukarattu kaḷaṇi kabeṇḍi kaṇḍalu māḍi paḍiṇē-
- 7 ḷunṇu moppaṭṭiya . . . muḷḷarolpaḍitubu-Mo-
- 8 ṛaṣālūra<sup>20</sup> māḷṭiyuḷḷayḍūbu intu tāge mūṛaḍi-
- 9 tūbu dēvabhōgam i kaḷaṇi phalamā koṇḍu beḷeṣi nā-
- 10 gommeyum sale uḷuvadu idarkke sākṣi Bejattu
- 11 rā mahājanamum Kaḍatūrā mahajanamum Kadambū-
- 12 rā nāḷvaḍuvavarum i arthamā<sup>21</sup> koṇḍu salisuvom
- 13 gā pādam-enṇa tale-mēgaṇavu idan aḷi-
- 14 don paṭicamahāpātakan akku rēḷu
- 15 . . . beḷugeydora . . .
- 16 koṭṭutoppa . . .

EC X. KI. KI 7.

No 52.

About A.D. 760

- 1 Svasti śrī Śrīpuruṣa mahārājar
- 2 pṛthuvī rājyam geye Kūḍalūrppāḍi
- 3 oḍeya Nandikāḍavā<sup>22</sup> Eranāganā vyava-
- 4 hārad antaram sālām ilam ekke sākṣi Lōkāḍitya-
- 5 Eḷa-arasar mmagandir-mMalladiyum Kadambūrā nā-
- 6 ḷpaḍinbaru Viḍattūru nāmida paṇḍumu<sup>23</sup>
- 7 aṛiya īreottarā paruḷuttuṭṭaṛa kiḍi-
- 8 v-ittu

<sup>20</sup> Moṛagalūra—RICE.

<sup>22</sup> Nandikādana—RICE.

<sup>21</sup> dharmamā—RICE.

<sup>23</sup> nāvīda paṇḍumu—RICE.

EC X. Kī Mb 80

No 53.

• 42nd regnal year, according to Editor A.D. 767

- 1 Svasti śrīmat śrī rājya Vijaya sammatsaram nālva
- 2 tt-erāṇeyandu śrīpuruṣa mahārajadhurāja para-
- 3 mēśvara bhaṭāra prathuvī rājyam geṣe avarā magandir Du-
- 4 ggamār Ereappo Kuvaḷala nāḍu munūrum Gamgaru sū-
- 5 siramum-āle avarā mahā-ḍevi Kañci abbe Āgaḷi āle
- 6 Madureḷi Vellasammange kottodu kaṇḍugad aygula kaḷanyum
- 7 Canna kaḷani mēle totta patte<sup>24</sup> samanpāḷin mele enkaṇḍugam a
- 8 pūrva pa(ri)hāram-āge kottōdu idake paḍeyam aggaṣṭageyum
- 9 aṇava yum idan aḷidon Bāraṇā
- 10 varam sāsira kavile

EC V Hn. Cn. 208

No 54

About 770 A.D.

- 1 Svasti śrīpuruṣa mahārājan
- 2 prthavī rājyam geṣe Nirggunda-
- 3 nāḍu mūnūruman Nirggundad arsarā
- 4 āle avar-āḷu Vīravūra Mālvopottēyarā
- 5 Kuḍimuddan mēreyuḷi iridu viḷḍan

EC IX. Bn. Dv 74

No. 55

c. 780 A.D.

- 1 Svasti śrī Ajjavamma Kā
- 2 sarūr-āḷigeṣe Pūlūra
- 3 Paṇḍandūr<sup>25</sup> Kīrttaṇṇan
- 4 Gaṅgapuraduḷ Duggamā-
- 5 ror ppadiyu tollagga-
6. ra eṇḍu viḷḍōr

EC IX. Bn. Dv 67

No. 56.

c. 780 A.D.

- 1 Svasti śrī Bhuvomma Kū-
- 2 rāḷigada āḷarū
3. le Koṇamuru Gaṅgaḍu
- 4 raduḷa Duggamāra
- 5 paḍe-otṭa eṇḍu biḷḍa

<sup>24</sup> kaḷany mele totta patte—Ricc.<sup>25</sup> Paṇḍandūr—Ricc.

EC IV My Hg 93

No 57

c 780 A D

- 1 Svasti śrī Dhārāvāsa Śrīvalla
- 2 thuvi rājya keye hambharasara tombhattarusāsī
- 3 diyarasara Torenacayimurum na
- 4 ru āle Damatigate perggade
- 5 reyum pogevogeyu pā(m) ravanyum
- 6 lavidadonum koṭṭonum Kodagurava
- 7 nāsi sa(sī)ra kavileyum sasirva mada
- 8 avan-okkalu] pottī makkala pu
- 9 pondhuge

EC VIII Sh Sb 9

No 58

c 800 A D

- 1 Svasti Prabhutavarṣa Śrī Goindarasa prṭhuvi rajyam keye Eṛeya
- 2 mumarasar VVanavāsī nād āle Ma ileya gaman Aridara Poleyamma
- 3 gāmigar avarim baḷik avara magan raja puli Kulamuddan gosahasra
- 4 pradārum padalum kanyadanamum algaḷihyūm koṭṭu niri
- 5 idam-enṭu beḷe mattalu
- 6 Bādvōja maḍida

EC IV My Sr (Appendix) 160

No 59

c 800 A D

- Skt lines from 1 to 10
- 11 śrī Marasing Ereyappaṇa<sup>26</sup> anu
  - 12 matha(ta)duḷ SKt
  - 13 śrī Kali Nolaṃbādhiraja-śrī Kolliyarasara tatputraḥ nija Ramanum
  - 15 Naḷadhiranum cādan uḍu Tipperuran brahmadeyam Koṭṭam Ārppo
  - 16 le-oḍeya Kauśika gotram Ponnadige | idarge sākṣi Goyi
  - 17 ndayyanum Sandhugal Ajjavurada Kallirvadiya mahajanamumm
  - 18 Muduguppeya Māraṃṇa Gīmunḍarum Eṛeganga Gāmunḍa
  - 19 rum Maravura Urkane gamunḍarum Bhuma Gāmunḍarum Beḷimaniya
  - 20 śrīya Gīmunḍarum Kuppai Mādararum Perbbala Uttama
  - 21 Gamunḍarum Kunda Gāmunḍarum Saṃgamada Prṭhuvi Gamunḍarum
  - 22 Ripurama Gamunḍarum enebbarum nara sākṣiy agē paḍedam ||
  - 23 simāntaram paḍuvāy Kānvaṇiye<sup>27</sup> Settigere-e ante bandu
  - 24 belgal moḡade temkay nōḍim Koṇjari punuse-e<sup>28</sup> Mudagere
  - 25 -e Bojjeṛeyya oḷangere e Kūḍittu sime ||
  - 26 to 30 Skt verses

<sup>26</sup> Ereyappaṇā—RICE.

c 800 A.D

- 1 Svasti Prabhutavarṣa śrī Prathivī Vallabha maharajadhīrāja  
paramesvara bhāṭṭarika śrī Goindarasar-ccatussamudra
- 2 nta vasudheya dhīvajajika-chatra-chāyend-ale | Banavasi  
maṇḍalamana-samudranta Rajadityarasar
- 3 ale | Ajuvakheḍam aru sasiranuman Citravahanan ajuttum bay  
keḷad ire munidu Kolli Palla
- 4 va Nalambam n Nalambar Adityanan vesasal a Kakarasaruṇ eḷdu  
Perggumṇiya koṭeyan rohiṣṭa biṭṭu
- 5 eraḍum baḷada vira bhāṭarkkaḷ-oldu poramaṭṭu bil villaḷ  
kudure kudureyoḷ kiṭṭi aṭi tumula
- 6 kaḷega peḷci baḷada keyyam Citravahanan otti pugutt andu  
kaḷise kaṇḍu Kulamudda nūn i kayya pokku kaḷ endu
- 7 besase prasadam end aydi kiṭṭi kaḷi maṇuvakkadavara mey  
meyyam baḷe ece-odisi a kayyam geldu
- 8 tanum paḷavum esuveḷḷu ey vodod appiḍappoḷ kane paṇiṇaradoḷ  
eraḷi Bhūṣman vīḷdante nela muṭṭade
- 9 biḷḷ nan deva gaṇikkeyar argham biḷḷidu band iḍirggond uye  
vira lokakke sandon || Aru badddagiyara Vadapulī maḍiḍan
- 10 Paṇigeya Bandugiyar i urge bandu Aṇḍarol chalamine  
nalk eḷṭuna baḷana kiḷisi aḷ-eḷṭu maḍi mattam nīla
- 11 laṇḍe odida | adan vaḷike Kulamudda gaṇuḷage ara-ar dḍaye  
geydu purvavarada nalk eḷṭinoḷ voḷisi gaḷḷeja
- 12 n aladu daye geydu biṭṭa Kundageseveya kaḷiyamma Beḷamaṇiya  
Padumaṇṇan Kaḷbura Somadimuttiseya Narasiṅgan
- 13 Simmanura Kiḷḷamman Aṇḍugiyā Rāṭṭigan Bedemettīy Aḷamman  
Baḷḷigamaya Gaṇuḷdan Gundugudeyasattu Gaṇuḷda
- 14 inn i enebbanu<sup>19</sup> śrī Karana saḷitam b iṭṭi r idan keḷiponum  
keḷe baḷonum paṇcamahapatika samyuktan akkum
- 15 Baraṇasiyoḷ saṣura kavileyan kondona lokakke sandonum akkum ||

EC VIII Sh Sb 22

No. 61

c 800 A.D

- 1 Svasti n prīṭivibhallaṇṇa śrī Jagatūḷḷa prīṭivī rājyam  
gḷeye n Rajaditya rāja paramesvara
- 2 ai paṇṇi uḷasira naḷ-ale Paṇṇaimana maṇeyā mutti  
koḷva ur aḷivinoḷe
- 3 na maḷuṇ Aṇḍara Singa Perḍikkūṇṇam kkaḷi Uduḷuḷeyan  
uḷeikoḷva prīya
- 4 huta koḷḷamaḷe maṇuvakkada Jattu bhāṭarkkaḷa paḷarumarḷ  
kondū taṇuka

<sup>19</sup> kaviriyē — RICE<sup>20</sup> paṇuḷeyē — RICE<sup>21</sup> int i-enabaru — RICE.

- 5 du tanme bho! oppida Angara | andu kecaram sārcci tanda  
vimanamam<sup>10</sup> Indrana vesadi sura vaduarkkalu vandara Anga  
6 naya nine bhūmanaladolage vildandaman aniya turagaman  
Angarabhanḍan anganadolag itti  
7 vaḷasa eḷu Jambūdvīpa suriya bhīm̐ba panneradarolag ella  
marggaran Āṅgaja Komarange  
8 tiratan Añjane-sutan anna andu Kēsiniya eladātan annane  
ondam nurmmasila virahu  
9 r aḷugi veliyambun eragi kaḷkade taltu maḷuvakkam-āda  
nṛparkkaḷan Āngaran eriven-arada  
10 Aravaḍḍagiyara vadar Pūliyar maḍida silakarmma malagārara  
Kundavāsiya magam Maramma vareda(e?) likitan  
11 śrī Kundamma Śarabhūna Puliyu Kongiyū Kaliyammanu |  
12 iḍu koṭṭar ā Singan galdeya velgavaga Kodange ida  
13 kedisidom pamoca mahapatakan
- 

EC VIII Sh. Sb 542

No 62

c 800 A D

- avarā moriyam magan śrī Pogilī nṛisidan | kalla  
1 Svasti prithivī vallabha mahārajadhīrāja paramēsvara śrī  
Govindara vallahan prthivī rājyam geye Meḍa Nagandana va  
2 ra nāḍ-ale Bittiga Erega Golli nāḍa naḷgaudigar Vasa  
v ūruḷḷ-ā nāḍa nāḷgaviga Kalī  
3 reye parivallī keḷeyar vvaḍugigalge kalbaḷa kuḍi  
Kalīra gāḍiganu Indabaḷḷiyatan maḷuvakka dōri  
4 āta. yasan boga sampannan dharmma parayanān satya vakyan  
5 Vasavūra koṭeyan koṇḍu Kalī dōranān ōḍisi palarā  
6 n iḍu kondū geludu tānu<sup>11</sup> maḍiḍu Kaliraṣ suralaya sēridan<sup>12</sup>
- 

EC II SB 35 (24)

No 63

About A D 800

- 1 Svasti samadhugata pañca mahā sabda padaḍakke  
2 daḷi dhvaja samya mahā maha samantadhupati śrī Ballabha  
3 ha rajadhīrāja meśvara mahā rajara magandir  
Raṇāvāḷoka śrī Kambayyan prthivī rājyam geye  
4 ba rasar kKaḷvappu la per gGaḷvappina poladin naḍadu  
koṭṭadu  
5 sena aḍigaḷge Manasijara gana arasi bene etti mōnam  
ujjamisuvali koṭṭadu pola mereṭṭaṭtaggeriya kuḷkere pogi  
akṣara kalla mege allinda vasi  
6 karggal maradu sattu periya ala vāri maraḷ puṇusa  
peri toreyu alare mere duvetṭage nūru kallu kovallada  
periya elavu allim kudittu ara

<sup>10</sup> vimānamam—RICE.<sup>11</sup> tānum—RICE.<sup>12</sup> kaḷḷan suralayam eridan—RICE.

- 7 sara śrikaraṇamum      gadiyara Dindiga gamundarum ennuvaru  
 varṅgaru Vallabha gamundarum Rundi Vāccaru Rundi Maramma  
 num kaḍalura śrī Vikrama gamundrum Kaligurgga gamundarum  
 8 Agadipo      yarara      Raṇapara gamundarum Andamāsala Uttama  
 gamundarum Navilura nalgamundarum Belgoḷada Govinda  
 paḍiya u      ḷamandum Belgoḷada vaḷi  
 9 Govindapaḍige koṭṭadu (bahubhuvvasudha etc  
 Skt upto the end of line 10)

*Mys Arch Report 1939* Inscription No 23 (p 121)

No. 64

c 740 A D

At—Hire Madhure Challakere Taluk

- 1 Vikramadityarāsara  
 2 rasaru Kanciyan kkoḷvandu Kongu  
 3 ṇi arasara aḷu eṇi  
 4 du satton  
 5 śrī Daśi  
 6 amman  
 7 Kanciyo-  
 8 ḷ pannorbba  
 9 ran eṇi  
 10 du svarggi  
 11 ādan  
 12 bhūḷalado-  
 13 ḷ elliyu  
 14 svonnate pu,  
 15 ge jatasya  
 16 maraṇandruva  
 17 memmeda ?  
 18 kketu ?  
 19 kka

*Mys Arch Report 1939* Inscription No 22 (p 117)

No 65

*Middle of 8th cent A D*

At—Hire Madhure Challakere Taluk

- 1 kaṭṭi arasara konguṇi a  
 2 rāsara Bāge-uroḷe e  
 3 ḷvandu konguṇi arasara  
 4 āḷu e-  
 5 ṇidu sa  
 6 tton  
 7 Bhānuda  
 8 san  
 9 Jayamu  
 10 tran  
 11 ūnara  
 12 Vasiḷan

- 13 Oḍivece
- 14 rāyilaṇṇi
- 15 ggoḷan Manu
- 16 jāgaran a
- 17 ṇṇanavatiga
- 18 n Antakang a
- 19 ṇjadon

*Mys Arch Report*, 1930, Inscription No 36 (p 176)

No 66

About 800 A.D

At -Dēvarahaḷḷi, in the hobali of Hangaḷa

- 1 Svasti śrīmatu Konguṇi Mādhavaścaiva Vī
- 2 ṣṇugoṭṭamah Madhavoravimāśca Durvvinu
- 3 (ti)Vikramaśca Duggaśca Sivamarastathaiva ca Kongonī
- 4 pṛthuvī rājyam keye Durvvinīt Eṇe appor Ko-
- 5 sarupulka irid idirupayd agid idid ir uda
- 6 rin Amandādigaḷ Upagoḷatt elpadinvaru mara
- 7 mokaraman-odedode-ppaḍettadu Puṇisur ppola
- 8 nellu pāṇḍiyu vaḷevadu sarva paṇhara ttottapa
- 9 keḍipuvonu koḷonu paṇca mahā pātakanakke okka
- 10 l uḷid uṇḍu kāduvonig idu kan geṭtu toḷkuttuva(kke)

## TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

9th Century A.D

IA XI p 126

No 67

Saka 726 = A.D 804

AT—?

- 1 Svasti śaka rīpa kaḷ-āṭṭa samvatsaramgaḷ eṇnūr i(ṭ)ṛppatt-āraṇe
- 2 yā Subhānu embhā(mba) vaṣada Vaisa(sa)kha māsa kṣṇa pa
- 3 kṣa pañcamē(mū) Brhaspati(tu)vāram-āgī(gī)Svasti(sti) Prabhu
- 4 tavaṣa-ṣṇpṛthu(thu)vivallabha maharājadhū(dhū)rāja pa(ra)me
- 5 śvara Goyindara bhaṭṭārārā Gamuṇḍabbeḷ mahadē
- 6 viyā(ya)r āgī(gī) rājyā(jye)pra(va)rddhamāna kaladoḷ
- 7 Kanciyan-āḷva Dantiganame geḷdu kappā(m) goḷa
- 8 l bandallī Tungabhadreyā tadiyol taṇa biduga
- 9 l = ildu Ramēśvara emba tīrthadā modaloḷ mepp-ī
- 10 kki porada paṇḍigaḷan - īṇiyal = bandallī(ḷi) tīrtham-olpa
- 11 n=kaṇḍu Śivadhari emba goravarge mu (?mum)du(?)mbeya
- 12 manuntu Kitṭhu(rttī)vammō(mma) rāja Parmēśvaradattaman viṭṭā(r) | l
- 13 idam keḍisidarol = a(a)r = appode int app-āt
- 14 to 17 Svadattām etc. Skt lines
- 17 Pūrvva sthiti Ku
- 18 nā emba tore mēre
- 19 Skt line

Mys Arch Report 1927 No 44 (p 59)

No 68

Saka 777 = A.D. 855

At—Chikka IngaJa hobali of Birur

- 1 Svasti Śaka Kala 777
- 2 Svasti Kūṭi Ingaḷada Tamma
- 3 gavunḍanu puliyan igitu
- 4 sattoḷe Ganga Permunadi me
- 5 ccugottudu aygula kaḷani
- 6 dan alidon Varanasiya
- 7 n alidon

III XI : No. 8

No 69

Saka 784 A.D. 862

At—Huvina Hippargi Bijapur Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa
- 2 Śrī prthuvī valla
- 3 bham maharaja
- 4 dhuraja(m) pa(ra)mesva
- 5 ra bhāṣarara rajya
- 6 bhī vṛddhu sale
- 7 sakha nṛpa kaḷa
- 8 tita samvatsaranga
- 9 le(ḷṇu)ru enbatta nu
- 10 lkaneya Citrabha
- 11 nu emba varṣam
- 12 pravarttise Kannavu
- 13 n vṣaye Si(mma)la
- 14 ge purva digbhage
- 15 kṛṣṇa bema-ottara pa
- 16 the
- 17 Basurikoḍu Ingaḷsara
- 18 Bagevādi Samajavādige
- 19 Oḍḍavodige madhyava(r)tti
- 20 Pipparage nama gramo
- 21 sarva b dha pantharu
- 22 na(m) dattu jote-a-akuna ni
- 23 mittangulam ballahage pra
- 24 tyā geḍu mahā-samantaru
- 25 maṇḍalikarum ariye
- 26 paḍedam Goleya bha
- 27 ttam ||

III XI : No. 11

No. 70

Saka (7)86 = A.D. 863

At—Muvundi Dharwar Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa Śrī puthuvāḷa
- 2 bha mahārājādharuḷam parama-vara bhāṣa(ra)



- 3 ka(r) prthuvī rajyam gēye svastī pracandā ma  
4 ndalagra khaṇḍit-aratimandala pratapa<sup>33</sup>

## Second Face

- 5 [su]da [gga] nuḷidom sa[esu(m)]nduḷi [vo]m tandeya tayvira sa  
6 ntanama(m)n uḷidu bīsu(om) maruvarttegol[ā](n)  
7 bandiyum kaḷacumara[dī]yumagaḷ i dane kaḍi  
8 tannan-aḷdata saye baḷanarttanna beḍido-  
9 de kuḍugum nukkuvā to [māna] mane  
10 nintarī su(ṣṭhu)ra (l)do (n)  
11 sampanna ḷadava van-o (rvva)  
12 dhavaḷa saḍgunajam dī  
13 Śrīmat Kuppeyarasara  
14 magan Aṇḍuga Raṭṭiya(ṇa)  
15 (sain)Beḷa(va)ḍica Meḷemaḍuvī  
16 ḷdu vā(sa)na me(ye) karamambu(ḍa)m keḷdu  
17 lla munde nundu kuḷa toradu muvattu gavuda  
18 devasadoḷ eydi arasanam jāmisi  
19 nuruvuttuḷdudam kaṇḍu kīḷgunṭeyiḷgalku(ḍa)du da  
20 mam kuḍuven-endu piḍi khaṇḍa(m) geḇḍu desevaligo-  
21 ra poḷdu ka(ru)ḷa bo(niḍi)galloḷ iḷkī eḷḍi(ya)  
22 mare pala(rmma)ḍi ḷḍityam getti ittakke me-  
23 ḷgella torī berandaḷiyisi to(tṭirḍḍu)tambu  
24 suruḷuḷdu akimarivecca (ḍe) rvi sakava  
25 ra eḷbhatt aḷaneyā vāsam poḷa (ba)ḷikke nindudi kaḷḷu  
26 Puṇṭereyīm banda Poḷevannana ṣilakamma  
27 Ara ku ḷiyana kaḷḷum kaḷḷu

EI VII p 201

No 71

Śaka 787 = A D 865

At--Mantrawāḍi Dharwar Dist. Bombay Province

- 1 (om) Svasty Amoghavarṣa śnprthuvī vallabha mahā  
2 rajadhuraja paramesvara bhāṭararar(a)  
3 (jy)-abhuvrddhuyol Śaka nṛpa kaḷ-atita samva  
4 tsara-ṣatamgaḷ = eḷ nūḷ -- eḷbhatt-eḷaneyā Parthi  
5 va samvatsaram pravarttise Puṇṭere nāḍa(m) Ku  
6 ppeyan -- aḷe Vai-akha masada paumṇa  
7 mase(sī)y and Eḷpunuseya nalyad mba  
8 r mmahajanamu(? vu)m Moni goravarun Mulastha  
9 nada Mahadevar -- aḷv Elamvaḷliya ṣaṣa(na)  
10 mum = a devara muḍa vaḍḍava  
11 ya pola mereye temka ḍevam geyye mere  
12 paḍuva nūḷ gal mere baḍaga Kalabe(?)ya pola  
13 m(e)reyo mere maḍi eḷbhattay vattar kḷ(e)yyum = aru  
14 tonṭada nelanum Aditya bhāṭarara sthanamu(? vu)vam

<sup>33</sup> Some lines seem to have been lost after the

- 24 namum-agī Ku(lappa)yya(m) binnapa(m) g(e)yye Dēvanmayya(m)  
Amoghavarṣa devaroj raja(?) ja)-śrā  
25 vitam māḍi tad anuma(ta)dind = irvvorum mata(pī)tr m  
ā(r)tham (p)unyam ug(ry = a) grahanado(i)  
26 nurggundada nūr irppadimkarum mahajanada ka(la)m kaḷci  
tuppa deṇeya(m) sabhoga sādā(dha)  
27 kam-āgi biṭṭo(r) || I dharmmama(m) k)ādom Varanasīyū| suryya  
grahaṇadoj sāsira kavile  
28 yam vēda vidarkka| appa brahmanarkka|ge kc ta punya  
phalaman a(?) e)dyuon idan alid un| (a)vam  
29 sāsira kavileyum sasi(r)vvar (bbr)ahmaṇarumam Varanā(s)|  
yuman alida paṇca mahapaka  
30 takan akkum ōm

Skt. upto lines 35

- 35 bhaṭṭara lkhutam i kalam Nagamuḍḍa(?)na (?)

LI VII p 205 07

No 73

Saka 788 = A.D 866

At—Sirur Dharwar Dist, Bombay Province

1 to 5 Skt lines

- 6 Svasti samadhiḡarto(ta)paṇca  
7 ma(ma)hāsabda maharajādhirāja paramesvara bhaṭṭaraka catur  
udadhī valaya va(?) va)layu(ya)ta-sakala dharatala  
8 praturajy aneka maṇḍalukarkka| kataka kā(ka)ṭis(u)tra  
kuṇḍala leyyura h(ā)rabharana|am kṛta gaṇika sahasra  
ka|jaha śamkha pāḷidhvaj orukētu patāk-acchādita  
9 camar andhakara vadīyya vīyya māna svet ātapatra traya  
10 digantar-ella sri(sr)ṣ(ṭi): sēnāpati puravara talavargga  
daṇḍanāyaka samant adyanēka vīṣaya vināmn-o  
11 ttunga kintā makuṭa ghrṣṭa padaravinda yugma nūṛjita  
vairi rpu nūvaha kala daṇḍa-duṣṭa mada bhajjana  
12 na amogha Rama(m) paracakra pañc(a)nanam surāsura marddanam  
vairi bhayakaram badde manoharam abhūmana mandiram  
13 Ratta vamsodbhava(m) Garuḍa laṅka(cha)nam tīvili pāre ghōṣa  
ṇam Lattalura pura paramesvaram sri Nṛpatunga  
14 nam-āmkita Lakṣṇuvallabhēndram Candraditya kalam varegam  
maha Viṣṇuva rajyam boi uttarottaram rājy abhū  
15 vīri(vṛ)ddhī salutt ire śaka nṛpa kal atīta samvatsaranga| =  
e| nuṛ = enbhatt enṭaneyā Vyayam emba sa(m)vatsaram prava  
16 rtise śnmad Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga nam-ānkutā Vījaya  
raja|ya prayardda(rddha)māna samvatsaranga| ayyatt  
17 eraḍum uttar-ōttaram rājyābhivṛddhī salutt ire Atīṣaya  
dhava|a narendra pras(ā)dadind Amoghavarṣa  
18 deva pādapamkaja bhramara vīṣṭa jan-āṣayan-appa śnmad  
Dēvanmayya(m) Be|vola mūnūṛuma

- 19 n-āḷuttum Annugeṛeyal ire Jēṣṭa māśad amaseyūm Āḍitya-  
vāra(mu)m-āge sūryya grahanad andu  
20 Śrīvūrada Ravikayyam modal-āgi ilnūrvvorum mahājanada kālam  
kalci tuppa-dereyam bi(bi)ttom  
21 I sti(stu)tiyam kād ātā(ṭa)nge Vāranāsivadol s(ā)sira  
kavileyam koṭṭa phalam akkum  
22 (i)dan = aḷidu tuppam<sup>24</sup>-uṇṭ-atā(ṭa)m Bāranāsīyu sāsira kavile  
yu(m) sāsīrvvar pp(ā)rvvaruman aḷidon akkum  
23 (Nī)mbiccara Bam(m)ayya besa geysido Mādhavayyana lkhī(khu)-  
tam Nāg(ā)rjunam bhe(be)sa geydo  
24 (Sī)rī gāvundana eḷtu-pudi(dī)dudu

SHI XI : No 13

No 74

Saka 791 = A D 869

At—Gāvaravād Dharwar Dist, Bombay Province.

Lines 1 and 2 erased

- 3 re Nṛpatunga(nāmam)kita paṭṭha gaṭṭhu  
4 ttaralutt = ire Saka nṛpa kal āṭita sambatsara(saṭānga) = elu)nū-  
5 ṛa tombbhatta-ondaney andu (Bīrōdhi)y-emba varīṣam pravartīsutt ire Amo-  
6 ghavarīśadēvara pāda pamkaja bra(mara saṭṭha)jana-ṛaya sa-  
7 (tya)śauca(caṇṭra) sampannan appa śrī (Dēvanna)yyam Beḷvola munuṛa-  
8 (ma)n sukhadin-āḷuttum ilda Śrīmam Baladēvanum Gōvaṇṇayya-  
(num) (Ca)nnayya-  
9 . . . tadiḷdu rāja-śrāvita(mgal Vai)śakha māśa Śukla pakṣa punname-dina-  
10 (Sō)ma grahana pa(rvvadol-Gā)vadivādada mahājana (a)  
aiva(di)nba-  
11 (kā)lam kalci tuppada (te)ṛeya Candra sūryya (vāre)dāna-  
goṭṭa i dhamma(na)-  
12 dātanga (kō)ṭi (pa)ṣumēthada phala idan āḷidāta Vāranāsi(yo)l sāsī  
13 rvvar pā(r)varum sāsira kavileyum konda patakan akku Svastī śrī o . .  
14 ru manneya maṇṇya (dattī) (lu)thu seṭe geṭṭode anurbbaram iḷdu  
15 ga(rasum)gamani (khar)ta Narasunha amma . .  
16 . . la thungaumarā Bīṭṭiga Gōnātha nā(guṭe)pōta Bamma . . .  
17 yatenangalīn māleyā suṭuvā ba(ḍi)ga modalāg iḷdu Dēvanna . . .  
18 . . leyavam modalāg i(ḷdu) nṛṣi yanā  
19 (i)du udātam Vāranāsīyuma aḷidonā lokakke . . . .  
20 bahubhū . . . Skt. lines to 23  
24 Svastī śrī Ma(ni Nā)gōjara likitam

EC VII Sh HI 13

No 75

Saka 792 = A D 870

- 1 . . . vallabhā mahārājādhirāja-parmēśvarā  
2 . . . rasar Mārasatya pṛthuv. rājyam geyye Indaba  
3 . . . netosipasī

<sup>24</sup> Read *tappum*—Ed.

- 4 mmatsarat satangole Saka varṣam elnura tombatta eraḍaneyā va  
 5 rṣa pravarttise Madi ura Bṛ hala genda tu  
 6 rugolol satt'u sarggam-e ida saleḍuvoge imma  
 7 itar maṇṇa koṭṭar irrvagu merē svastī śrī int 1 dharmma  
 raṣavana  
 8 rgge raja mana pannir mmattagaḷ

FC III Nj 75

No 76

Saka 792 — A D 870

- 1 Śrī-śaka varṣam-elnura tombatt eradu ve  
 2 tyā Vakya Kongaṇi varmma dharmma maharajadhū  
 3 ja Kovaḷala puravaresvara Nandagin-nathā sṛima  
 4 Rajamalla Permmāṇaḍigaḷ prthuvī rajyam geyē Bu  
 5 tarasa Yuva raja pathaduḷ n ndu Kongaḷ nadu Pu naḍa  
 6 man-aḷut iḷdu Permmāṇaḍiya besaduḷ Butarasar nma  
 7 ḷudirura koṭeyuḷ kadid andu da  
 8 na magam Candiyananka  
 9 kadī palaram

EI XIII p 185 (See also SII XI 1 No 16)

No 77

Saka 796 — A D 874

At—Ron Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 (Om)Svasty Amoghavarṣa śrī prṭuvivallabha maha(rāja)  
 2 dhīraja parame(ś)vara bha(ṭa)rara rajya(d) = u(tta)  
 3 r ottharam abhivṛddhu(yoḷ) Sa(sa)ka nṛpa(ka)  
 4 l atī(ti)ta sarnvatsaranga(l - e)ḷ nula tomba(ttu)  
 5 varisamum āru va(rṣam)um pod andu Ja(ya)  
 6 m = emba varṣada śravana-masada su(su)tyya  
 7 grahaṇadol Ballav arasar Ronada ma  
 8 hajanake na pu(pu)jya(mam) koṭṭu ḷu  
 9 tuppamum koṇamu ḷidor a(?)ddoge  
 10 Idan = alida ka sa(sa)si  
 11 ra kavileyu(m) sasirvvar pparvvaruma)n aḷi  
 12 da ratī  
 13 ppe ndam nīḷi(n)si  
 14 dom

FC VIII Sb 85

No 78

Saka 799 — A D 876

- 1 Svastī Amoghavarṣa vallabha maharajadhū  
 2 rāja parameśva(ra) bhāṭaraka prthuvī rā  
 3 jyan ge(ye) Banavasi paṇṇirocasīramuman Inda  
 4 ra-goḷe<sup>55</sup> Saka varṣam eḷ nura tombhat ombha

<sup>55</sup> Indarav aḷe—RICE.

- 5 teneya samvaṭsaram pravattise Kumbiseyam kaṭṭi
- 6 ng Indaranum Mararayyanu Kālasam
- 7 godol Rajamaram ay maṭṭal keyyam
- 8 kottar ada maṇḍara Śrīpuruṣana
- 9 maga Devaṭi paḍi salisiy unbo
- 10 n idam kadong aśvamedhada phalam kiḍi
- 11 sidonge brahmeti sarggu i kallam Kanvillam maḍido

*Hyd Arch Series No 12 Ken Inscriptions of Kopbal p 7 No 2*

No 79

*Śaka 803 = A D 881*

- 1 Svasti Śrī-Śaka varīṣa eṇṭu nura muṇaneyya varīṣa
- 2 dandū Kundakund-anvayada Ekacattugada Bhaṭarara śīṣyar
- 3 Śrī Sarvvanandī Bhaṭarar ill iḷḍu (u)rggan - tirtthakkam = upaka  
riḡaḷ aḡi
- 4 pala kalan tapamgeydu sanyasanan notntu muḍipidar

Lines 5 to 6 Skt verse

*ŚI XI : No 20(12) (Also EI XXI p 208 A)*

No 80

*Śaka 805 A D 883*

At--Soraṭur Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasti śrī Akalavarīṣa pṛthuvī vallava mārajadī(rajā)
- 2 paramesvara śrīmat Kannara bhaṭarara rajy-abhi vṛddhī saluttum ire
- 3 śaka nṛpa kal-āḍṭa sambatsaramaḡ eṇṭu nur-āydanē So
- 4 bhakṛt embha sambhatsaram pra(va)rttise Indapayya naḍan aḷutt i
- 5 re Purigere-nada Saraṭavurad-ayvadim(ba)rum = iḷḍu nadayise Ma
- 6 sīgara Cidanna gosa
- 7 sa(m)m = iḷdom
- 8 śtan abhivṛddhī
- 9 nama

*SII XI : No 19 (p 12) (Also EI XXI p 208 B)*

No 81

*Śaka 805 - A D 883*

At--Sūmja Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasty Aka(la)va(rṣa) śrī pṛthuvī vallabha maharajadhīraja  
paramesvara bhaṭara
- 2 r sakala (rī)jya(m) abhi vṛddhige saluttum ire Śaka varṣa eṇṭu nuṛa
- 3 aydaneya varṣam pravarttisutt ire Kiḍalegadh phannan Eṇe  
yammam(Nī)vudī toṛuḡoḷ ka
- 4 dī satton l kalla śrī Butem(dra) gavundam (ko)mmaguṛeyammam  
nīṛi(sī)do(r)

*SII IX : No 18 (p 8)*

No 82

*Śaka 805 = A D 883-4*

At--Kambaduru Anantapur Dist Madras Province

- 1 Svasti sam adḥi
- 2 gatha panca maha sabda

- 3 Pallav-anvaya śrī prthuvī
- 4 vallava Pallava kulā tī
- 5 laka śrīman Nōlambharaja Ma
- 6 he(m)dra tribhuvana-dhīrām ra
- 7 jyam geyē Saka nṛpa kal-a
- 8 tita samvatsara(m)gaḥ — enṭu
- 9 nuṛ aydane varṣam-ā
- 10 ge sale Beḍugondeya
- 11 gamunḍaru parvaru tamma
- 12 keṛeya maṇṇol īr kkaṇḍu
- 13 ga maṇṇum piḍi bhattamu
- 14 Kuragā
- 15 gṛīhakke Candra su
- 16 rya kalambharam sa
- 17 lvante koṭṭar madagī
- 18 na maṇṇa mege ondu
- 19 kolī mege orkka
- 20 nḍuga maṇṇu Kuraga
- 21 muṇḍar sarvvadhikarī
- 22 Perggheḍetana geyyu
- 23 ttum-adityagriyakke
- 24 koṭṭar ī maṇṇu nurum
- 25 salippor
- 26 Ajja parvvara daṇḍiga(vu)
- 27 nḍaru Mayīla parva
- 28 ra Madengereyarū (No)
- 29 lambha doḍḍaru Naga(pa)
- 30 rvvaru Lopada pa(rvvaru ga)
- 31 muṇḍa samiyu (Nola)-
- 32 mbha ga(vu)ndaru ba
- 33 Aycannanu īva
- 34 ya sanmatade bhare
- 35 kke jana jaratam mu
- 36 Kaṇḍovaja idakke bha
- 37 ppo Bharanasiyu pa
- 38 vu parvaru kereyu (po)
- 39 lamu arameyun a(lī)
- 40 da panca maha pa(ta)
- 41 kan akku

FC 1 No 2 (p 74) (Also IA VI p 102 No II)

No 83

Śaka 809 = A D 887

At—Bijur Coorg

- 1 bhadram astu Jina śāsanaya Saka nṛpa-a
- 2 tita kala samvatsaramgaḥ enṭu nur-ombattaneya varṣa
- 3 m pravarttisutt īre svastī Satyavakya konguṇivarmma dharmma ma
- 4 harajadhīrāja Kovalāla puravaresvara Nadagiri natha śrīma

- 5 t Permmanadiya rajyābhūṣaṁ geyda padinēṭaneyā varṣad andu Pa  
 6 lguṇa masada śrī-pancāmey andu Śivanandī siddhantada bhāṭara  
 7 ra śrī, yar sSarvbanandī devargge Penni<sup>34</sup> gaṇṅagada Satyavākya Jīnala  
 8 yakke Peddoregareya Bīḷur ppannir ppaḷḷiyumam sarvba bada pari  
 9 hara Permmanadī koṭṭo<sup>37</sup> tombhattaru sasirvbarum aysamantarum Beddo  
 10 regareya elpadumbarum eṇṭ okkalum idakke sakṣi Male-sāsi  
 11 rvbarum aymurvbarumm<sup>38</sup> ay damangarum idakke kapu idan alidom  
 12 Baranasīyumam sīsirvbar pparvbarumam sasira kavileyumam a  
 13 lidom panca mahapatakan akkum Sejojana<sup>39</sup> lūkuttam  
 14 Beḷuru enbattu gadyaṇa ponnun entu nur batta  
 15 mum taruvom<sup>42</sup>

SII XI 1 No 21 (p 123)

No 81

Śaka 814 = A.D. 893

At—Betigeri Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasty Akalavarṣa śrī prthivī vallībhām maharajadhīrajam paramesva  
 2 ram parama bhāṭarakar uttarottarābhivṛddhī pravādrāmāna  
 3 vijaya kalyaṇa rajyabhyudaya (bhyu) daya  
 4 m age sale śaka nṛpa kaḷ-āṭa samvatsara satanga (| = e) nṭu  
 5 nuṛa padināḷkaneya Prabha (vadi) pa  
 6 ravarttana samvarttita gha (ṭa) naghaṭṭyamtram śrī Mamgatora  
 7 ṇan Pramadiyemba samvatsarad Ā (śaddha)  
 8 suddha saptamī Adityavarad andu Beḷvola naḍan-aḷdirke  
 9 (Na) gadhoran embo Baṭṭekereya  
 10 (dhaḷige) Muriyavaḍa polana koḷven-endu band oḍḍi nūndan  
 11 emba matam keldu Koltuba  
 12 (na) pola (mana) kaduvem-endu paricchedisī naḍavāḡgalde Baṭṭa  
 13 gere neremūna Kaligallan embo  
 14 (ṛi) ya baḷen endu paricchedisī penḍiran uliḍoḍevuttido  
 15 rade degulake-vandu deva (rgge)  
 16 rudrakṣamam baḷi koṇṭu kaṭṭi (ṭn) su (la) man iṭṭu koḷ  
 17 tuba (na) nedīci  
 18 dīvakī kadī sattom polana koḷvem  
 19 e (ndu) ndu beḷda Dhoram  
 20 (ḷtege) kala  
 21 yabbe maḍis doḷ Kaṣyapagotra

SII IX 1 No 22 (p 31)

No 85

Śaka 815 = A.D. 893 A1

At—Manchala Bellary Dist Madras Province

- 1 Svasty Śaka nṛpa kaḷ atī  
 2 ta samvatsara-ṣatanga-eṇṭu nuṛa padī  
 3 nāydaneya Pramathiy-emba samvatsara

<sup>34</sup> Penni—the sign for subscript *na* is the same as for *na* as usual at this period—Ed

<sup>37</sup> koṭṭo—RICE.

<sup>38</sup> Sejojana—RICE.

<sup>39</sup> read *ajurībarum*—Ed

<sup>42</sup> teruvom—RICE.

- 4 pravartu(se) svasty Akalavarāṣa śrī prthuvī
- 5 vallabha maharajadhuraja paramesvara
- 6 Subhatunga bhaṭṭarar prithuvī rajyam ge-
- 7 yyutt ire tan mahasamantam svastī samasta ga
- 8 paśraya śrīmatu Kannam Sindevadī sa
- 9 yiramuman-aḷuttu Mamcaḷa koṭṭa stithi
- 10 avud end-oḍe baḷiyu sollageyuman uli
- 11 du baḷi Sivenayakamge ara manama
- 12 ppe kulge orbbalḷa ara(manam) suryya grahana
- 13 (do)ḷ koṭṭa stithi(y akku) svadattam Skt verse to line 15

EC III My Md 13

No 86

Saka 817 = A D 895

- 1 Svastī Saka nṛpa ka
- 2 l-ātita sambatsaranga
- 3 l-ēṇṭu nura padineḷane-
- 4 ya varīṣam pravaṭṭise
- 5 Noḷamadhuraja prthū
- 6 vī rajyam geye Tairura
- 7 Kauṇḍilya gotrada Gamu
- 8 nḍa samugaḷa magan Na
- 9 gammayya kalla degu
- 10 lamam maḍiśiḍaḍe
- 11 salisal-ēndu koṭṭa
- 12 manṇu or kkanḍuga
- 13 aydu varīṣakke
- 14 šote iḷkade sva
- 15 naman aḷdoru
- 16 ḷsida nalva dī
- 17 ru paḷica maha
- 18 patakar appor

SII XI : No 23 (p 14)

No 87

Saka (8)18 - A D 896

At—Harlapur Dharwar Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svastī Akalavarāṣa śrī prthuvī vallabha maharaja
- 2 dhuraja paramesvara bhaṭṭara(ra) rajyara-uttar ottaram sa
- 3 lutt ire Śaka nṛpa kal-ātita samvatsara (śata) (l-ēṇṭu nu)
- 4 ṛa padineṇṭane (ya Nala samva)

(The inscription is completely worn out after this)

EC V Hn 28

No 88

Saka 818 = A.D 896

- 1 Śrī Svasṭī Śakha varīṣa kal ātita samvatsaram
- 2 gaḷ-ēṇṭu nura padineṇṭa varīṣa sale Satyavā



- 3 kya Permmadı ma pṛtīvī rajyam geytīre svastī sa  
 4 dī guṇe gaṇāṃkara  
 5 tilaka

III XI, No 24 (p 15)

No 89

Saka 819 = A.D. 897

At—Chūrchī Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

Lines 1 to 8 are in Skt

- 9 (Kanna)ran Akala varī  
 10 śa pravarddhamana rajyabhivṛddhī salutt īre Saka nṛpa kal  
 atīta samvatsara śatamgaḥ eṇḥu  
 11 nṛpa pattombhattaneya Pimgaḥan emba varṣam pravarttise  
 tad varṣabhyantaradoḥ (śrī)  
 12 Cīncīla(da) ayvattaruvaram mahajanam nerad iralu  
 13 vurudamṇḍa(IḤolle)yara magaḥ Kaḷabbe  
 14 yde bālīsī kallam nṛpīsīdora idam (ka)dorgge (sa)sīra kavīle  
 (yūm) suryya graha  
 15 ṇḍadoḥ kurukṣetradoḥ koṭṭa phalam akk idam  
 16 yūmam Varanāsiyūman aḷida papam  
 17 (yvu) idam ārum ka(vom) svadattam etc (Skt verse)  
 18 Koḷpokara Gī(rī) yyena līkūtam

EC VIII Sh Nr 60

No 90

Saka 820 = A.D. 897 (898)

- 1 Svasty anavadya-darsana mahogra ku  
 2 la tilaka naya pratapa sampannam para  
 3 cakra gaṇḍam gaṇḍam ballatam karmmuka Rama śrī  
 4 mat-Tolapurūṣa-Vikramāditya-Śantaram Śaka varṣam e  
 5 ṇṭu nṛp ippataneya varṣam pravarttisutt īre śrīmat  
 6 Komḍakundanavayada Monisiddhantada bhātarargge kalla  
 7 basadiya maḍīsīy adakke Pombuḥcadambaḷḷaṇo-  
 8 dege(r)eya keḷagaṇa kumbharara bayalam  
 9 megaḷa pīṇya paravariya poṇago  
 10 maha patakamumam geydon  
 11 doḥ bīḍu baḷika pancavaṭadoḥ puluvagī name  
 12 gum  
 iṣṭan-orvvan adhīdevateg-end osad<sup>41</sup> ittudam  
 13 duṣṭan-orvvan adaga palamam<sup>42</sup> tave tumbavam  
 14 sīṣṭī mele paramātmane band-oḍagavoḍam  
 15 kaṣṭev<sup>43</sup>īrda bīdirante kula kṣyam aḡugum

<sup>41</sup> osed—RICE

<sup>42</sup> phalavam—RICE

<sup>43</sup> kastav—RICE

## TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

10th Century A D

EC XII Sı 39

No 91

Saka 841 = A D 920

1. Svasti Sakha nṛpa-
- 2 kāl-ātita samvatsa-
- 3 ramgaḷ = eṇṇu nūra-nā-
- 4 lvatt ondaneya
- 5 Vikrama samvatsaram
- 6 pravartise tad varṣā-
- 7 bhyāntara Kārttika mā
- 8 sada para pakṣada
- 9 Amāvāseyu
- 10 v-Ādityavārav-āge
- 11 svastī samadhuga
- 12 ta pañca-mahā-
- 13 śabda Pallavānya
- 14 ya śrī pṛthuvī-

(South face)

- 15 vallabha Pa-
- 16 llava kula-
- 17 tilakam Nannī
- 18 gāśrayam
- 19 śrīmad Ayya-
- 20 pa-Dēvam pr-
- 21 thuvī rājyam
- 22 geyuttam
- 23 sūryya gra
- 24 haṇad andu
- 25 tanna manō
- 26 nayana
- 27 vallabhe-
- 28 yar appa

(East face)

- 29 Nāgyabbegam Hele-
- 30 yabega Baragura mū-
- 31 la sthānada eraḍu dē-
- 32 gulakk endu Nāgya
- 33 bbeḡal abbe Nāraṇabbe
- 34 ya kaṭṭiśa Nārati-
- 35 bhāgada Muḷṭada keṇ-
- 36 ya eraḍu kade gōḍi
- 37 na nīppariya mēre-
- 38 y āḡi piriya keṇ-
- 39 ya dēḡulada keḷa-

- 40 gaṇa muvattu guḷa ga  
 41 |deyum oḷag-aḷi mu  
 42 ḍana maṭada Vimala  
 43 maṭi bhāṭarara kaḷam ka  
 44 |ci Pemjeruvina panca ma  
 45 ṭa sṭhanamum maha nakha  
 46 rama sakī y aḷi Bara  
 47 gura Mahendresvaradoḷa  
 48 g-endu koṭṭudu  
 49 svadattam paradattam etc Skt lines upto line 63

FI XIII pp 329 33

No 92

Śaka 851 - A D 930

At—Kaḷas Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Jayaty-aviṣkṛtam Vi-nor varaham kṣobhāt aruṇavam [1\*]  
 dakṣin-onnata damṣṭr āgra vīramta bhuvanam vapuḥ || [1\*]  
 Mattebhavikṛditam || jagatī cakradoḷ = [e]
- 2 yde varttiśa bhupa[r\*] - mmunnam - int - ar - vvirodhigaḷam  
 sadhūḥ vīramam taḷedar - int = arvīrar = int = ar = ppogartte  
 (l)te)g = adarpp = ada maha mahar - bbasevoḍ = emb = oḷpam  
 nīarṭ maḍi
- 3 Gojjigadevam negaḷdam dharādhupa lal-umam raṣṭrakuṭ  
 ottamam [2\*] Page gond = aḍuva śatru bhupatigaḷam dor  
 ggarvvaḍim = eṇid = ugra gaḷemdrām be
- 4 ras = ovad - Antakana kīyoḷ tunti mattam śaran bugaḷ = end  
 irpp = avanīvara pratatīyam ka-koṇḍu kad = eyde Gojjiga  
 devam Nri(nṛ)patumgan emb = aḷavan = old - am
- 5 gīkṛtam maḍida [3\*] Śaran ayataran eyde munisim  
 maṭantaram komdu berppa(lpa)ran = utsahadīn - avagam  
 tanūḥi balpum kurppum - a
- 6 rppum nīrantaram = oppal Rajatacaḷendra Hara has-aḷāsa  
 Gaṅga sudhakara sat kurtīyan = appu keydan = adhikam  
 śrī Vīra Narayaṇa [4\*]
- 7 Naga rajam dhairyyad - old = elgeyan = avanītaḷam kṣantīy =  
 ond = urvvan = ambhodhī gaḷur-oddanīy = ond = unnatīyan =  
 esevinam taḷḍidatt = oḷpīnam Gojji
- 8 gadevam koṭṭu(tto)ḍ = end - uttama vibudha janam tammad =  
 ond = arka(jka)ḥimdam poḷaḷal bapp - appu keydam nṛpa  
 guṇa ganamam Raṭṭa Kandarppa devam [5\*]
- 9 Ibha paṇīate(tī)yoḷ = aman(u)śa vibhavadoḷ = audariyya vṛttīyoḷ  
 sahasadoḷ subhāṭateyoḷ Gojjiga vallabhanam mīgaḷ = u
- 10 r(vvī) nṛparan = am kaṇḍ = aṇīe [6\*] Munid = idir-age saran  
 buge manam = oldudan = ereye Phalguṇa(na)m Dhatram  
 Karṇan-enal Gojjiga bhupājanan = eyduva bhumūpa-

- 11 [laka]r = kkelar = ojarē [7\*] Besedod = osedaḍe kolal  
rakṣisal = Antakarajan = Abjasambhavan = enal | vasudha  
talḍol | kopa prasadamam pogajal = arppar = ar = Gojjigana [8\*]
- 12 [Svasti] Tat pāda padm-ōpajīvi || Kam || śatapatrabhav  
ānvaya bhū nutar = enisida Revadasa Visottara Dikṣitara  
guṇamgaḷan = enisiva matimantaran = ān = ad-elliyum
- 13 [kand a]ḷiyē [9\*] Vṛ || Guḍi śamkham cāmaram be| gode ghaḷige  
vicitr-ātapatra vrajam per vviḍi saudham citradandam  
paḷiy = eseva jhalambam gaḷēndram turamgaṇ nade mādam  
daṇḍanath-ō
- 14 [tta]ma padavi mahā tūryyam = emb = int = iv = amtum paḍedam  
celvunde Visottara viduta dharadēvan = iṣṭa prabhāva [10\*]  
Kam || Dharanusara karunyam dore-kondade ke \*\* ṛ = urvvar = dda
- 15 nḍadhivara Rēvadasa Visottara dikṣitar = atipadaṣṭhar = atī  
marggaṣṭhar [11\*] Vṛ || Martuna marttyar = ēnan = aridar  
vvibudh-āḷige vipra samkuḷakk = uttama darppaṇamgaḷan = apu
- 16 r[vva] suramga nav-āmbaramgaḷam vṛttayan = itu yaḷṇamane  
māḍe guṇ-agraṇi Rēvadasa Visottara somayājigalṇ = ūrjūtm =  
āyṭu dharāmar-anvayam [12\*]
- 17 Dharaninātha prasadam samanīṣ-ire mahā yaḷṇamam maḍi siṣṭ  
ōtkarmam muṣṭ-annadin(d)am tanipi nija (ku)ḷakkam  
vviṣṭ-ottamam tāḷḍ ire ( )maḷdam ke(re)yan = anati ( )
- 18 ( gu)n-āmbhodhu Visottara bhattam vipra vamiṣa prabaḷa  
rucimay-ānargghya mānukya paṭṭam [13\*] Ant = enisida  
Rēvadāsa Visottara somaya \* \* Svasti Sama
- 19 [sta ma]ṅgaḷ-ānuṣṭhana parāyanam | Vīra Nārāyanam | nija  
bhujā vajra-pamjar-āntarggata śaran-āgat-or urvvi  
nṛpaḷakam | sa nay-a \* \* lokana nava ram(ra)śmī (ja\*)  
ḷakam | (kana\*)t kanaka = dhāra
- 20 [varam] | sa(m)bhaṣita sudhā rasa pravāha prakarṣam | nay  
ānika prayukta maha manṭra nicaya-camatkara maṭi vīveka  
bud(dh)y-āḷjīvi | pṛthivī rajivam [1]
- 21 [gandarol] gaṇḍam | gaṇḍa mārttandam | vihamgaraja dhvaj  
ū(ō)ttumga(m) mada gaḷ aruḍa(dha) matamgam | Ratṭa  
vidyadharam | kopa prasāda Gaṇḍadharam śrīmad Gojjiga valla
- 22 [bham śa]ka varṣa 851neya Vikṛta samvatsarada Māghada  
punnamey = Ādityavāram = Aślēs(ā\*) nakṣatradol sōmagraha  
ṇam samanīṣe tuḷā pu
- 23 [ruṣam i]ḷḍu tat samayadol bhūmi danam kalpa padapa  
dānam āhāra danam bhaṣajya danam = emb = intumam maḍi  
tad anantaram daṇḍadhīpati Reva
- 24 dāsa Visottara-sōmayājigalṇ = argghuṣi sarvva namaśya(sya)m =  
ag irppud = emd Eḷṇeyana Kāḍiyūram \* \* \* Bharata mahu  
ma-ḍalal(k) = abharanam Kūm



- 40 dam = alliy = olpan = āld = esed = amardd(rđ) = ettalum mūṛda kūtana  
rāji karam virājisal || (24\*) Baḷasida devalayamum  
ghaḷigeṇum = āhāra dhanīyum pra
- 41 peyūm beḷ vaḷis = iḷda sāstra dānamum = aḷa vaṭṭavo Kāḍiyūrol =  
ār = nnoḍuvaḍe || (25\*) Vaca || Mattam = allī badiyudum  
biḍuvudum cāpa vide
- 42 yol | kiṭṭimamum = anityamum – mndrajāladoḷ | kaḍanguvudum \*\*  
isuvudum = abhra paṭaḷadoḷ | saraḷateyūm baḍatanamum a
- 43 baḷā madhyadoḷ | naḍukarum mārāḍiyūm cūta mamjariyol | kuṇḍum  
kaḷarḥkamum harināmkanol | urkkumam kampa
- 44 mum maṇḍalagradoḷ sereyūm = erum nettam aḍuvarol | lobhamum eḷe-kone  
eḷe kone (y = o)ḷpinol nirodharmum niḥpaṇgrahamum
- 45 tapo-vṛttiyol | p rat = ond = eḍeyol = ill = enuṣida Tarkṣya pakṣad =  
ant = aikya pakṣa pālāneyumam Makarakēṭad = ante maryyadeyūmumum
- 46 Parvvatarājan = ante pratipannateyuma | n = urvvarey = ante  
kṣāntiyūmumam | Kavī rāja rāja vacah prabhāvad = ant =  
aḷamkaramuma
- 47 n = oḷa koṇḍa janamgaḷum – manam goḷisuttam irppudu || Vṛ ||  
Udadhi vṛt-avanitaḷadoḷ = eḷ vode(?) vaḷise Kāḍiyūran =  
eydid apuve ma
- 48 ttun = ūr | vibudhar – allidar – anvita sattva vidhṛar = allidar =  
abhudhunar = allidar = uḍarigaḷ = allida [r = a] gama jnar =  
allidar = anavadya ta
- 49 t(t\*)va vidha(da)r = allidar = oḷida(r) – ellam – allidar || (26\*)  
Kam || Niravadya veda vidya parṇatar = ativiṣama sabda  
vidy āgama sat pa
- 50 rinatar = enis irdd = irṇno(rṇnu)r = vvāra-carāṇa vipra =  
kuḷam vicitr-ābharāṇam || (27\*) Śaradhi vyaveṣṭit  
orvṇitaḷadoḷ – eseyu
- 51 t irpp = agraharamgaḷam dhikkarisal = saldattu nana phaḷa  
māḷasanadum Kāḍiyūr = alliy – māmūrvvara madyahhyasam =  
irṇmūrvvara vidhi lasad ā
- 52 cara sampattiy = irṇṇuvvara ḍan-odāriy = irṇnō(rṇnu)rvvāra  
vimaḷa yasah śri vicitrām pavitra || (28\*) Nereye  
beḍamgan = āvarisi torppa maha padakakke Padma
- 53 jam mūṛguva ratnamam racane māḍida vol naḍe  
norppu(lpu)vargge kikkirg – iri dontan = ondu muguv –  
end = odak – otti virajisuttam irpp = Eṇeyana kāḍiyū
- 54 rum = esev – alliya viprarum = oppi tōṛugum || (29\*)  
Vyākaranam = arthā śāstr anekam sahitya vidyey = iṭhaṣam  
muk Ekākṣara mū(mu)ni tarkkam ṭikam bareyal sa
- 55 magrarabhyā [sisuva]r || (30\*) Vedam pramānam – Agni mahi  
day(dai)vam tamag = enal parikṣā kṣama sad veda vidha(da)r =  
ṭikhiḷa śāstra payoḍadhigaḷ Kāḍiyura vipra vidagdhā

- 56 r || (31\*) Vr || Arī ( ~ ~ )bam = eyde hṛdayam bugaḍ = artham  
udatta vṛttuyo| = neṇeyada vēdam = ill = eniśi mukḥ = ama|  
agamad - oje mukku torpp = aritad = aḷurkke
- 57 mukka ku|a( ~ ~ )da negartte(ite) kūḍe mukḥ = Eṇeyana Kaḍiyura  
Kamu|ordbhava vamsa jar = oppi toruvar || (32\*) Piriyar = mMe
- 58 ruvinum dhara ( ~ ~ ~ )dum varasiyam biṇṇino| niraḥamkarateyo|  
gabhurateyo| - end = atyuttamar = vvaṇṇisutt ire perṇam kṣameyam
- 59 s[th]irativman - udattam maḍi sat kirttiḡ-agaram - aḡ irdda  
maha mahar - ddivjaro| = olpam ta|did = imnūrvvarum || (33\*)  
Jasamam te|did = i|a
- 60 (ma)ra pracayam = atyutsāhadam geyd[u\*] baṇṇise tamma = unnati  
tamma satyad - esakam tamam = oje tamam - arppu tamma saḍ ācarate
- 61 tamma nirmma|ate tamam = aucitya sampatti tamma samagr aspadam -  
oppe varttisutam irddar = nṇorppod = imnūrvvarum || (34\*)  
Niyamam tammo| = upa
- 62 srayam baḍeye šat kammam kramam tammo| = ojevin = ud [d\*] yotiḡe  
pauruṣēya karaṇiyam tammo| = ant = onte(nde) nimmayam = aguttana  
kirtti ta
- 63 mmo| - eseyuttum be|pu ta|p-oydu varddhiyan - eydutt ire  
dhatriyo| - nega|dar = int = olpundam = imnūrvvarum || [35\*]  
Matumanta stuti nirmmada
- 64 stuti kavindr-ānuka nānāvidha stuti vipra stuti tamma[-]|  
guna maha ratna brajakk - eyde samgati vett - oppida sutrad =  
ant = esevinam sat kirttiyam t[ā]
- 65 |di bhu nutar = adar kṛta kṛtyar or vva|ak-odam mukḥ = olpin =  
imnūrvvarum || [36\*] Pratipannatvam - anunam = āytu kṛta kṛty  
ācāra sampatti bhu nutam - ayt = anvita vēda sastra vividh  
a[bh]ya[sa] kra
- 66 man mukḥ = an(dhu)gatiy = āyt = āśrī(śrī)ta pakṣam = akṣaya guna  
proddamam ayt = [e]mdu samtatam - anyar = ppoga|al negart[t]e(ite)  
vaḍe = i|dar sīmad imnūrvvarum || [37\*] Va || A[nt = eniśi \*\*  
svadhyā
- 67 ya dhyāna-dharana mo(mau)n anuṣṭhana sampannarum veda śastra  
vyutpannarum śrī ramaṇī natha nābhī kup-odita [vara|]  
Kana [kagarbbha ja]rum \* \* \* \* \*
- 68 Kṛ(Kṛ)ya sadartharum | pratipaḷita viśva dharmma saujanya  
sila samartharum | śantyarth-ādi maha guna sandoharum |  
mamtr-artha siddhi mahā-maharu[m] \* \* mahā
- 69 janav = imnūrvvarum = eyde samacchayeyo| = i|du bharanarḥ  
geyva tat samayado| Brah(m)esvarapura \* \* r-agi  
Koṇḍaligerege \* \* \* \* \* rja
- 70 prayaścitta dakṣiṇey = amka vaṇam pasumbe vanam = emb =  
unatū(rō)| mārdd = utpattiyam salisuve \* \*  
sāvinio| = a|camdr-arkka sthāyi \* \* \* \* \*

- 71 t\* vēṇhayya-dēvana pārāyanakke 12 gadyāna[m]bhātṭa  
vṛttige 12 gadyāna | ghaḷigece [2] gadyanam int = ē[r]e  
gadyā[nam\*] 26\* siddh ayaḍa(da) ponnu \*\*\* vā \*\*\*\*
- 72 \* su pratipāṣuvudu māṅgaḷa || Aḷipad = idam pūrva  
kramadoḷe naḍeyṇe ko[ṭi] kavileyam \* śu\*\*\*  
Arghyatīrtthadoḷ pomgaḷin = arcisi dana \*
- 73 \* pa(pha)ḷamam paḍegum || Idan = ollad = aḷipan = a tīrtthadoḷ =  
ant = ā kōṭi kavileyam dvija \*\* koṭiyan = aḷidu narakama[m]  
puruṣa \*\* ānanta pāpa phaḷamam paḍegum ||
- 74 Kavirājarāja vibudha pravaram śrī Kaḍiyuran = allīye  
Kamaḷodbhava vaṁśa prottamaram navina vaṁṇaneyin =  
eseyal = abhivarnnisidam || Sva dattam para-dattām
- 75 vā yo harēta vaṣundharam | ṣaṣṭur = vvaṣa sahasraṇi  
viṣṭhayim jaḷyatē kri[m]i[h\*] | Samanyo - yam  
dharmma setur nṛpānam ka
- 76 lē kalē pālaniyo bhavadbhūh [1\*] sarvvan - ētan bhaginah  
pārthivēm [dran bhūyō bhuy]o yratē Ramacamdraḷ ||  
Māṅgaḷa maha śrī

SII IX 1. No 60 (p 34)

No 93

Saka 852 = A.D 931

At—Doddumakala, Bellary Dist Madras Province

- 1 Svasti || Saka nṛpa kāl-ātita samvatsara  
2 satangaḷ erṇu nuṣ ayvatt eraḍaneya Kharam emba  
3 samvatsarada Phāḷguṇa masa suddha pañcamī Śukaravaram  
4 śrī Gōyindara ballahan = a śamudra paryya  
5 nta śukhadin = āḷe tat pada padmopa jivita nivasi samadhiyata  
pañca  
6 mahāśabda mahasamanta Kannaram Sundavadi sayiramu  
7 man uttar-ottaram sukhadin = āḷe Muṟunuyyam Jñānasiya  
bhaṭṭār[r] dDē[va\*]bhogam = āḷe  
8 Āycaṇa gavunḍan āge śrīmat vasya 'kūla 'ulākam 'bāḷagara  
mahoda  
9 dhī Kuruḷa Kamaṣeṭṭiya Kameśvarada dharmma śasanada dattiyam  
10 ereya keyya irppatt aydu Kīśukaḍu irppatt aydu antu raja  
11 mana ayvattu mattaradarōḷage Kaṣigamge ere aru mattar  
12 Kīśukaḍu āru mattar antu Koṇḍoḷarge pannir mmattar paṇeka  
13 ṇange ere pannir mmattar haḍuvonge Kīśukāḍ-āru mattar  
14 Iśana Śivamge ere pannir mmitta jotiśabha Cāyṇḍayyange  
15 nalku mattar tontṭaḷge nālku mattar nṛvedyakke nella  
madī eraḍu ke  
16 rege maḍi eraḍu naḷ gamunḍana Oḍaḷivana Āycaṇana  
Puddhana  
17 nad adhiyakṣade māḍida śasana idan alidom Varanāsiya  
18 karu kanran aridom māṅgaḷa | || \*



LC XI Cd 76

Saka 879 = A D 937

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa-deva-sū prthivī vallabha maharajadhī  
raja paramesvara parama bhāṭṭarakara
- 2 vijaya rajyam a-candrakka tarām baram salutt irr Saka  
nṛpa kaḷ-atita samvatsara satamga 859 ya
- 3 Hemalambī samvatsaram pravarttise tad varṣabhyantara Bhadrapada  
bahulaḍ amavasye-Bṛhaspati
- 4 varad andu Ratta bhupara vaṁśavali | Aja sutan Atri y  
Atriya sutam Sasi Soma sutam Budham
- 5 Budhanvajan ajitam Pururavan udara Pururava nandanam jagad  
vijita maha balan Nahuṣan ā Nahuṣam
- 6 ge magam Yayatī bhubhujan amalām Yayatige magam Yadu Yadavar  
atan anvajar || Yadava
- 7 kuladoḷ palarum mediniyam sukhadin aldar avarim baliyam  
sū Daytan Dantigan udit-oditam atani
- 8 ndari akhila rajya sriyoḷ | Dantigana putraram rajyantaram  
adandu Kannaram Kiriyyammam santanadoḷ ilda
- 9 baḷik ant-atana tanayan oppe Nirupama Devam | a Nirupamamge  
puṭṭidan anata ripu nṛpa Kadambakam
- 10 Jagatumgam tan a Jagatumgana magan ī neladoḷ negaḷd Amogha  
varṣa mahiṣam | negaḷd ird Amoghavarṣana magan entum  
Devan-eniṣid a Devana
- 11 per mmagan Indaran ātarā kaliyugadoḷ kalī cagī y-eniṣidam  
vikramadum || Indarana magan Devan tandeya vo
- 12 ī negaḷda Deva raja sutam Gabhindaran atamna magan abhivandita  
padan Iḷiva Kannaram dharmma param
- 13 Manu marggam caritam dviṣat kula haram sauryyam jagad vyapī  
śasana baddham nuḍi kalpa vīkṣam-e
- 14 nīkum san mana danam śasamka nibham kirtti samant ananta  
guṇadind im Kannaram Dharma nandanam Raghavanam
- 15 Diḷipa nṛpanim mādhanand aggaḷam || Svasti samadhigata  
panca maha śabda maha samantadhu
- 16 pati raṇa raṅga Bhuriṣramam Kayvora Javam prati balad aggaḷi  
ripuge nippasaram kalī yuga Ra
- 17 mam jayad uttarangan atiratha mallam prati pak a Sudrakam  
śmat Kannayyam Kadambaḷige sayira
- 18 mumam nidhu nidhana nīkṣepa sahasra dandamm modalage  
duṣṭa nigraha vi-ṣṭapratipalaṇam
- 19 geḷd-aḷutt ire Kakambaḷa paṇca maṭa śthanamum gavundam  
Kambhayyanum keḷeyur Ayyapa De
- 20 vanum Cimmacanura Maharajayyanum Modiyānura Devayyanum  
Pampayyanum Kaḷḷabunū

- 21 seya Ponnavaṛa Gavunḍanum int mibarum adhyakṣado|  
Goggiya dēgulaḍa Dharmmaraṣi
- 22 Bhaṭārara kālam karcci koṭṭa s'hiṭi y-āvud endode  
Hedarigaṭṭavum Kāringereyūm Singereyūm
- 23 Itṭageyūm amtu nalkum baḍavumam sarvva bādḥā pariḥāram  
kṣudrōpadrava badhega| onduvam
- 24 geyya salla akṣata-mātraman appoḍam koḷa salla i  
maryādeyam tappade naḍeyi
- 25 siḍātam Sṛparbbado| tapam geydom Vāraṇasiyol tuḷapurūṣam  
i(1?)dom Kurukṣētrado| danam
- 26 geydom Gayeyol pinnḍavan iṭṭem i lokado| uḷḷa dharmmam  
ellamam geydom i maryyadeya
- 27 n alidu koṇḍātam Śrīparbbatado| tapodhanaram Prayāgeyol  
brāhmanaram Kurukṣētra
- 28 do| kavuleyan ant untuman aḷida patakan i lokado|  
uḷḷa brahmatī y-ellamam
- 29 geydom anneyam endu pokkātangam i s'hiṭiye ||

Skt verses upto lines 34

- 35 Kannaran abhimathadoḷe ṣasanamam baredom Sēnabovam
- 36 Kācayyam i ṣasanam ā Candrarkka tāram baram salge  
Paḷayaro| Dēvan-aṭand iṇidu
- 37 maḍipidom Pāṇḍyanan Dēva putramgaḷa kondam Viranam  
Sṛpurado| iṇidon Indratmajam Pallavesarkkaḷa
- 38 n Indram geldan i Kannaran adhika balam Gamga  
Permmaḷiyam kond-eḷeyam bhū vallabham iṭṭ i
- 39 iḍiṭ neggḷdar i Raṣṭrakūtanvayarkka| ||

EC XI Cd 77

No 95

Śaka 861 = A.D. 940

Lines 1 and 2 are in Sanskrit

- 3 Svasty Amoghavarṣa deva śrī pṛthvi vallabha maharājadhī  
rāja paramēśvara parama bhaṭtāraka vi
- 4 jaya rajyam uttarottarābhivṛddhi pravarddhamanam ā  
candrarkka tāram salutta
- 5 m ire tat-pāda padmōpajīvi samadhigata pañca mahā-śabda  
mahā sāmanta vīra lakṣmī kanta
- 6 raṇa ramga Bhūnīrama kāyvara Javam prati balad aggaḷi  
ripuge-nippasaram Kaliyuga Rava
- 7 jayad uttaramgan atiratha mallam prati pakṣa-Sūdrakam  
sūman maha samanta Kannarasa
- 8 Kaḍambalige-sayiramumam niḍhi niḍhana niḷṣēpa shaṣṭra  
daṇḍam modalāge duṣṭa nigraha

- 9 viṣiṣṭa pratipalanadin ājutt ire Saka nṛpa kāl-ātita-  
samvatsara śatamga 861 neya Vikāṇi samvatsaram pra-  
varttise tad-va-
- 10 rṣābhyamtarad uttarāyaṇa samkramanad andu Kakambaḷa  
Kamba Gavunḍana sannidhiyoḷ || Svasti Yama niyama
- 11 svādhyaya dhyāna dhāraṇa mōṇanuṣṭhāna-japa samadhi-  
sannipannar appa śrīmad Bāḷacandra-Paṇḍita-Dēvara  
kālam ka
- 12 rcci dharā pūrbhakam māḍi Bhōgēvara dēvara dēgulada  
khaṇḍa sphuṭita-jagannōddharanakkam maṭṭhadal ōduva vidyārthi-
- 13 tapodhanarggam vidyārthi māṇiyarggam biṭṭa galde  
pīṇya keṇya bayalalu mattar eraḍu munnūru baḷḷiya tōm-
14. tav ondu || Svadattam Skt

SII XI-1 No 36 (p 22)

No 96

Saka 864 = A D 942

At—Rōn, Dharwar Dist, Bombay Province

- 1 Svasti | samasta bhuvanāśraya śrī prithuvi vallabha mähārājā-  
2 dhurāja paramēśvara parama bha(tṭā)raka śrīmat Kanmara  
dē(va)na rā-  
3 jyōdayā kāladoḷ Kannara dēvana bhāvam mahāmaṇḍalika Permmā  
4 ḍi Būtāryyam Gamgavādi tombhattaru-sāsiram Bēḷvola  
mūnūruma(n ālu)

*Second section*

- 5 Puligeṇe mūnūruman ājutt ire Svasti Saka nṛpa kāl  
akrānta samvatsaramga (8)64 ne
- 6 Subhakrit-samvatsaram pravarttise tad varṣā(bhya)ntarada  
Vaisākha suddha (6) Ādityavārad andu
- 7 (Ka)namam Pero(hiyambha)ṭayamanīyavēlkum-endu kṛdīsī-  
d āgala Pampayyam
- 8 nān ondakṣateyan appamdam iyen endu taṛisalā mā(m)nya  
diṭṭha mahājanamam nama
- 9 skāram ge
- 10 ydu rā
- 11 jābhu
- 12 mukha(m)
- 13 nāḡiḍu
- 14 Kaṭṭida
- 15 polala
- 16 lage (kkī)
- 17 rke
- 18
- 19 vrtta || taṛesandem(moḍe) Roṇamam kṛdīsītā Būtāryya Permmāḍi . ,

- 20 (rvva)ṇi suttirōḍe tanna nandiridu mēḡ utsahadim  
Ronama(ṇmṇe) kādu  
21 ve(ttu) sattan adhikam Pampayyan uddamasad gurukam  
Vāṇi kuḷō-  
22 (dayam) Budhanutam (Ko)ṇḍiḷya gotronnatam || kanda ||  
dhare y ellam pogaḷvant ire  
23 (Puri)gereyoḷ agurtu Roṇamam kad amareśvara puraman  
eydidom (pesarim) kirtti  
24 śṇi patākan abhinutam Pampayyam || intu Roṇa kādu  
sa(tture) suralo-  
25 kam praptan-ādo(n) ||

IA XII p 257 ff (al-o SII XI : No 39)

No 97

Śaka 873 = A.D 951

At—Soraṭur Dharwar Dist Bombay Presidency

- 1 Ōm Svasty Akāḷavarīṣadēva śṇiprthu(thi)vivallabha  
maharājādhirājan ānē veḍe(da)ṇgam  
2 mada gaja mallam dhalake nallatam śṇi Kānnaradēvana  
rājyam = uttarō  
3 ttaram salutt ire | Saraṭavuraman amgarakam śṇi  
Ruddapayyan ālutt ire  
4 Sa(śa)ka nṇpa kūḷ akranta samvatsara sa(śa)taṇga(!)\*  
873 Virōdhi(kṛt\*) samvatsarada Margga  
5 sira māsada puṇṇameyum Ādityavaramum Rōhuni(ṇī)  
nakṣatramum ēo(sō)  
6 ma grahaṇad andu | Ruddapayyana perggaḍe Ācapayyanum  
gāmunda Sami  
7 Kaḷteyammanuṇ Bhūmarāśi bhāṭṭarara kalam karchi  
sāyira baḷḷiya  
8 tōmṭamam dēvargge kōṭṭar Ayvadimbarum ekkad ire  
grahaṇada tat kāla  
9 cōḷ āyam taḷiṇ-ele sose | Siddh ayam ellam devargge  
barisakke  
10 arasargge nībaddham mūvattu kariya dramma (mma) mam  
goravar = tṭiruva  
11 r = ī sthitiyam tappad antu ūrōḍeya Pittayyam kalg  
eṇeye ga  
12 munda Sāmi Kaḷteyammanum Ācapayyanum kalam kalce mattam  
13 maṭa(tha)kke vidyā-dāna(kka\*)m pannir mmattar keyyam  
kōṭṭar kkeyi siddh a  
14 yam barisakke āru kariya dramma(mma)mam tṭuvar  
Ivaṇum mē  
15 g alidu Ko(?ko)ḷal alī(?)d ayvadimbarum kēpū(pa)ḍuvar  
Bhavāni seṭṭi pēṇ(o\*) = o-

- 16 ndu panamam dēvargge maḍidan<sup>1</sup> = Idan = tappade naḍeyisidūtam  
 17 sāsīram kavīleya koḍum koḷaga(gumam) ponnum beḷḷiyumam kaṭṭi  
 18 sāyi(s)rbbar ppārvargge danam goṭṭa phalam ēl kōṭi  
 tapōjanakkam  
 19 Varanasīyolaṃ Prayagryolaṃ Gu(Ku) ruksētradoḷam  
 20 sahaśra(sra) bhojanam maḍida = phalaṃ akkum | Idan  
 aḷidatam Vāra  
 21 nasīyolaṃ Prayāgeyolaṃ sāsīram kavīleyum<sup>2</sup> sāsī  
 22 rbbar brahmaṇaran eḷ koṭi tapōjana(mu\*)man aḷida  
 paṃcamaha  
 23 pātakana poda lōkakke pokum || \* Svadatt[ā\*]m Skt  
 upto lines 27  
 27 Āroḷu vedam bājisaḷ = app ant = akkarama  
 28 n ayvadambaṛa besadim Guḷḷaveṛe Nagam dharey = u  
 29 ḷḷinegan negaḷe baredan = i sa(=a)anama(m\*) ||

EC X1 Hk 135

No 98

Śaka 884 = A D 962

- 1 śrīmat Saka nṛpa kāl-ātita samvatsara =a  
 2 tamgaḷ = eṇṭu nūṭ-ēnbhatta nāḷkaneya Du  
 3 rīdubhī sarhva Srāvaṇa māśada paṃca  
 4 mī Bṛha vād andu Kaduvaṭṭi  
 5 . Jaga  
 6 tumge  
 7 gavyu  
 8 nḍana  
 9 tamma  
 10 kādi sura  
 11 lōka

Mys Arch Report 1929 No 78, {p 150}

No 99

Śaka 886 = A D 964

At-B\*ḷagi in the Hobli of Kuppagaḍḍe.

- 1 Svasty-Akṣilavarṣa śrī pṛthuvī valla  
 2 bha mahārāj idhūrāja paramēśvara parama bha-  
 3 ṭṭāraka śrī Kannaradūvam pṛthuvī rījyaṇ ge  
 4 yye Bappavvam Banavasi paṇṇireccāsira  
 5 dī paṭṭa(?)man āḷe śrī Bittigūṇ Māuḷi Kōsiga  
 6 r-āṇmam negarppin Aṇuvam Jiddū  
 7 r-āḷge-y-ēḷpattarkkam Bāḷḷigameya bāḷige sahuta  
 8 nāḷgāvunḍu geyye Gungū y ūr gūṇṇunḍu geyye sva  
 9 stī Saka nṛpa kāl-ātita samvatsara satamgaḷ eṇṭu nūṇe-  
 10 nḷatt-āṇaneya Raktākṣī samvatsara Pauṣya māsa bahuḷa  
 11 bidigryuṇ Sukravāram Uttarāyaṇa sarhkrāntiya-  
 12 ndu Kōsigaṛa Kōṭeyammam Gōśahasram ā(1?)Idam Elase.

- 13 ya mahajanakke koṭṭa pom gadyapaṇav ayvattaydu  
 14 bavīyuman agaḷisidam mangala Kalī Viṭṭayya  
 15 na līkhuta Bṛṇjana sīla karmma mangala

SHI XI : No 40 (p 25)

No 100

Saka 886 = A D 965

At—Narsalgi Bijapur Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasty Akajavarṣa deva śrī prthivī valla(bha) maharajadhu  
 rajā paramesvara  
 2 ma bhātṭara(karu)ttar ottar ābhivṛddhī pravarddhamana  
 vijaya rajyodayam ā-ca(ndra)rkka(m)  
 3 (sa)luttam ire tat pada admopajivī samadhugata pa(nca)  
 maha śabda mahasamantadhī  
 4 (pa)tī Caḷukya Raman Ahavama(lla) ma(ragha)vam Sa  
 5 (tya)ṛaya kulatilaka (śrī)mat Tailaparasa(r)  
 (Tardda)vaḍi  
 6 (sa)siramuman anumgaḷivītam aḷutta Saka varṣa  
 88(6) neya Raktakṣī (sunvatsa)ram pra  
 7 (vartti)se tad varabhyantarada Phalguna masada suryya  
 gr̥haṇadōḷ śrīmat Tailapa  
 8 vinirggata Khacara kula(lamala)  
 9 dī vasta(vya)śrīmanṇa) Murttaga muva (tta)ḷoḷagana  
 10 lageya  
 11 mam nalcaṭṭa ponga  
 12 (dyaṇa)m aydu (perggade) gadyanamaḷ kīru (dere  
 da)ṇdayam embivu modalage (te)ṛa  
 13 ma(mondu)m illada (va) rggamaḍu  
 ruva(gadya)ṇa sahaṇi ka(tī) kuḷu  
 14 tuppa manam ondu mosa raḍu devara  
 vaṇige ya kuḷu  
 15 (va)ṛja int i sthūiyam ta(ppa) salla tappidata  
 Varanasiyōḷ Uttarayāṇa sa  
 16 (l) pannirbbar cau(ve)rarumam pe(ṇḍa)(ram)  
 kavīleyuman alida mahapatakama  
 17 da(nte)yalte Pura(ṇa) svadattam etc. Skt upto lines 20

EC IV Ch 48

No 101

Saka 837 = A D 965

- 1 Svasti Śaka varṣant enṭa mura-e-  
 2 ṇbhatt-ejaneya Krodhana sam  
 3 vatsarada Marggaśira masa  
 4 da Puṇname tale-divasam-a  
 5 ge Satyavakhya Marasiṅgha  
 6 devam prthivī rajyam geyyu  
 7 tt ire Perggade Macayyam mam

- 8 galada Gavundagariya medd ildade  
 9 baḷi sthuti kramam avud e  
 10 ndhoḍe e arukiga baḷiya  
 11 pu ppannaradu paḷḷigam i  
 12 sthutiyoḷ salvudu Candraditya  
 13 bara naḍevudu i sthutiya  
 14 n aru tappal salla idan alivarum aḷi  
 15 ye baldorum Varanasīyumam kavi  
 16 leyuman aḷida paṁca maha pa  
 17 takam appam ||

EC VIII Sb 465

No 102

Saka 890 = A.D 968

- 1 Svasti sri prthvi vallabha maḷ arajadhīraja  
 2 Paramesvara parama bhaṭṭaraka śrīmaCCaṭṭigadevam pri  
 3 thuvī ra  
 4 jyam geyye svasti Kadamba kuḷa tūḷaka bhaskara  
 5 nṛpa i makuṭa  
 6 ghaṭṭita caraṇarvinda yugaḷam Banavasi vareśvaram  
 7 vanara  
 8 dhvaja śaṣavatsam ra  
 9 ja ta sthapita lalaṭa locanana  
 10 māṁḍaḷi kṛita kuḷaka na devanahita  
 11 tta kadana marṭandan arasamkaka śrīmanma  
 12 pannurechasīrīmmun ekacchatracchayeyin aḷdu  
 13 nurupita mahamatya guṇa sampannan appa  
 14 reka-cchayeyoḷ perḡgaḍ tana geyyuttam Maṅgaḷavu  
 15 ḍis dan a devargge Śaka nṛpa kaḷ aṭta samvatsara śa  
 16 tombhattaneyya Vibhava samvatsaram pravartīcutta  
 17 Marggasīrad amavaseyu Maṅgaḷvaramum suryya  
 18 vjātipatamum Uttarayāya samkrantīy andu Cāṭṭayya dēva  
 19 rada mahajanada kaḷam karccī Dōṛavaleya devargge koṭṭan  
 20 pu ippatta nalk agraharamu davagrameyumi Jaraguruvum  
 21 ba vaḷḷ yum Kantaroḷeyu Gosirīyum int īy agraharada bra  
 (further portion broken)

SHI VI, No 44 (p 30)

No 103

Saka 893 = A.D 971

At—Aihole Bijapur Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 (Śaka) kaḷ-āṭta  
 2 sanva sara(da)  
 3 sa amgaḷ = eṇṭu  
 4 ruṇa tom  
 5 bhatta murene  
 6 ya Prajāpati sa

- 7 mvatsaram pravartthuse śmat Ko
- 8 tṭiga-devam prithuvirajyam geyye
- 9 Pauṣya masada Suddham-eka
- 10 dasi
- 11 yo|
- 12
- 13 Śamta Gavunḍam degu
- 14 lam mmaḍisi gosa
- 15 haśram ildam
- 16 Candramauli bha|arara
- 17 likhitam | mangala
- 18 mahasri ||

IA XII p 255 ff

No 104

Śaka 893 = A.D. 971

At—Adargunchu Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Om Svasti Nityavarṣa
- 2 deva śri pṛthvi va
- 3 llabha mah(a)raja
- 4 dhīraja, paramēvara parama bhāṭṭarakam raja
- 5 marttaṇḍam Ratṭa Kanda
- 5A rppam citra vede(da)mga(m\*) śmat koṭṭigadeva(m)  
catu(h) samu
- 6 dra payya(ryya)ntam a candr arkka taram baram  
raja-abhivṛddhige salu(tta)
- 7 y(m) ire | Sa(śa)ka nṛpa ka-la-ita samvacch(tsa)ra  
sa(śa)tanga| enṭu - nu
- 8 ṛa tomhatta muraneya Prajapati sa(m\*)vachcha(tsa)ram
- 9 saluttam ire tad(d)va( va)ṣ abhyā(bhya)ntarad -  
Āshva(śva)yuja
- 10 d = amavaś Adityavara suryya grahana | Śrīma
- 11 t Pa(pe)rmuṇaḍ Marasi(m\*)ggha(gha)deva(m\*)  
Gangavadi tomhatta
- 12 ṛasasiramumam Purigere munuṭa(ru)mam Belvala
- 13 munuṭumam sukhadaṇṇa aluttam ire | Śrīmat
- 14 Pañcaladeva(m\*) Sebbi muvattam ālutta(m\*)  
enbhatta nalva
- 15 rrgam kala(m\*) ka|ci koṭṭa sthiti Rona(da\*)  
hannirvagu gadyaṇam
- 16 siddh-aye uppu tuppa kanam rasam vajjanīyum |
- 17 Enbhatta na(na)lvāra kayyal Malliga Gadyaya(m\*) Ma
- 18 lligēvarakke kēṇḍu biṭṭa mat'ar = agu aruṇaṇṇam Rona
- 19 da poṇ dharāṇam | Bahubhir etc. Skt. upto line 23



EI VI p 259

No 105

Saka 897 = A D 975

At—Mulgund Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

1. [Om] Svasti Satyavakya Komguṇivarmma dharmma maharaja  
dh(1)raja Kuvalala puravar-eva
2. ra Nandagiri natham caladuttaramga jagadekavira  
śnman Nola(m)baḷantakadeva padapa
3. dm-opajivi paḍe noḍe gaṇḍam gaṇḍara simghan —  
asahaya sahasam Komaraka bimam bira
4. da selevom Cālukya pancanana(m) śnmat Pancala  
devar = purvv-apara dakṣṣa amnav ava(dh)1
5. yi(m)peldore maryyadey — age narakuḷam aḷutt ire ||  
Svasti Sa(sa)ka varṣam = eṇṭu nura tombhatt (e)
6. janeya Yuva samvatsarada Bhadrapada bahuḷa bīdiye  
Bṛhaspativaram Kanyā samkrantīyu(m)
7. (nagara) mahajana pramukham ayd(um)  
baḷanuv = iḍ — eleya bhoja

CC X CB 45

No 106

Saka 899 = A D 977

1. Svasti Saka nṛpa kal-atuta sa
2. mvatsaramgaḷ = eṇṭu nuṛa tombha
3. ttombhattaneya Iśvara samva
4. tsara pravartise tad varṣana
5. bhyantarada Caitra suddha pancamu
6. Somavarad andu svasti sama
7. dhigata panca maha
8. Pallav anvaya śrī pṛthvi va
9. llabha Pallava kula tīlaka
10. śnmad ma
11. lambadhuraja kesadamada
12. ya bamdarapa koṭane
13. keṛegi batta
14. gadyanada
15. ge

SHI IX : No 74 (p 45)

No 107

Saka 903 = A D 980

At—Kanchagara Belagalli Bellary Dist Madras Province

1. Svasti samasta bhuvaraśraya śrī pṛthvi vallabha mahara  
jādhuraja
2. paramasvara parama bhaṭṭāralam Satyaśraya kuḷa tīlakarī  
Cālukyabharanām
3. śnmad = Ahavamalla dēvara vījayarajyam uttarottar  
abhividdhī pravarddhamana

- 4 m = ā-candrārka taram saluttam ire Saka varṣa 903 neya  
Vikrama samvatsarada
  - 5 Vaisākha suddha 5 Bṛhaspatuvaram Agrahāram Kañcagara  
Belgaliya
  - 6 pūrvvada sthānamanyam mūrum Śivālayakke naḍeva piri  
ya kola kariya
  - 7 matta 13 Pamcikēsvarakke matta 6 Bhaṭṭange matta 6  
Bhaṭṭageyi matta 6 Caṭṭa
  - 8 geyi matta 6 Perggeḍegeyi matta 8 Ambigageyi matta 8  
Tālārageyi ma
  - 9 tta 12 amt initumam svadharmmadim pratipāḷippar ||
- Skt. verses upto l 12
- 13 Svasti samadhigata pañca maha śabda Pallav  
ānvayam sri pṛthvī va
  - 14 Ilabha Pallava kuja tījak anēkavākyam Kānci purava  
rēsvaram śrīman Vīra No-
  - 15 lamba Pallava Permanaḍi dēvara mahadēvi śrīmadu  
Rēvala deviyar kKā
  - 16 lapriya dēvargge biṭṭa matta 6 eraḍum Viṣṇu devargge  
biṭṭa matta 12 ||

SII IX 1 No 77 (p 47)

No 108

Saka 914 = A D 992

At—Kogali Bellary Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Svasti samasta bhuvanaśraya śrī pṛthvī vallabha mahā  
rājadhīraja paramesvara parama bhāṭṭāraka Satyāśraya  
kuja tīja
- 2 kam Caḷukyaabharanāṃ śrīmad āhavamalladēvar corānīmān  
ḍamaropasarggaṃgajam algisi nā
- 3 nā desadhusaram vasagata(m)mmaḍi duṣṭaram nigrasī  
viśiṣṭaram pratipālisi mahādānam geydu Coliya
- 4 keyan olagisida nūr ayvatt aneyumam Roddada biḍinoḷ  
konḍ uttarottar-abhuvāddhi pravarddhamāna vijaya
- 5 rājyam ā-candrārka taram saluttam ire tat pida padmopa  
śvītam samadhigata pañca mahā-sabda mahā sūma
- 6 ntan-anekar praputonnata hīḷi(ānriksanopala) ita  
Kadamba kulacajoditadityam paramesvara makuṭa
- 7 ghaṭṭita caraṇāraṇdam śakha mṛga-dhruvan uttunga sinḡha  
lanchanam mahāpaṭu paṭaharavapra pūṇa di
- 8 gantarāja virajamāna caturaśī nagaradiṣṭhutam hima  
vanta sakti sthāpitan appa daśavamedhā dīkṣita kuja pra
- 9 sūtam Banavāsi puravareṣvaram anjānakākā(m)naha(vādi)tyam  
Sūhasabhīmam śauca vedāṅga guṇa pūṇa mūru

- 10 bhṛtya cintāmaṇi śrīmad Ādityavarṇasar Kōḷaiy-ay-nūruvam Sundavattu panneraduvaṇṇa aluttam ire ||
- 11 Saka nṛpa-kā| ātita samvatsara satamga 914 neya Namdana samvatsaram pravartuse tadvarṣabhyamtara Pauṣya bahuja bā-rasi Sukravāra-Uttarāyaṇa samkrānti-y-andu || samsāra-jaladhī jala vaḷaya vēlā nupamakara kṣobhita va
- 12 rttāgarttāntar(h)-patita bhavya-jīvōttaraṇa karaṇa sāmār-tthyōpētar appa śrīmat Kōḷaiya sthānādhīpatiga| appa Gana-
- 14 dharadēva bhāṭṭārakar-pramukham-āgi nālkum yugada poḷal-Kōḷaiya Kāḷaiya seṭṭiya Kōṭi seṭṭi Ajavarṇamma seṭṭi Āyca-
- 15 seṭṭi Baddiyamma seṭṭi Pōcayya seṭṭi Pācayya seṭṭi Kāḷi-seṭṭi int-i seṭṭiyarggam Māḷumayyam Jōgumayyam Māramayyam
- 16 Nagavarṇmayyam Āytavarṇmayyam Maruḷayyam Gōvīndayyam Nāgumayyam int i pannasigarggam Kaliyammam Caṭṭayya Kō-
- 17 gaḷivārayya Eḍavaycayya Erejogayyam Baṁkayyam Kēkayyam Āyca gāvunḍa Kannayyam int i gāvunḍa-
- 18 ḷgam paṇca maṭa sthānakkam koṭṭa vyayasthey-ent-end eḍe eḷu nūṛ ayvattu mattar-ereyu mūnūṛayvattu mattar-kkūsukāḍum antu baḷa-
- 19 kke sāyirada nūṛu mattar-āgi seṭṭiyargge mattar enḥāsī-ram avargge mānyam mattar emṭu nūṛu tōmṭav emṭu amgaḍiy-emṭu pannasi(ga\*)rgge
- 20 mattar enḥāsīram avargge mānyam emṭu nūṛu tōmṭam-emṭu gāvunḍugalgam mattar-ppannir-ocḥāsīram avargge mānyam mattar-ssāsī-
- 21 rad iḷnūṛu tōmṭam panneradu ant avaravara baḷada perḡgaḍrgalge mūnyam mattar mūvattu tōmṭavandu Kuttamgiya gāvunḍugaḷa pāda-
- 22 mūlam basadiy-aḷivūṅge munde nūḷvar | Ekkala gāvunḍan oḷav āgi panneradu gāvunḍara Nellavaḷgi gāvunḍana nṛpamānasaduṇṇa baḷike kēḍi-
- 23 yamam nōḍṛiyum kiḷ-okkal pasugege mūvattu mattarum-ondu tōmṭamum-ḷge baḷikke pattu mūvatt-eradu ante pattigaravaṇam
- 24 mūṛu gadyāṇam maḷṭa poraṣam biṭṭa maryāde | emṭaneyā śrāhege pattige mūṛu dharaṇam mūṛeneyā śrāhege teṛe ne-
- 25 ṛedu mūṛu gadyāṇam pattige tṛuvār eḷḷā kālakkam iduve maryāde paṇḍārasa varjṇitam seṭṭiyarggam pannasigarggam gā-
- 26 vundagalgam biṭṭi koṭṭaṇam biḍu beṣam poraḷu phala-vāda maṅge-y-āruvaṇam eḷya baḷḷi 1000 ragge mūṛu
27. gadyāṇam karuvina tōmṭa mattarange gadyāṇa gaḷde mattarḡge dharaṇam kālkeyge mattarange paṇam | phalav-āḡada maṅge aruvaṇa

- 28 villa | Kṅgaḷiya caturāghāṭṭadoḷ āda maṇṇa nīra  
samyakkam daṇḍa dōsam ella basadige seṭṭiyar  
ppannasigar ggavu
- 29 ndagaḷ modalāgi maṇya karar mūru śrāhege paṇyara  
gadyaṇavan tiruvar avara kīḷ-okkaluṭṭa baṇsam peṭṭi ma
- 30 ryyade eraḍaneṇya srahege paḍinaydarave murenēya  
śrāhege purbba sthitiyoḷkore basadige tiruvar  
basadige taḷa vṛtti
- 31 sāyira mattar(m)m irppattu nalku mattaru galdeyum |  
pattu tomṭavum | Nandanavarāmum sarbba badha  
panhāram | pañca maṭha sthanavam
- 32 pūrvva maryyādeyoḷ pratipāḷisuvudu | mūru baravuv illa mu  
rmmānevartegara mane pokkade panneradu gadyāna daṇḍa  
haradarakka
- 33 namgadoḷ pāṭadangeṇya paccavam kondu paḍarigeṇya mūgan  
aridu pāḍariganam kolvaru | poydamg emtu panam aṇeyam  
mukkange panne
- 34 raḍu paṇam mūṇdamge panneradu gadyaṇam daṇḍam paradan  
ar bbandaḍav aṇgaḍiya pāṇikadumḍiḷṭyan anyayadoḷ  
paradhanam poydaḍe sa
- 35 vu salvar | nakarakkam | mahajanakkam gavundagaḷgam | pañca  
maṭa sthānakkam biṭṭiy illa | baṭṭala tambulam  
baḍeva(m)nti maryyādey ella(m)m A
- 36 yta varmarasara māḍisid-eraḍum dēgulaṃ Kogaḷiya prajev  
erasi mūṇenēya degulaṃ idan aḷidom Prayagevuvam  
Kurukṣētra
- 37 vuvam | Baṇarasivuvam Kalbappuvam sasira kavileyuvam  
sāsirbbarpārvaruvam | sasirbbar riṣiyaruvan aḷida  
pāṭakanu
- 38 brahmātīkāraṇum akkum | svadattam etc

Skt verses to line 39

SII IX 1 No 78 (p 49)

No 109

Saka 918 = A D 996

At—Kudatūri Bellary Dist., Madras Province.

- 1 bhuvanaśraya
- 2 llabha mahārajadhira
- 3 rama bhāttārakam Satyā
- 4 lakam Caḷukyabharatam
- 5 havamalladevara rajyadoḷ
- 6 pañcamahasabda vrata
- 7 samyukta śri svami
- 8 tapovanadhipatigaḷ appa
- 9 viraḍigaḷa koṭṭi

- 10 sthana (d aydu) varggada sa bōla  
 11 elpattara ga  
 12 sannidhānado | | Saka varṣa vom  
 13 (bhai nū) ra padin eṇṇaneya Durmukhi  
 14 tsarada Śravaṇa suddha pañcamī  
 15 spativāra daḷavara Gamgaramna  
 16 | | paḍeda (to) mṭa bole sayaravu  
 17 me Cittayyana magam Karuka  
 18 vāyavyada kona mai  
 19 vana kereya mugguḍde ma  
 20 tṭam || idan aḷidom kavilryam Varaṇa  
 21 siyuman aḷidam || mamgaḷam ||
-

# INDEX VERBORUM

(The first number indicates the serial number of the inscription in the text, and the numbers after the dash( ) the lines The raised number denotes the frequency of occurrence)

## A

*akkum* (2 54 55 5-13 6 7 7 6 16 14 17 17 18 10 18 20 35 6 43 12 60-14 71 22 72-30 73 21 82 41 83 13 97 20 108 38) will become fut 3 sg m of *a(gu)* to become Other forms *akkum* (15 4 9 5 14 9-10 23 12 46-3 16 15) *akku* (7 12 31 20 34 8 49 11 51 14 74 13 85 13 89 15)—here the *m* or *ni* of *akkum* seems to have disappeared

adv pp *agi* d pp *ada* past 3 m sg *adan* *adon* *adom* past 3 pl m *adar* past 3 sg n, *aytu* fut 3 p *appa* fut 3 sg m *appam* fut 3 pl m *appar* *appar* *appor* inf *age* opt *akke* neg dp *agada*

[T *a agu* to become *akum* will become M *agu* *akaffe* *aka* will become Tu *agu* Te *agumu* *arionu* will become I *akke* (16-12 17 14 66-9) may it become opt of *a(gu)* to become (see *akkum*)

*Akalaiarsa* (99 1) s pr m sg nom *Akala* *arşadeta* (110-1) *Alalaiarşadeta* (97 1)

*Akalaiarsa* *Sri pñthi vallabham* (84 1)

*Akalavarsa* the favourite of the world *akşatamatraman* (94 24)—even so much as a grain s.n.sg acc [SLW]

*akşayaguna proddarim* (92 66)—distinguished by unfading virtues adj s.n.sg nom. [SLW]

*akşara kalla* (63 5)—inscribed stone *akşara* [SLW] see *kalla* below

*akşarangalumani* (20-7 8) letters snpl acc. [SLW]

*akhanḍita brahmacari* (71 18)—he who keeps unbroken the vow of continence. adj s.m.sg nom. [SLW]

*akḥiṣa rajyaśrīyoḥ* (94 8)—in all the wealth of the kingdom adj s.n.sg loc [SLW]

*akḥiṣa sastra payodadhigōḥ* (92 55)—oceans of all lore adj sm pl nom. [SLW]

*agahṛīdam* (99-14)—excavated past 3 sg m of *agaḥisu* to cause to construct < *agaḥ* to dig (h.r) [T *agal* M *agil* Tu *agal* *agar* Ok *agaḥ*—to separate (GOKI) cf also T *agarru* to separate remove, M *agallin(yar)*

*Agni* (92 55)—fire s.n.sg nom. [SLW]

*agraharada* (102 18)—of the Brahmin estate s.n.sg gen *agrahara*—villages or lands assigned to brahmins for their maintenance—KIT SLW acc sg *agraharama* (92 33), acc pl *agraharamgaṇam* (92 51)

*acandratataka(m)* (17 16)—for *acandratara kam*—as long as the moon and the stars endure [SLW] Other form—*acandrathta taka* (16-12)

*Ajjaparivara* (82 26)—of *Ajjaparivara* spr m pl (hon) gen *Ajja* < *arya*—for *parvata* see *parivara* below cf *Ajjatamma* (55 1), *Ajjatammaseṭṭi* (108 14)

*Ajjatamma* (55 1)—s pr sg nom [SLW] < *ijjavamma* cf *Ajjatammaseṭṭi* (108 14) and *Ajjaparivara* (82 26)]

*Ajjavarmaseṭṭi* (108-14)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense qualifying *seṭṭi* *argam*) [SLW] *Aja* in *Ajjatammaseṭṭi* < *Ajja* or may be *Aja* name of Indra Brahma etc See *ijjavarivara* and *Ajjatamma* above *seṭṭi* < *śreṣṭhin*—head of a merchant guild In Kan—a merchant Cf *Ariseṭṭiya* (GOKI)

*Ajasutan* (91-4) *Aja* s son adj s.n.sg nom [SLW]

*ajitam* (94 5)—unconquerable adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*anjadan* (65-19)—one who does not fear adj s n sg from *anjala*—neg d rp of *anva*—to fear [T *anjaden* (T *anva*—8th—v b fear —K.P) M *arjadadan anjaton*]

*Anjara acarya bhagavatara* (54 5)—of the holy Anjanacarya spr m pl (hon) gen [SLW The strong form *ant* is used here cf *lakṣanavatantar* (GOKI)]

*aṣṭaguna* (17 15 18 9)—eight fold virtues < *aṣṭa* by assimilation [SLW] cf *aṣṭa balamanna* (37-4)

*aḍakeya* (17 8)—of areca nuts s.n.sg gen [M *aḍakya* T *aḍakkay*]

*aḍi* (31 7 8, 49 10)—foot s.n.sg nom In 31 7 8 foot is a measure one foot wa ter [T *aḍi* (cl.) (T *aḍi*—8th.—foot —K.P) M *aḍi* Tel *aḍuḡa aḍi* is neuter in

*anvita saltva vidhar* (92 48)—bright with the holy spirit filling them sg s m pl nom [SLW]

*appa* (2 14 15 17 20 28 32 15 3 67 13 72 21 28 73 18 76-7, 91 28 95-11 97 27 102 10 108 8-13 109 8)—that will be ft pt of *a(gu)*—to become past 3 m sg *appam* (101 17), past 3 m pl *appar* (16 17 42 7) *appar* (20 9) *appar* (86-18) past 3 n sg *apudu* (71 18) See *akkum* OK *appa* > MK *apa* > *aha* replaced by NK *aguva*

*appam* (101 17)—will become vb ft 3 m sg of *agu*—to become OK *appam* > *apam* MK *aham* *ahanu* replaced in NK by *agu vanu* See *akkum* *appa*

*appar* (16-17 42 7)—will become vb ft 3 m. pl of *agu* to become OK *appar* > *apar* MK *appar* *appar* *ahar* *u* replaced in NK by *aaguvatu* See *akkum* *appa* Other form (possibly older one) *appar* (20-9) *appar* (86-19) [T *avar* M *akurar*]

*appar* (20-9)—same as *appar* See above *appukeydan* (92 6 8)—has obtained vb past 3 m sg of *appukey*—to assume, to take upon one's self to accept (Kīr) cf *appe* —it embracing—inf of tr *appu*—to embrace (GOKI) for *keydon*—did past 3 m sg of *Key*—to do see *keye* below

*appor* (86-18)—same as *appar* dat *appa* rgge in *desadhīpatigalapporrgge* (2 13) See also *akkum*

*apudu* (71 18)—will become vb ft 3 sg n of *agu*—to become (see *akkum* *appa*) < *appudu* by simpl

*apuvva* (53 7 to 8)—new [SLW]

*abbe* (84 12 91 33)—a respectful appellation applied to elderly females *abbe* < *amba* (GOKI) Cf *aia* in words like *Godavia* *Gangatia* *Nagavia* etc *abbe*—Mother also a widow (Kīr) [Te *avva*]

*abalamadhyadol* (92 42 to 43)—in women's waists s n sg loc [SLW *abala* for Skt *abala*]

*Abjatananan* (92-33)—Moon bearer i.e. Śiva adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*Abjasar bhātan* (92 11)—Brahman adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*abhidhar* (92-48)—lacking in naught s m sg [SLW]

96-24)—famous, s m sg nom



*abhin atadole*—  
—by des re of  
*brimata*

16)—he

who is the habitation of pride adj s n (in form and m in sense) sg nom [SLW]

*abhivanditapadan* (94 12)—with reverenced feet adj s m sg nom [SLW Cf *Permma nadigal guruvadiga*] *adhi bhagaratpadah puyyapada* (GOKI)]

*abhivarnnisidan* (92 74)—has described past 3 m sg of *abhivarnnisu*—to describe [SLW]

*abhividdhige* (81 2)—for the increase adj s n s dat [SLW] loc.

*abhividdhi[yo]* (77-3)—in the increase (of reign)

*abhrapajafadol* (92 42)—in the masses of the clouds s n sg (pl in sense) loc [SLW — *paṭala* for *paṭala*]

*amarevara* (96-23)—Lord of the Immortals adj s n sg nom (in form gen in meaning) [SLW]

*amaseyum* (73 19)—*amavase* + *um* (conjunctive suff.) See *amase* *amaseyum* (91 9 to 10 10<sup>7</sup> 14) *amavase* (104 10)

*amalam* (94 6)—pure s n sg nom [SLW *amalam*]

*amalaṅgamada* (92-56)—of the stainless Āgamas adj s n sg gen [SLW] see *amalam*

*amanuṣa vibhavadol* (92 9)—in superhuman splendour adj s n sg loc [SLW]

*amase* (94 3)—New Moon day s n sg nom [SLW] Other forms—*amase* (104 10) *amavaseyum* (91 9 to 10 102 14) *amavaseyum* (73 19) *amase* (72 23) Cf *amasi* *amasi* in modern colloquial language

*Amoghavarṣadeva* (94 1 90-3)—proper name s pr m sg nom [SLW] gen sg—*Amogha varṣana* (94 10) gen (hon.) pl *Amogha varṣadevara* (74 5 to 6) loc. (hon.) pl —*Amoghavarṣadevarol* (72 24)

*Amoghavarṣa-Nṛpatunga namankitana* (73 16)—of him who is distinguished by the name of *Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga* adj s m sg gen [SLW]

*Amoghararṣa mahisam* (94 10)—King *Amoghavarṣa*, adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*amkavanam* (92 70)—a kind of tax s n sg nom. *amka panam*? Cf also *aruvam*

*amgadi* (108-19)—stall shop s n sg nom gen *arigaḍiya* (108-34) [T *angaḍi* (Śilapadikaram) M *annaḍi*—(Kīr) Tel *arigaḍi*—office-hall (Cf Skt *angana*) Tu *angaḍi* (Kīr) According to M Govind PAI the earlier form might have been *an gaḍi* as found in an inscription of the 7th cent AD and that it becomes *angaḍi* dur

- form and masc in sense in words like *Per mmanadi guruvadi* dat pl *adigaige* (27 8 28-16 63 5)]
- adigaige* (27 8 28-16 63 5)—to the revered s.n in form and masc in sense) pl dat See *adi* [T *adigalku* Tel *adugulaku*]
- Ammanavatsigan* (65-16 to 18) s.pr m.sg nom *anna*-elder brother (KIR)
- Annigereyoj* (72 22)—in *Annigere* (name of a place Dharwar District Bombay Presidency) s.pr n.sg loc other form *Annigere val* (73 19)
- Ani* (11 15)—array s.n.sg nom (in form acc in meaning) (Cf N K *ani*—arrangement T *ani* (cl) (T *ani*—8th—vb ad orn—K P) M *ani*)
- Anuvani* (99-6) child s.pr m.sg nom [SLW]
- Anuga Rajtiya[nna]* (70-14) *Rajtiyanna* of *Anuga* (a place) s.pr m.sg nom cf *Anugiya* (GOKI)
- atitumula* (60-5) most exciting [SLW]
- atipadasthar* (92 15)—extraordinary in rank adj.s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- atibhumbhukam* (92 38)—of exceeding magnificence adj.s.m.sg nom [SLW]
- Atimargasthar* (92 15)—extraordinary in career adj.s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- atiratha mallam* (93-7)—extraordinarily brave or strong adj.s.m.sg nom [SLW]
- atyuttamar* (92 58)—most eminent people adj.s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- atyutsaladim* (92 60)—with exceeding zeal adj.s.n.sg instr [SLW]
- Atri* (91-4)—s.pr m.sg nom [SLW] gen *Atriya*—of *Atri*
- adakke* (92 25)—to that Pron 3 sg n dat of *adu* also Rem. dem *adakke* < *adarke* by assum and *adakke* > *adake* by s.mp see *adu*
- adanatike* (60-11)—thereafter *adan*—pron 3 n.sg acc See *adu* [T *adan* (T *atanay*—8th.—obj.—K P) See *atike* (< *atikkke*) below NK *adababai ka*]
- adara* (47-6)—its. pron 3 sg n gen of *adu* it r for r [See *adu* T *adam* M *atimje* T *dani*]
- Adityagityakke* (82 23)—to the *Aditya* temple *Griya* < *Grya*—house temple s.n.sg dat. [SLW]
- adu* (92 12)—it—pron 3 sg n nom. acc.—*adan* (60-11) dat.—*adakke* (92 25) gen. *adana* (47-6) for *adara* (T *atu*—8th.—dem pron neut it—K P)
- adhikam* (92-6 96-21)—in high measure s.n. sg. nom. [SLW]
- adhikabalam* (94 38)—of greater might s.m. sg nom [SLW]
- adhikaradi(m)* (20-10 11)—under the authority s.n.sg instr [SLW]
- adhudavatege* (90-12)—to the presiding deity adj sf sg dat [SLW]
- adhyakshadoj* (94 21)—under the superintendence s.n.sg loc [SLW]—here *adhyaksha* which denotes a person in Skt is used to denote the abstract noun *adhyakshate*—superintendence
- Annigreyal* (73 19) see *Annigereyoj* nm is written for nm
- anaiadyala(i\*)* 1a *vidhar* (92 48 49)—versed in faultless principles adj s.m.pl nom. [SLW] *vidhar* for *vidar* Also 1: *dha* = manner method *vidhar*—1 king according to faultless tattvas
- anitiyamm* (92 42)—transient shows adj s.n.sg nom [SLW] *anitiyam* + *um* (conjunctive suff)
- anvanti-acarige* (94 5) qualifying *Gundan*—*Gundan* whose (observance of) the established rules of conduct was unimpeded s.m.sg dat [SLW] *acari* < *acarya* See *acarya* below
- ani(dhi) gati* (92 66)—study s.n.sg nom [SLW]
- anumat[ta]dinda* (72 25)—with (his) approval s.n.sg instr [SLW] loc. *anumat hadu*—by permission
- anumat[ta]dindu* (59 12)—by permission See *anumatadinda*
- anunam* (92-65)—not deficient perfect adj s.n.sg nom. [SLW]
- anekar* (108-6)—many s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- Antakange* (65-18 19)—to the God of Death s.m.sg dat [SLW] nom *Antakara* (92 11) gen *Antakana* (92-4)
- A(na)nlagunara* (53 4)—of *Anamlagunar* s.pr m.pl (hon) gen [SLW]
- antu* (49 7 93 10 12 97 11 108-18)—in that manner adv Cf *ante* (59-23) [M *on nane* Tel *ajlu ajjulu ajju alu* Other form *amtu* (94 23)]
- ante* (59-23 82 17 90-15 92 18 34 35 45 46 62 64 66 73 94 9 28 108-23)—in that manner like adv cf *antu* above
- andu* (61 5 8 83 5 6 84-5 91 24 94 1 8 95-10 96-6 97-6 98-4 99-11 to 12 102 15 106-6 108-12)—then adv cf time
- anyar* (92-66)—others s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- anyayadoj* (108-34)—unjustly s.n.sg loc [SLW]
- anrayar* (94-6)—descendants s.m.pl nom. [SLW]



*anista sattva vidhar* (92 48)—bright with the holy spirit filling them sg. s.m.pl nom [SLW]  
*appa* (2 14 15 17 20 28 32 15 3 67 13 72 21 28 73 18 76-7 91 28 90-11 97 27 102-10 108 8-13 109 8)—that will be ft pt of *a(gu)*—to become past 3 m.sg *appam* (101 17) past 3 m.pl *appar* (16-17 42 7), *appar* (20-9) *appar* (86-18) past 3 n.sg *apudu* (71 18) See *akkum* OK *appa* > MK *apa* > *aha* replaced by Nk. *aguva*  
*appam* (101 17)—will become v.h ft 3 m.sg of *agu*—to become OK *appam* > *apam* Mk. *aham* *ahanu* replaced in Nk. by *agu vanu* See *akkum appa*  
*appar* (16-17 42 7)—will become v.b ft 3 m. pl of *agu* to become OK *appar* > *apar* Mk. *appar* *appam* *aharu* replaced in Nk. by *aaguvanu* See *akkum appa* Other form (possibly older one) *appar* (20-9) *appar* (86-19) [T *avar* M *akutar*]  
*appar* (20-9)—same as *appar* See above  
*appukeydan* (92 68)—has obtained v.b past 3 m.sg of *appukey*—to assume to take upon one's self to accept (Kır) cf *appe* —it embracing—inf of tr *appu*—to embrace (GOKI) for *keydan*—did past 3 m.sg of *Key*—to do see *keye* below  
*appor* (86-18)—same as *appar* dat *appa rge* in *desadhapatigalapporrgge* (2 13) See also *akkum*  
*apudu* (71 18)—will become v.b ft 3 sg n of *agu*—to become (see *akkur* *appa*) < *appudu* by simpl  
*apuvva* (53 7 to 8)—new [SLW]  
*abbe* (84 12 91-33)—a respectful appellation applied to elderly females *abbe* < *amba* (GOKI) Cf *aita* in words like *Godavita Gangavita Nagavva* etc. *abbe*—Mother also a widow (Kır) [Te *avva*]  
*abalamadhyadol* (92 42 to 43)—in women's waists s.n.sg loc [SLW *abala* for Skt *abala*]  
*Abjavahanan* (92-33)—Moon bearer i.e. *Siva* adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]  
*Abjasan bhāran* (92 11)—Brahman adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]  
*abhidhar* (92-48)—lacking in naught s.m.pl nom. [SLW]  
*abhinutam* (96-24)—famous s.m.sg nom [SLW]  
*abhimathadole* (94 30)—for *abhimatadole*—refers to Kannarana meaning—by des re of Kannara. s.n.sg loc [SLW *abhimata*]  
*a[bb]imāna man[d]iram* (72 15 to 16)—he

who is the habitation of pride adj s.n (in form and m in sense) sg nom. [SLW]  
*abhvandistapadan* (94 12)—with revered feet adj s.m.sg nom. [SLW Cf *Permma nadigaḥ guruvadigaḥ adī bhagavatpadāḥ puṣyapadāḥ* (GOKI)]  
*abhavarṇusidam* (92 74)—has described past 3 m.sg of *abhavarṇisu*—to describe [SLW]  
*abhvddhige* (81 2)—for the increase adj s.n.sdat [SLW] loc  
*abhvddhu[yof]* (77 3)—in the increase (of reign)  
*abhrapaṭaḥadol* (92 42)—in the masses of the clouds s.n.sg (pl in sense) loc. [SLW—*paṭala* for *paṭala*]  
*amareṣṭara* (96-23)—Lord of the Immortals adj s.n.sg nom (in form gen in meaning) [SLW]  
*amataseyum* (73 19)—*amatase yum* (conjunctive suff) See *amavasye amataseyum* (91 9 to 10 102 14) *amavase* (104 10)  
*amalam* (94 6)—pure s.n.sg \*nom [SLW *amalam*]  
*amagamada* (92-56)—of the stainless *Agamas* adj s.n.sg gen [SLW] see *amalam*  
*amanusa vibhavadol* (92 9)—in superhuman splendour adj s.n.sg loc [SLW]  
*amavasye* (94 3)—New Moon day s.n.sg nom. [SLW] Other forms—*amatase* (104 10) *amavaseyum* (91 9 to 10 102 14) *amavaseyum* (73 19) *amase* (72 23) Cf *amasi amasi* in modern colloquial language  
*Amoghararṣadeta* (94 1 90-3)—proper name spr m.sg nom [SLW] gen sg—*Amoghararṣana* (91 10) gen. (hon.) pl *Amoghararṣadevara* (74-5 to 6) loc (hon.) pl—*Amoghavarṣadevaro* (72 24)  
*Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga namankṣṭana* (73 16)—of him who is distinguished by the name of *Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga* adj s.m.sg gen [SLW]  
*Amoghavarṣa mahisari* (94 10)—King *Amoghavarṣa* adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]  
*amkavanam* (92 70)—a kind of tax s.n.sg nom. *amka panam*? Cf also *aruvanam*  
*amgadi* (108-19)—stall shop s.n.sg nom gen *amgadiya* (108-34) [T *angaḍi* (Ślapadikaram) M *annaḍi*—(Kır) Tel *er gadi*—office hall (Cf Skt *angana*) Tu *angaḍi* (Kır) According to M Govind PAI the earlier form might have been *an gadi* as found in an inscription of the 7th cent A.D. and that it becomes *angaḍi* dur

- ing 7th to 10th cent. A.D.—ASP, Vol 27, Issue 1 p 7 of *Granihaṭimarsel*
- amgaraka* (97-3)—body guard s.m.sg nom [SLW *angaraka* = *angarakṣ*]
- amtu* (91-23)—same as *antu* See above
- aribhodu* (92-7)—ocean, s.n.sg nom [SLW *ambodhi*]
- Ayyapadetanum* (91-19 to 20) s.p.m.sg nom *Ayyappa* > *Ayyapa* by simpl *Ayya* < *arya* *appa* < *atma* (GOKI) *Ayyapade tam* (91-19-20)
- aynurum* (57-3)—five-hundred, s.n.g acc *aynurum* > *aynurum* by adding an epenthetic vowel *i* for *ay* see *aydu* for *ayunum* see below Cf also *aymattal* (78-7) *aydu* becomes *ayi* in compounds, acc *aynurutari* (108-10)
- aymattal* (78-7)—5 matters s.n.g nom See *mattal*
- Aycannu* (82-32 to 33) s.p.m.sg nom < *Aycanna* < *Adityanna*?
- aydi* (60-7)—having accepted (or obtained) adv pp of *aydu*—to obtain, reach (KIT)
- \*cf *eydi*—adv pp of *eydu* (also *aydu*)—to get to go (GOKI) *aydutan* (72-28), adj s.m.sg nom
- aydu* (86-13 100-12 109-10)—five *aydum* (29-16 28-24 3-4 47-5 49-5 51-8 105-7) *aydu* + *um* (um conj suff) [T *eindu anju* M *anju* Tel *aidu* Tu *aidu*]
- a(ʔe)*yduan* (72-28)—he who gets or obtains, adj s.m.sg nom *ayduta*—fit p of *aydu* (also *eydu*)—to get obtain See *aydi* above
- aynurutam* (108-10)—five hundred s.n.g acc. *ay* + *nur* + *um* + *am* (*m* > *i*) See *aynurum* above
- ayattaydu* (99-13)—fifty five num adj
- ayattatutarum* (89-12)—56 people refers to *mahajaram* num adj \K *ayattatu mandu* or *janatu*
- ayattaradu* (73-16 to 17)—fifty two *aya* [It *eradam*] (72-20)
- ayattitu* (3-4 93-11)—fifty [T *ambadu* Te *imbhadi*]
- ayadimbara* (97-28)—of the fifty (*mahajanas*)—Appellative noun of ro nom *ayadimbarum* (97-8-15)—50 people
- aridatjurkke* (92-56)—fulness of knowledge
- aritada*—gen sg of *arita*—knowledge vbl noun < *ari*—to know past 3 m. pl—*aridat* (92-15) pres. 1 sg neg—*ariye* (92-13) [T *aritu* (< *ari* to know) M *aritu* Te *etuka*—knowledge *aritada*—N.K. *arkeya*]
- aridar* (92-15)—have known, past 3 m. pl of *ari* to know \K *aritaru* *aridukondaru* (*aridukondaru* *gottun aridukondaru*) [T *aridar* M *arinnar* See *aridatjurkke* above]
- ariye* (92-10-13)—I do not know or see neg, 1st sg m of *ari*—to know See *aridatjurkke* [T *ariyen* M *araya*]
- Arakulitayana* (70-27) of *Arakuli* s.p.m.sg gen
- Arakellara* (18-5) of *Arakellar* s.p.m. pl (hon) gen.
- Arattigal arasar* (31-4 to 5)—chief of *Arattigal* s.p.m.sg nom for *arasar* See *arasa* below
- Arabaddagiyara* (60-9)—of *Arabaddagiyar* s.p.m. pl (hon) gen Cf *Aravaddagiyara* (61-10) *v* > *b* in *Arabaddagiyara*
- arasa* (30-4-6)—king s.m.sg nom other forms *arasanu* (49-6) nom pl—*arasar* (22-2 31-4 to 5) acc sg—*arasanam* (70-18) dat pl *arasargge* (97-10) gen sg—*arasana* (70-16) gen pl *arasata* (57-3) *arasata* (13-1 to 2) fem *arasi* (63-5) T *aracan*—7th—s.n. king—K P CALDWELL and KITTEL derive *arasa* from *skt raja*, NARASIMHA treats it as a N.V. (GOKI) It may be suggested that since *ara* means 'virtue righteousness, dharma' (T *aram* Cf *kan aravarige*), *arasa* may mean one who has or protects virtue or dharma i.e. a king [T *arasan nasan* M *araca* Te *arasi* Tu *arasi* See KLISI EI VII App p 1 (GOKI)]
- arasana* (70-16)—of the king s.m.g gen See *arasa*
- arasanam* (70-18)—king s.m.g See *arasa*
- arasanu* (49-6) *arasan* + *u* Same as *arasan* See above
- arasar* (22-2 31-4 to 5)—king s.m. pl (hon) nom See *arasa* [T *arasar arasar*]
- arasata* (57-3 61-1 3 65-1-22) of the king s.m. pl (hon.) gen See *arasa*
- arasata* (13-1 to 2 54-3 59-14 63-6 to 7) same as *arasata*
- arasargge* (97-10)—to the king s.m. pl (hon.) dat See *arasa*
- arasi* (63-5)—queen s.f.sg nom. [According to KIT *arasi* is from *skt rajni* T *arasi*]
- Arusada* (27-3)—of *Arura* s.p.m.g gen. hiatus is retained here
- aidu* (92-30 to 37 108-33)—having cut adv pp of *ari*—to cut [N.K. *haridu* T *ayidu* M *ari*—to cut. (*arisa*—weapon for reaping corn)]
- arulanam* (108-27, 104-18)—a kind of tax

- s.n.sg.nom *arupanam* (6 paṇas?) cf *amka*  
*tanam* above
- arkarimadam* (92-8)—with love s.n.sg instr  
 < *aḷkarimadam* [Nk. *akkareyinda putiyin*  
*da* M. *aḷuma*—affection. Te *akkara* af-  
 fection, love. T *akkara*]
- argghisi* (92-24)—having performed *arghya*  
 adv pp of *argghisu* to perform *arghya* Cf  
*Argghyatirthadoḷ* (92-72)
- Argghyatirthadaḷ* (92-72) at the holy place  
 where *arghya* is given later restricted to  
 the place Prayaga only s.n.sg.loc [SLW  
*tiṭṭha* for *tirtha* in GOKI]
- arcisi* (92-72)—having worshipped. adv pp  
 of *arcisu*—to worship [SLW *arc*—to wor-  
 ship T *arccana* seydu *arcikka* (GOKI)  
 M *arccicu* Te *arcicu* (GOKI)]
- aritham* (92-56)—subject s.n.sg.nom  
 [SLW]
- arītha śāstrāṇekam* (92-54)—series of works  
 on polity s.n.sg.acc. [SLW]
- ardda kkaṇḍuga* (49-12)—half *kaṇḍuga* s.n.  
 sg.nom [SLW *ardha kaṇḍuga* *kk* is  
 probably due to the accent on the preced-  
 ing syllable]
- allī* (92-41)—there adv of place also when  
 did in (67-8) *band allī* when he had  
 come, where it is a loc. past position. (Cf  
*besageyalli* in GOKI) loc. inst. *allinda*  
 (63-5) *allim* (63-6) loc. gen. *alliya* (92-  
 30) emphasis *alliye* (92-74)
- allinda* (63-6)—from there. adv of place  
 instr of *allī* See *allī*
- allim* (63-6)—same as *allinda*
- alliya* (92-30 39 40 51 54)—of that place  
 adv of place gen of *allī* See *allī*
- alliye* (92-74)—there only *alliye* (empha-  
 tic) See *allī*
- avagaham* (92-30)—dive s.n.sg.acc. [SLW  
 plunging or diving into bathing (Kṛt)]
- avange* (44-9)—to him pron 3 m.sg dat of  
*avan*—he also Rem Dem Pron. [M K  
*avage* N K *avange* (collq *avaga*) See  
*avan* T *avanukku* (T *avan*—8th— he—  
 K.P) M *avanna* Te *vaniki*]
- avanatālam* (92-7)—earth s.n.sg.nom [SLW]
- avanisvara* (92-4)—of rulers adj.s.m.pl.gen  
 [SLW]
- avara* (39-4 44-11 54-4 58-3)—his pron 3  
 pl (hon.) m.gen of *avar*—they *avara*—  
 their in (108-29) Other form *avara* (4-4)  
 distributive—*avaratara* (108-21) instr  
*avarim* (58-3) dat *avarige* (18-9) [T  
*avarudaiya* *avaradu* (T *avar*—8th—hon.  
 sg K.P) M *avarude* Te *vari*]
- avaravara* (108-21)—theirs respectively, of  
 their own distributive pron 3 pl m.gen  
 See *avara*
- avara* (4-4 5 39-2 to 3 44-3 53-35)—same  
 as *avara* See above
- avarim* (58-3 94-7)—after him pron 3 pl  
 (hon.) m instr of *avar* See *avara* [T  
*avaral* M *avaral* Te *varice variceta*]
- avarige* (18-9 108-19,20)—to them pron 3  
 pl m dat of *avar* See *avara* [Nk. *ava*  
*rige* T *avarukku* M *avarukku* T *variki*  
*vandiraku*]
- asvamedhāda* (16-14 17-15 71-21 78-10)—  
 of horse-sacrifice. s.n.sg.gen. Other form—  
*asvamedada* (18-10) [SLW]
- asvaratham* (10-5 to 6)—horse chariot. s.n.  
 sg.acc. [SLW]
- aṣṭabalamanna* (37-4)—eight fold force s.n.  
 sg.acc. Cf *aṣṭaguna* (17-15)—above where  
*aṣṭa* > *aṣṭa*
- aṣṭa satam* (4-8)—eight hundred num adj  
 qualifying *kṣetram*
- asahayasahasam* (105-3)—he who is dar-  
 ing even without companions. adj.s.m.sg  
 nom [SLW]
- asamedhāda* (18-10)—same as *asvamedhāda*  
 See above.
- ahitam* (5-13)—harm s.n.sg nom (or acc.?)  
 [SLW]
- Ahrajāṅgam* (92-37)—for snake king s.m.sg  
 dat. [SLW]
- ahiton* (27-9)—he who destroys. adj.s.m.sg  
 from *ahita*—pres p of *ah*—to destroy  
 Other forms—*ahitam* (29-10) *ahitam* (40-4  
 to 5) *ahidatam* (97-20) *ahidunṭavam* (72-  
 28) *ahidukandatam* (94-27) *ahidon* (4-9)  
*ahidam* (93-17) *ahidon* (68-7) pl *ahivarum*  
 (101-14) *ahivar* (20-8) *ahivon* (6-5) *ah*  
*vor* (42-6) *ahivon* (49-11) adv pp—*ahidu*  
 (15-11) d pp *ahida* (16-16) past 3 sg  
 m *ahidam* (109-21) *ahidom* (83-12 to 13)  
 inf—*ahiyal* (71-21) *ahiyē* (101-14 to 15)  
 [T and M *ah*—to destroy (T *ah*—8th  
 —v.b destroy—K.P) vbl noun—*ahivu*  
 in *urahimol* (21-3)]
- ahitom* (29-10)—same as *ahiton* Possibly  
*ahitom* > *ahitom* > *ahitam*
- ahittom* (45-4 to 5) (< *ahittam*) same as  
*ahiton*
- ahida* (16-16 17-17 18-19 72-29 77-10 11-12  
 82-39 to 40 89-16 94-28 97-22 100-16  
 101-16 108-37)—that which is destroyed  
 d pp of *ah*—to destroy See *ahiton* above.  
 [T *ahinda* M *ahinna*]
- ahidam* (109-21)—destroyed. past 3 m.sg of  
*ah*—to destroy See *ahiton* [T *ahittam* M  
*ahinnam*]

- alidatāi* (97 20)—he who destroys. *adj s m.sg.nom* See *alittan*.
- alidu* (15 11 73 22 97 15)—having destroy ed. *adv pp* of *ali*—to destroy See *alittan* [T *alittu* (cl) M *alinnu*]
- alidun* [a]i:ai: (72 28)—whosoever enjoys by destroying *adj s m.sg.nom* of *alidun*—*alidu* + *un* to enjoy by destroying *alidu*—*adv pp un* to eat or enjoy See *alittan*.
- alidukonḍatam* (94 27)—he who destroys i.e. destroyer *adj s.m.sg nom* from *alidukol*—(*alidu*—*adv pp*) *kol*—to take (see below) See *alittan*.
- alidon* (4 9 7 5 30 11 34-6 61 13 to 14 53 9 68-6)—destroyer *adj s m.sg nom*. from *alida*—*pp* of *ali*—to destroy Probably *alittan* > *alittan* > *alittan* > *alidon* See *alittan* *gensg alidona* (2 51 to 52) *alidana* (74 19) [T *alidon*]
- alidon* (73 22)—destroyed. *past 3 m.sg* of *ali* to destroy Same as *alidam* (109-21)
- \*Other form *alidom* (83-12 to 13) See *alittan*
- alidona* (2 51 to 52)—of the destroyer *adj s m.sg gen* of *alidon* See *alidon alittan*
- alidona* (74 19)—same as *alidona*
- alidoni* (83 11 12 to 13)—same as *alidon* (73 22)
- alidom* (93-17, 108-36 109-20)—destroyer *adj s* same as *alidon* (4 9)
- alidon* (68-7)—same as *alidon* (4 9) Probably *alittan* > *alittan* > *alidon*
- alihal* (71 21)—to destroy *inf* of *ali*—to destroy See *alittan*
- aliye* (101 14 to 15)—to destroy *inf* of *ali*—to destroy See *alittan* *aliyal* T *aliya* M *aliyale aliye*
- aliharum* (101 14)—*alihar* + *um* (conj. suff.)—the destroyers. *adj s.m.pl nom*. from *alila*—*ft p* of *ali*—to destroy See *alittan* Probably *alihar* (20-8) is ancient > *alihar* *alihar* (20-8) same as *alihar* T *alippar* Possibly *alippar* > *alipar* > *alihar*
- aliton* (6-5 9-8 to 9 16-5)—destroyer *adj s m.sg nom* from *alila*—*ft p* of *ali*—to destroy See *alittan*
- alihar* (42-6)—same as *alihar* T *alipparar* (ancient)
- aliton* (49-11) same as *alitan* (6-5) prob. earlier form
- algu* (108-2)—having put down *adv pp* of *algu*—to put down, *algu*—to be dissolved, to decay (KIR)
- aladu* (60-12)—having measured. *adv pp* of *ale*—to measure. Cf *alatan* *vb noun*. (92-4) T *aladu* (*alaiu*—8th—*s.n.* counting—K.P) M *alannu*
- alamkaramuman* (92 46 to 47)—elegance *s n.sg acc* [SLW *alankara alarikaram + um + an*]
- alatan* (92 4)—the measure (of greatness superiority) *s n.sg acc vb noun* from *ale*—to measure. See *aladu* (60-12) [T *alatai* M *alavu* Te *alavu*—strength also *lavu* (KIR)]
- alidu* (92 93)—having destroyed. for *alidu* [for *!*]
- alipade* (92 72)—without causing to destroy *neg adv p* of *alipu*—to cause to destroy < *ali*—to destroy
- A
- a* (39-5 60-4 7 61 12 62 2 71 10 72 25 92 25 26.35 73 94 5 9 10 96 8 102 2)—that *adj* denoting remoteness being a substitute for *adu*—it (GOKI)
- Akkakalut* (27 2)—of *Akkakalut* *s pr m.sg gen*
- aga* (33-4)—then. *adv* of time [M *appol* Te *appuḍu*]
- agada* (108-27)—that which does not become *neg pp* of *agu*—to become See *akkum* [T *agada* M *agada*]
- agamajnar* (92 48)—learned in the *Agamas* *adj s.m.pl nom* [SLW]
- agaram* (92-59)—home *s n.sg nom*. [T *aga ram* M. *akara* Cf Skt *akara*]
- Agali* (53 5)—name of a place *s pr n.sg nom*. (in form acc. in meaning)
- agi* (67-3 6 72 24 25.27 73-20 79-3 90-11 91 38.41 46 92 24 38.59 69 108-14 19 22-29)—having become *adv pp* of *agu*—to become See *akkum* [T *agi* (T *aki* *ayi*—7th.—from *aku* become—K.P) M *ayi*]
- age* (73-19 82-9 to 10 84 3 91 10 92 10 93 8 94 18 95-8 100-12 101-4 to 5 105-5 108-23)—when became *inf* of *agu*—to become (acc. to GOKI *adv pp* of *agu* + *e*) See *akkum* [T M *aga* (also M *agate age*)]
- Angaja komarange* (61 7)—to *Angaja koma ra* *s pr m.sg dat* [SLW *komara* < *kumara* (here *u* > *a*)]
- Angatan* (61 9)—*s pr s.m. acc.*
- Angata singa* (61-3)—*s pr m.sg nom* [SLW *singa* < *singha* < *simha*]
- Acapayyanur* (97-6 12)—*s pr m.sg nom* Possibly *Acce* + *appa* + *ayya* or *Aca* may be from *Ayca* See *Ayca garunda* *Aycana garunda*.
- acata yavasthi* (2-5)—social constitution.

- sg.sg.nom [SLW] *vyaśasht* for *vyaśas* the
- ācārya* (8-7)—of the *Ācārya* s.m.sg.gen. [SLW Skt. *ācārya* Pkt *acaria*—a guru, a title of the learned men a conductor of religious ceremonies. Now the surname of the followers of Mādhvacārya and Rāmānujacārya in South India (See Palla vacarī in GOKI)]
- adūa* (92-3)—calumniating ft. p of *adu*—to abuse calumniate (Kīr) *adu* means also to play adj s.m.pl.loc. *adūara* (92-4) [T *adukīra* M *adum*]
- adūara* (92-4)—among players (of dice) adj s.m.pl.loc. from *adūar* < *adūa*—ft.p. of *adū*—to play See *adūa* (92-3) [T *adu*—to play to dance M *aḷakar*—dancers Te *adūari*]
- aneyam* (108-33)—order s.n.sg. acc. *ane*—t.bh. of *apne* command (Kīr) > *apna* T *ana*—order M *ana*—oath. Te. *ana*]
- Āṇḍuḡya* (60-13)—of *Āṇḍuḡ* (name of place) s.p.r.n.sg. gen. cf. *Āṇḍuḡya* in GOKI
- ala* (67-13 70-8)—he. pro 3 sg. (hon.) m. nom. also rem. dem. pron. Other form *atam* (94-11) [Te. *ataḍu atanḍu*] instr. *atanḍan* (94-7 to 8) dat.—*atange* (74-12) gen. *atama* (72-22)
- atange* (74-12)—to him pron 3 sg. (hon.) m. dat. of *ala*
- atana* (72-22 94-69) *atamna* (94-12)—his. pron 3 sg. (hon.) m. gen. of *ala* See *ala* [Te. *atani*]
- atanḍan* (94-7 to 8)—by him. pron 3 sg. (hon.) m. instr. of *ala* [See *ala*]
- atam* (94-11)—same as *ala* [See above]
- ada* (61-9 92-234 94-8 108-26-28) that had become d.p.p. of *a(gu)*—to become See *akkum* [T *ana* M *aya* Te. *ayina* (Tam. *aḷiya*—8th—h. P)]
- adan* (64-11)—became past 3 msg. of *agu*—to become See *akkum* [T *anan* M *ayan* Te. *ayyenu*]
- adar* (92-65)—became. past 3 m.pl. of *agu*—to become. See *akkum* [T *anar* M *āyar*]
- Āditya bhaḷarage* (3-3)—to the revered *Āditya* s.m.sg.dat. [SLW *bhaḷara* < *bhaḷara*]
- Āditya armarasar* (108-11)—king *Āditya* varma s.p.r.m.pl. (hon.) nom. LW. for *ara* sar see *arasa* Probably *Āditya arma* < *Ādityavarma* by simpl.
- Ādityavara(mu)m* (73-19)—*Āditya aram* + *um* *Āditya aram* (91-10 92-2 97-5 104-10)—Sunday s.n.sg. nom. [SLW] synonyms—
- Ravivara, Bhanuvāra, N.h. Coll. *Āyṭvāra* (slang—*Āyṭara*) *Āditya aradandu* (96-6), —on Sunday
- ado[n]* (96-25)—became. past 3 msg. of *agu*—to become. See *akkum*
- adom* (71-22)—same as *adon*.
- anesumam* (108-4) elephant. s.n.sg. (pl. in sense) acc. *ane* + *y* + *um* + *am*
- ane vedā(da)ngam* (97-1)—for *anes eḍamgam* a very marvel in controlling elephants s.n.sg.nom. *vedengam*—marvel *vedangu* [N.h. *bedagu* Te. *bedagu* *Bedagutanamu*]
- an* (92-12)—1 pron. 1 sg. nom. oblique *en* used also as gen. [N.h. *nanu* T *yan nan* M *nan yan* (GOKI) Te. *nenu enu*]
- aplada* (48-2)—(?)
- abharamam* (92-24-50)—ornament s.n.sg. nom. [SLW]
- abhyasissuva* (92-55)—they practise vb ft. 3 pl. ro. of *abhyasisu* < *abhyasa*—practice [SLW]
- ani* (92-10)—same as *an*
- Amaccar* (25-4 to 5)? s.p.r.m.pl. (hon.) nom. < *amalyar*?
- aya* (*siddh*) (104-16) *ayam* (*siddh*) (97-9-13 to 14) (fixed) contribution s.o. sg. nom.
- ayalaran* (*saran*) (92-5)—those that come for (protection) adj. s.m.pl. acc. [SLW]
- Āyca-gaunda Karmayyam* (108-17) s.p.r.m.sg. nom. *gavunda* O.K. *Gamuṇḍa* > *Gauṇḍa* > *gavunda* > *gavuda* > *gaṇḍa* [N.h. *gaṇḍa*—the headman of a village or chief officer T *Kaundar*—life takers *Kaundar*—a caste, Tu. *gaṇḍa*—the chief officer of a village a good caste of peasants. T *Kaundikar*—workers in skins as shoemakers Skt. *Kaunṭikah*—one whose business is to catch the birds etc.—a butcher Mar.—*gamaḍa* probably *gama unda*—the en-joyer of a village *gamunda* seems to be a contamination between the earlier *kaun'ar* and the later *gaṇḍa* In N.h. *gaṇḍa* is used also in the sense of an idiot and a fool (It comes from *Gramajiddha* > *Gamaḍa* > *Gamaṇḍa* > *Gamunda* It may also be a LW. of Pkt. *gamauḍa* *gama ḍa*—the head of the village (*gamaḍa*—small village) (prakṛta śabda mahāmāva p. 367) It is also possible to derive the word from Skt. *grama kuḷa*] nom. m.pl.—*gaṇḍuḡa* (108-28 to 29) gen. pl.—*gavundugala* (108-21) *gavundara* (108-22) see *gamunda* (97-6) below (See GOKI Index—*Edeyagamundaram*) *Kannayyam* may be from *kṛṣṇayyam* Skt. *Kṛṣṇa* Pkt.

*kanha* Cf. *Kannaiyalāl*, etc. T. *Kannan*, see *Kannaran* below. *Ayca-* cf. *Ācappayya*.  
*Aycana gāruṇḍan* (93-8)—spr m sg nom [SLW]. *Aycanna* > *Aycana*—for *gāvundan*, see *Ayca-gāvunda* *Kannayyan* above gen. *Aycanana* (93-16).  
*Aycanana* (93-16)—of *Aycana* spr. m sg gen.  
*Ayca-seṭṭi* (108-14 to 15) spr.m.sg nom. (qualifies *seṭṭiyargam*) [SLW] *seṭṭi* < *śreṣṭhin*—head of merchant guild In Kan —a merchant Cf *Aneseṭṭiya* in *GOKI*  
*Ayṭarmayyan* (108-16)—spr m sg nom  
*āyṭu* (92-16 65 66)—has become past 3 n sg of *ā(gu)*—to become, see *akkum* [T *āyirru*, M *āyirru*, *āyi*]  
*āru* (60-11, 71-13, 93-11 12 13, 97-14, 104-18)—siv num adj becomes *aru* in compound words. *Gangarusāsānam* (53-4 to 5) *tombhallarusāsānam*, *āruvanam* (108-26)—six *panas*?  
*Āralūra* (27-7)—of *Āralur* spr n sg gen  
*āraṇeyā* (67-1 to 2)—sixth num. adj < *āru* “six. r > r.  
*ārameyoḥ* (92-31)—in the grove s n g sg loc [SLW (Skt *ārāmam*) *ārame*—a grove in the outskirts of a town (KIT)].  
*āru* (101-14)—whoever *āru* inter. pron. m.pl nom *ār um* (89-17), loc. *ārolu* (97-27), nom *ār* (67-13), dat. *ārge* (92-36) N.K. *yāru*, base—*ā*? Cf *āvan*, *āvudu* [T. *yār*, *ār* (GOKI), M. *ār*, *evār*, Te *evāru*, *eiāru*, *eviāru*, *evāru*, Tu *eru*]  
*ārolu* (97-27)—in whom inter. pron 3 m pl loc. of *ār*—who See *āru*  
*ār* (67-13, 92-2 11 32 41, 108-34)—who inter. pron 3 m pl nom See *āru* m sg—*āvan* (45-4), n sg—*āvudu* (85-10).  
*ārge* (92-26)—to whom inter. pron 3 m pl dat See *āru* [T. *yārukkū*, M *ārkkū*, *eiārkkū*, Te *evārkkil*.  
*āradhiyim* (105-4 to 5)—from the limits s n sg (pl. sense), instr. [SLW].  
*ārppar* (92-11)—are able, vb ft 3 m, pl of *ārppu*—to be able (see *Smd.*) see *ārppu*—ability vb noun below. [T. *ārpu*—to be able, *āṭṭal*—strength].  
*ārppu* (92-60)—ability, strength vb noun from *ārppu*—to be able See *ārppar*, *ārppu*—might, force (KIT).  
*āraṇam* (92-5, 32)—ever adv. of time N. K. *yāiāḡalū*. [OK. *ā* N. K. *yā*, cf *āru*—*yāru*, *āvan*—*yāvanu*, *āvudu*—*yāvudu* etc. Te *eppuḍun*]  
*āran* (45-4)—who inter. pron. 3 m sg nom See *āru*, *ār*. N.K. *yāvanu*, see *āvaṅam* n sg

—*āvudu*. [T. *yāvan*, M. *evan*, Te. *evaḡu*, *evvaḡu*, *evvanḡu*, *evandu*].  
*āmantajadol* (92-47)—on the surface of the earth. s n sg loc [SLW]—*taja* for *tala*.  
*āvans* (92-34 52)—having surrounded or overcast. adv pp of *āvansu* to surround, to cover, join closely (KIT).  
*āvudu* (85-10, 94-22, 101-9)—which what. inter. pron n sg nom see *āru*, *ār*, *āvan*, *āvaṅam*. [N.K. *yāvadu*, T. *yāvadu*, *yādu*, M *endū*, Te *ēdū edī*, *ēddī*]  
*āvan ānum* (3-5)—whoever, inter. pron 3 m sg nom [T *yāvan-ānum* N.K. *yāvanāda rū* In the Mysore colloquial language in the parts bordering Telugu districts, the form ‘*yāranā*’ is still used in the sense of ‘whoever’]  
*āsamudraparyanta* (93-4 to 5)—as far as the ocean adv of place.  
*Āṣvayujāda* (104-9 to 10) of *Āṣvayuja* (month) s n sg gen [SLW].  
*Āsand* (39-5)—name of a place. spr n sg. nom (in form acc in sense).  
*āsamudrānta* (60-2)—as far as the sea adv. of place. see *āsamudraparyanta* above  
*Āhavamallādēvara* (107-3)—of *Āhavamallā dēvar* s pr m pl (hon) gen nom *Āhavamallādēvar* (108-2) [SLW].  
*āha[pa](ra)ra(nga)duḥ* (15-6)—on the stage of battle s n sg loc [SLW].  
*āhāradānam* (92-23)—gift of food s n sg acc [SLW]  
*āhāra-dhāniyam* (92-40)—a reflectory, s n sg nom [SLW] *-dhāni* ‘a receptacle (KIT) cf *Attardāni*, *pannirdāni* (gulāba-dāni) etc.  
*āldāta* (74-12) for *ahdāta*—destroyer. See *āḷṭān*  
*āḷke* (2-12)—for *āḷke* (I—mistake for I)—rule vbl noun from *āḷ*—to rule See *āḷuttu*. *āḷke* below. [T *āḷukai*, M *āḷuke*, Te. *āḷka*—ruler (< *āḷu*—to rule)].  
*āḷdam* (99-12)—ruled past, 3 m sg of *āḷ*—to rule. I mistake for I [T. M *āḷṇḍpan* see *āḷuttu* below].  
*āḷa* (51-2 to 3)—while was ruling Same as *āḷe* below.  
*āḷigeyē* (55-2)—while ... ruling inf of *āḷikey*—to rule. See *āḷuttu*, *āḷe*, *āḷa*  
*āḷu* (12-2, 54-4, 64-3, 65-6)—*āḷ-u* See *āḷ* below.  
*āḷuttu* (44-6, 72-23, 80-4, 85-9, 91-19, 95-9, 96-5 97-3, 105-5)—while ruling pres adv. p. of *āḷ*—to rule. Other forms—*āḷuttu* (76-6), *āḷuttam* (104-13 14, 108-10), *āḷuttum* (60-3, 72-22, 73-19, 74-8). Inf —*āḷe* (2-24).

- aḷgeye* (55 2) *aḷa* (51 2 to 3) adv pp—  
*aḷdu* (84 5) d pp.—*aḷda* (70-8) past 3  
 m sg.—*aḷdam* (99-12) pl.—*aḷdar* (94 7)  
 vb noun.—*alke* (2 12) adj p m sg.—*aḷdata*  
 (70-8) ft. p.—*aḷia* (49 6) [T *al* (8th)  
 rule—K P M Tu. *aḷ*—to rule Te *elu*  
 —to rule (GOKI)]  
*aḷutu* (76-6)—same as *aluttu*—*it* > *i*  
*Ālupendra paramesvara adhirajarajan* (18-2  
 to 3)—adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Ālurakkeḍam aru sastranuman* (60-3)—*Āluva*  
*kheda* six thousand s n sg acc [NW +  
 LW]  
*Āluvarasar* (18-5)—s pr m plu (hon )  
 nom Cf *Aluvarasar* in GOKI  
*ale* (2-24 22 2 39-5 51-3 53 5 54 4 57 4  
 58-2 60-2 61 2 62 2 71 6 93-5 7 99 5)—  
 while was ruling inf of *aḷ*—to rule  
 See *aluttu* [M *alove* Te *elan*]  
*aḷ* (39-4)—servant See *alu* [T *al* Te. *alu*  
 —woman]  
*al al* (33 5)—who ever inter (rel) pron  
 3 m sg nom Cf *alorānum*—above  
*alke* (2-45)—rule vb noun of *al*—to rule See  
*aḷuttu alke*  
*alda* (70 8 92 26 27)—that was ruled. d pp  
 of *al*—to rule See *aluttu* [T M *anda*]  
*aldar* (94 7)—ruled. past 3 m pl of *al*—  
 to rule See *aluttu* [T M *andar*]  
*aldu* (84-5 92 34.40 102 9)—having ruled  
 adv pp of *al*—to rule See *aḷuttu* [N  
 K *aḷi* T M *anḍu*]  
*aḷdata* (70-8)—ruler adj s m sg nom from  
*aḷda*—d pt of *al* to rule See *aḷuttu*  
*aḷva* (49 6 71 9 19)—ruling ft p of *al*—to  
 rule See *aḷuttu* [T *alum* M *alum* Te  
*elu*]  
*aḷi andu* (39-4)—at the time of ruling *aḷia*  
*andu* See *aḷuttu* (N K *aḷutaga*)

## I

- i* (35 7 74 11 82 24)—thus pron adj denot  
 ing proximity T  
*ikkade* (86-14)—without laying down, neg  
 inf of *ikku*—to lay down also to abandon  
 (GOKI) [O K *ikku* N K *ikku* T  
*irakkade irakku*—to let down to put Tu  
*ikku*—to abandon adv pp *ikku* (67 9 10)  
 See *ikku* in GOKI]  
*ikkai* (mepp-) (67 9 to 10)—having approved  
 adv pp of *ikku*  
*iffu* (89 9)—having placed. adv pp of *idu*  
 —to place orig *id + tu* (adv pp suff) >  
*if + tu* > *if + tu* > *iffu* past 3 m sg  
 —*iffom* (94 26) [Tam *iffu* (7th)—

- having assigned—K P Cf *kodu koffu*  
*bidu biḷḷu suḍu suḷḷu* etc T M *iffu*]  
*iffam* (94-26)—placed. past 3 m sg  
*id(u)*—to place See *iffu*  
*idegala* (92-37)—of forms? s n pl gen [T  
*idarkal*—hips M *ida*—the space between]  
*itta* (7-3 23-6)—that which was given d pp  
 of *i*—to give. adv pp—*ittu* (9-6) adj  
 s n sg acc—*ittudam* (90-12) *itta*—re  
 placed in N K by *koffa* neg pres 1 m  
 sg *syen* (96-8) [T *inda* (*inta* *iyula*  
 (8th)—K P) *itta* Te *iccina*]  
*ittu* (9-6 92 16 94 38)—having given adv  
 pp of *i*—to give See *itta* N K *koffu*  
 [T *indu* (*ittu* (8th) having given K P)  
 Te. *icci*]  
*ittudam* (90-12)—the gift. adj s n sg acc  
 from *ittudu* < *itta*—pp of *i*—to give. See  
*itta* See also *ittodan ittodu* in GOKI re  
 placed in N K by *koffaddammu* [T in  
*dadu*]  
*ida* (17 14 43 12 61 12 75 6)—thus prox  
 dem. pron. 3 n sg acc of *idu*—thus proba  
 bly n of *idan* (< *idan*) might have dis  
 appeared Other forms *ida* (17 10) *idau*  
 (16 13) *idam* (2 50) *idan* (3 5) *idon*  
 (24 10) *idon* (30-18) nom sg—*idu*  
 (2 10) dat sg—*idarkke* (50-7) *idakke*  
 (25-4) *idarge* (59 16) *idake* (53-8) gen  
 sg—*idara* (29-5) instr pl—*ivarim* (97  
 14) nom pl *ivu* (21-5) See *idu* below  
*idarkke* (50-7 51 10)—to this prox dem  
 pron n sg dat of *idu*—thus Other forms  
*idarkke* (25-4 82-36 83 10 11) < *idarkke*  
*idarge* (59-16) < *idarkke* < *idarkke* *idake*  
 (53-8) < *idarkke* See *ida* [T *idarkke*  
*idarkku* M *itunnu* Te. *ḍiniki* See *idake*  
 in GOKI]  
*idan* (16-13 15 17 16 42 6 45-4 51 13 53 9  
 60-14 72-28 73 22 74 12 77 10 83 11  
 92 73 93 17 97 16 101 14 108-36 109-20)  
 —this prox dem pron 3 sg n acc. See  
*ida*  
*idam* (2 50 89 17 15 14 78-10 92 17)—same  
 as *idan*  
*idara* (29-5)—of this, its. prox dem pron  
 n sg gen of *idu*—tu See *ida idu* [N K  
*idara* T *idan* gen.]  
*ida* (17 10 18-10 16)—thus prox dem pron  
 n sg acc poss bly from *idan* with the na  
 sal dropped. See *ida*  
*idan* (3-5 4 9 6-5 7 7 5 9-8 23 10 34-8  
 46-34 68-5 to 6)—same as *idan* See *ida*  
 [T *idan*]  
*idirggonḍu* (60-9)—having come forth to  
 meet adv pp of *idirggoḷ*—to come forth

- to meet receive *idīr koḷ* ( *k > g* ) *idīr*—  
infront. *edīr* (NK, *eduru*) cf *iri > eri*  
\* *kīdu > kedu* See *edīrcci* (84 9) for *Koḷ*  
see below The use of this word *idīr ggoḷ*  
is now restricted to ceremonial occasions  
where one party receives another So in  
terms of Semantics, there is counteraction  
See *idīr* in *idīr-age* (92-10) [T *edīr ggon*  
*du* M *edīrēḷḷu* Te *edūrkonī*]  
*idīr* (92-10)—in front adv of place See  
*idīr gganḍu*  
*idu* (2 10 16-11 12 17 14 23 9 44-13 66-10)  
—this prox dem pron n sg nom See  
*ida* [T *idu* M *idu* Te *idī*]  
*iduve* (108-25) this itself *idu v e* (empha-  
tic) See *ida* [Cf *aduve*]  
*idon* (30 18)—thus prox dem pron n sg  
acc see *ida*  
*idon* (24-10)—same as *idon*  
*i(rin)uṛa* (23 8 to 9)—two-hundred. num  
adj s n sg gen qualifying *melum* < *ir*  
*nura* by assimilation Cf *innurūṭaratum*  
(92 59) N K *innuru eraḍu nuru* [T  
*innuru*]  
*inīṭaru* (20)—?  
*inūm* (3 4)—this much adv of quantity  
Cf *inībarum* (94 21) *inū* (20-6) *anū*  
(49-7) [Te. *inīṭa*—this much]  
*inībarum* (94 21)—of these ampigen *inī*  
*bara + um* (conj suff) < *inīṭar* Cf *sa*  
*sīṭar* N K *iṣṣu janāra māṇṭiya* See  
*inūm* (3-4)  
*Indaballiyatan* (62-3)—he of *Indaballī* s m  
sg nom  
*Indara* (78 3 to 4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW  
*Indra > Indara* with an epenthetic vowel  
a Cf *Indrana* Indaran below]  
*inū* (20-6 32-4 to 5 51 8 67 13 75-7 92 2  
14 63 71 94 21 96-24 100-15 102 18 108-  
15 16 17)—in this manner adv of manner  
See *inūm* (3 4) Cf *anū* (49 7) above  
N K *hiḡe hiḡa* (colloq) [M *innane* Te.  
*iṣṣu iṣṣu iṣṣu*]  
*Indrana* (61 5)—of *Indra* s pr m sg gen  
SLW Cf nom *Indara* (78-3 to 4) *In*  
*daran* (94 11) *Indarānam* (78-6) *Indam*  
(94-38) Other form with the epenthetic  
vowel—*Indarana* (94 11)  
*Indaran* (94 11)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*Indran* See *Indara* *Indrana* *Indaran +*  
*um* (conj suff) (78-6)  
*Indran* (94 38)—same as *Indaran*  
*Indratmajam* (94-37)—*Indra* s son. adj s m  
sg nom [SLW]  
*ippatta arane* (48-2)—twenty sixth. num  
adj n sg *ippatta* < *ippatta arane* < *ara*  
*ne*—ordinal from *aṭṭu*—six [T *irupatt arā*  
*adu irupatt-aram*]  
*ibhāpārmateyoḷ* (92 9)—(in the) wealth of  
elephants. adj s n sg loc [SLW *paṇṇa*  
*ṭi*]  
*Ingaḷisara* (69 17)—*Ingaḷisar* s pr n sg nom.  
(dat. in sense) *isara* < *isara* < *isvara*  
[Pkt *isara issara*]  
*indrajaladoḷ* (92 42)—in jugglery s n sg  
loc [SLW]  
*iridu* (21 4 46 2 54 5 62-6 68 3 94 38 to  
39)—having struck or perced adv pp of  
*iri*—to pierce past 3 m sg —*iridon*  
(94-37) inf *iriyal* (67 10) *iri > eri* in  
*eridu* (11 17 to 19) *eriven* (61 9) [T  
*eridu* T *eri* (8th)—vb conquer throw  
attack, plough —K P]  
*iridon* (94 37)—pierced. past 3 m sg of  
*iri*—to pierce See *iridu* (21 4)  
*iriva kannaram* (94 12) s pr sg nom [LW  
(*Kannaram*)]  
*irida* (*negaiḍ*) (94 10)—(who) was d pp  
of *iri*—to be adv pp —*iridu*  
*iridu* (80-5)—having been adv pp of *iri*—  
to be. *ḡ* for *r* See *ire* below [T *irundu*  
M *iranni*]  
*iriyal* (67 10)—to spear inf of *iri*—to strike  
See *iridu* above < *iriyal* by syncope  
of *i* N K *iriyuvadake* Colloquial  
*iriyoke* [T *eriyā*]  
*irakṣiccūdon* (49-10)—he who protects. adj  
s m sg nom [SLW *irakṣiccida*—pp of  
*irakṣicu* < *rakṣicu* *rakṣisu*—to protect. T  
*irakṣittavan* *iraccittavan* M. *rakṣidava* Te.  
*rakṣicu*—to protect]  
*ire* (72-18.22 73 15 17 19 74 5 80-2 to 5  
81 23 83 3 85-7 87 3 88-3 89 10 90-5  
92 17.58.63 84-2 19 96-5 9 96 5 22 97-3 8  
100 3 101 7 104 7 9 13 105-5 107-4 108-  
5 10)—while was inf of *iri*—to be.  
pp—*irida* (94-10) *iridda* (92 27) adv pp  
*iridu* (80-5) past 3 m pl *iriddar* (92 61)  
ft p *irippa* (92 6) vb ft m pl —*irppar*  
(92 35) vb ft 3 n sg —*irppudu* (92-47)  
ft p—*irpputa* (92 29) absolute form *irke*  
(81 5) N K *irali*  
*irke* (84-5)—while was absolute constr  
See *ire* Cf *akke* [T *irukka* M *irkke*  
*irikkate*]  
*innurūṭaratum* (92-59 61 63 65 66 69)—the  
two-hundred people. s m pl appellative  
noun of number assimilation is not yet  
full here, later it > *innurūṭaratum* See *in*  
*nura* (23-8 to 9) *nn* is possibly on ac-  
count of the *r* or it might be a variation  
in pronunciation. gen. *innurūṭara* (92 50)



- irnoruvāra* (92-50.51 52)—of the two-hundred people Appellative noun of no s.m. pl gen of *irnoruvār* < *irṇutuvār* < *irṇutvār* See *irṇutvāratum* (92 59) NK. *irṇuru* or *eradu nūru janara*
- irdda* (92 27 34 50 59)—that was d. pp of *ir*—to be See *ire* [T *irunda* M *irunna*]
- irddar* (92-61)—were past, 3 m pl of *ir*—to be. See *ire* [T *irundar* M *irunnar*]
- irppa* (92 4.27 51.53)—that has been ft p of *ir*—to be. See *ire* [T *irukkam* M *irikkim* OK *irppa* M K *irppa* *irula* NK *irula* (< *iru*) See *iruva* in GOKI]
- irppattanalk(u)* (102 17) twenty four num. adj qualifying *agrabara* NK. *irppatta nalku* *irppattu* > *irppattu* by assimilation
- irppattaydu* (93 10)—twenty five. [T *irupattayindu* (7th) 25 K P]
- irppatta ayaṭṭa* (2 34)—25 ballas (measures) [T *irpatt ayindu*]
- irppattu* (2 26)—20 num. adj to *paṭam* [T *irupatu* (7th) 20 two-tens—K P T *irupadu*]
- irppattunalku* (108-31)—see *irppatta nalku* (102 17)
- irppada enṇaneyolu* (49-2)—in the 28th. s.n. sg loc from the ordinal *irppada enṇane* *irppada* > *irppata* < *irppatta* See *irpatta ayaṭṭa*
- irppar* (92-35)—are vb pres ft 3 m pl of *ir*—to be See *ire*
- irppidu* (92 24 47)—is vb ft nsg of *ir*—to be See *ire* NK *iruvadu* T *irupadu* M *irppadu* *irṇyunnadu*
- irppuva* (92 29)—that are ft p of *ir*—to be See *ire* NK *iruva* (see *irppa* also) [T *irukkam* *irukkam* M *irikkim*]
- irbbara* (21 5)—of two persons. s.m pl gen. of the appellative. num *irbbar* num *eradu* —two [OK. *irruar* > *irruar* > *irbbar* NK *irbbar* (by assimilation) T *irruar* Cf *irnoruvāra* (92-50)]
- illa* (7 45 9-7)—is not neg pr part of *il*—not to be. *illam* (52-4) neg adv p—*illade* (16-13) neg d pp—*illada* (100-13) [T *il illar*] Cf *nanili*—shameless *paṭṭi*—without teeth etc.
- illada* (100-13)—that which is not neg d pp of *il*—not to be See *illa* [T *illada* M *illada* *illatta*]
- illade* (16-13)—without being or having been neg adv p. of *il*—not to be See *illa* Cf for—*ade tappade* [T *illade* M *illade* Te *leka*]
- illam* (52-4)—? same as *illa*? [T *illam*]
- illi* (2 21 79-3)—here adv of place p c bably the loc of the prox dem pron base *illi y-e* (emphatic) (4 6) base : [T *inge* M *nide* Te *indu*]
- illiye* (4 6)—here only See *illi* [T *inge*]
- ivan* (8-7)—of this man prox dem pron 3 m. sg gen.
- ivaram* (97-4)—by these pron n pl instr (prox dem.) See *ivu*
- ivara* (4 4)—of her prox. dem pron f pl (hon) gen. of *ivar*—she [T *ivaradu* *ivarudaya* M *ivarude* Te *iru* nom m pl (hon) —*ivar e* (71 15) See *ivu*]
- ivare* (71 15)—he alone prox dem pron 3 m pl (hon) nom of *ivar*—he See *ivara* (4-4) See *ivu* below [TM *ivar* (*ivar* —8th— these men —K P) Te *iru*]
- ivu* (21 5 92 14 100-12)—these prox dem pron 3 n pl nom n pl acc —*ivan* (8 7) n pl instr —*ivaram* (97 4) m pl nom —*ivar e* (71 15) pl gen —*ivara* (4-4) base : [T *ivar* (*ivar*—8th— these things —K P) M *iva idukaḷ* *atukaḷ* Te *iru*]
- Iṣṭara* (106-3) for *Iṣṭara* s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- iṣṭan* (90-12)—beloved adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- iṣṭaprabhava* (92-14)—beloved in power adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- iṣṭasr* (61 2)—two thousand num. adj [NW + LW *il* < *ir* T *ir-ayiram*]
- ilda* (74 8, 92 41 94-8)—that which is given or bestowed d pp of *il*—to give past 3 m sg —*ildam* (103 15) *ildom* (94 25) *ildom* (80-7) pl —*ildar* (92 66) ? adv pp *ildu* (67 9) ? (74 14)
- ildam* (103-15)—bestowed past 3 msg of *il*—to bestow See *ilda*
- ildar* (92 66)—for *ildar* ? have become past. 3 msg of *il* (or *ir*—to be)
- ildu* (67 9)—were for *irddu* ? NK *iddu* adv pp of *ir* to be? in (74 14 17 76-6 79-3 92-23 30 69 100-7)—having bestowed. adv pp of *il*—to abandon or bestow Other meanings *il*—to pull to abandon M K. *il* (ir) IN K *eḷe* T *il*—to lose to sacrifice M *il* Te *iducu*—to pull—GOKI]
- ildom* (94 25)—for *irddom* ?
- ildom* (80-7)—abandoned. past 3 msg of *il*—to abandon See *ilda*
- ila[ma]ra* (92-59 to 60)—of Brahman. adj s m pl gen [SLW]

10 14 70-25, 27 71 17 18, 20, 22 72 27,  
73 21 78-11 81-4 92 11 94 10 24 26 28 29  
36 38, 39 97 11 29 100-15 101 11 13 102-18  
106-13 108-16 17, 35)—thus, prox. dem. adj  
substitute of *idu*—this See : a [T.M  
Te—i]  
*iyen* (96-8)—I will not give, neg pres 1  
m g of i—to give See *itta* [T *iyen*  
Tam, : (8th)—v b give—K.P.]  
*ippattu* (67 1) for *ippattu*  
*Isana sruange* (93 114)—to *isanasrua* s pr  
m.sg dat [SLW]

## L

*ugra gajendram* (92 3)—fierce elephant adj  
s nsg  
*unf atari* (73 22)—for *unfatani*—he who en  
joys adj s m sg nom  
*unbon* (78-9 to 10)—will eat or enjoy vb  
ft 3 m sg of un—to eat < *unvon* (v>b)  
[T *unban* M *unnuvan*]  
*ultima Pandyan* (17 3)—adj s pr m sg  
nom [SLW]  
*uttamam* (2 14 25 to 26 36)—the highest,  
adj s nsg [SLW]  
*uttamannunathar* (92 39)—the very emi  
nent holy men'  
[*uttaro*] *ttaram* (72-20 73-17, 87 2)—in  
creasingly s n sg nom [SLW]  
*utpattiyam* (92 70)—the sum realised, s n  
sg acc [SLW]  
*utsul angalge* (2 18 28 to 29 32)—for festi  
vals, s n plu dat instr sg —*utsahadm*  
[SLW]  
*utsahadin* (92-5)—with joy s n sg instr  
[SLW] *utsahadiri* (95-20) See *utsahan*  
*gale* (2 18)  
*Udayapurada* (16-6 17 5 6 to 7)—of *Udaya*  
*pura* s pr n sg gen [SLW] acc. *Udaya*  
*puraman* (12 13 to 14) *Udayapuraman*  
(15-4 to 5) Cf *Udayapuranygara* (16 8  
to 9)  
*Udaya(pu)ranaygara* (16-8 to 9)—of *Udaya*  
*puranaygar* i.e. the leader of *Udayapura*.  
See *Udayapurada* (16-6) *naygar* < *nāya*  
*gar* < *nayakar* (Cf *naṅṅu* < *nayakṅṅar* in  
GOKI p. 365)  
*Udayapuraman* (15-4 to 5)—*Udayapura*, s  
pr n sg acc [SLW] See *Udayapurada*  
*Udayaturarian* (12 13 to 11 13-5 to 6 11-4  
to 5)—same as *Udayapuraman*  
*Udayaditya Uttama Pandya sruada Atutara*  
(sa) (16-3 to 6) s pr m pl. (hon.) nom  
[SLW + NW (*Atutarasar*)] See *Aṅṅu*  
*tarasar* (18-5)

*udattam maḍi* (92 59)—displaying s n sg  
acc [SLW]  
*udatta vṛttiyol* (92-56)—in the noble con  
duct adj s n sg loc [SLW]  
*udarigaḷ* (92-48)—generous men, s m pl  
nom [SLW]  
*udit odutam* (94-7)—that is born <sup>f</sup> adj s n  
sg nom [SLW]  
*Udugureyan* (61 3)—s pr m sg acc  
*ud[d\*]yotise* (92 62)—as is resplendent,  
inf of *udyotisu*—caus form  
*unnatayan* (92 7)—greatness, s n sg acc  
[SLW]  
*uppu* (104 16)—salt s n sg nom [T.M  
Te.—*uppu* (T *uppu*—8th—salt—K.P.)]  
*upakarigaḷ* (89-3)—benefactor s m n pl  
(hon.) nom [SLW]  
*upasargamgaḷam* (108-2)—troubles s n pl  
acc. [SLW *upasarga*]  
*upastajam* (92-61 to 62)—home support, s  
n sg acc [SLW]  
*uralisi* (38-3)—for *ur aḷisi*? destroyed the  
village, adv pp of *ur aḷisu* See *ur* below  
*aḷiton* above  
*Urubhajar* (15-6 to 7)—of *Urubhajar* s pr  
m pl (hon.) gen for *bhajar* see *bhajar*  
*kar*  
*urkkumam* (92-43)—pride or steel s n sg  
nom [N.K. *ukku* Te. *ukku* T e *ku*]  
*utivare* (92-46)—earth s n sg nom [SLW]  
*ur[vu] nṛparan* (92 9 to 10)—kings of the  
earth adj s m pl acc [SLW]  
*uḷidu* (85 10 to 11)—having left excluded,  
adv pp of *uḷi*—to be left, to remain N h.  
*uḷi* d ft p —*uḷipda* (8-6 to 7) [T *uḷin*  
*du*, Also *uḷidu* (70-6) *uḷicokṣa* (61-3) |  
*uḷipda* (8-6 to 7)—who has saved protected,  
d pp of *uḷipu*—to cause to remain save,  
spare < *uḷi*—to remain, See *uḷidu*  
*uḷicokṣa* (61-3)—that will be saved d ft p  
of *uḷicokṣ*—*uḷci* + *koḷ* N h. *uḷicokṣita*  
*uḷidu* (70-6)—same as *uḷidu*

## U

*uduta* (92 28)—blowing ft p of *udu*—to  
blow [T *udukinṅa* N1 *udum*]  
*Unaraḷaṅṅikan* (65-11 to 12) s pr n sg  
nom. [SLW]  
*ur aḷitunol* (21-3)—in the destruction of the  
city s n sg loc *ur*—city village, See  
*ur* below *aḷitunol*—from *aḷiru* v b noun <  
*aḷi*—to destroy See *aḷiton* *ur aḷitunol* (61 2)  
[T *aḷitunol* *aḷitunol* (T *ur*—8th—s n  
village—K.P.)]  
*ura* (20-8)—of the village, s n sg gen of

- ur See *uraṭṭimol* ur loc *urul* (31 15)  
*uroḷu* (34-2) nom—ur (21-3) dat—*urḡe*  
 (60-10)  
*uurul* (31 15)—in the village. s n sg loc of  
 ur See *ura* ur [T *urul*] Other forms.  
*uroḷu* (34 2) *uroḷi* (66-2)  
 ur (21-3 92 48)—village. s n sg nom in  
 form gen in sense) See *ura* [T *ur*  
 M *ur* Te *urul*]  
*urḡan* (79-3)—to the place s n sg dat. of  
 ur *urḡe* + an. See *ur* *ura*  
*urḡe* (60-10)—same as *urḡan*  
*urḡitam* (92-16)—ennobled, great, adj s n.  
 sg nom [SLW]  
*urappuvudu* (92 81) agrees with, leaks out,  
 oozes, vb ft 3 n sg of *urppu* < *uru*—to  
 agree with to be to exist to leak out to  
 ooze to spring as water
- E
- Eḡavaycayya* (108-17)—s pr m sg nom  
*eḡeyol* (92-45)—in the place s n sg loc  
 [T *ida*—middle *idam* M *eḡa*]  
*enṣuṣa* (92 12)—enumerating ft p of *enṣu*  
 —to enumerate. [T *eṇ* Te *enṣu*]  
*enṣasiram* (108-19 20)—eight thousand  
 num. adj N h *enṣu savira*  
*enṣu* (51-5 58-5 83 10)—eight [T *eṣṣu*]  
*enṣu nur aydane* (82-8 to 9)—806th num.  
 adj *enṣumuraydaneya* (81 2 to 3)  
*enṣu nura tor bhatta muraneya* (104 7 to 8)  
 —893rd, num ad *enṣu nura tombhatta*  
*mureneya* (103 3 to 6)—r for i in *muren*  
*ya*  
*enṣu nura tombhatt (e)laneya* (103-5 to 6 —  
 897th num adj  
*enṣu nura-nalvattondaneya* (91-3 to 4)—  
 841st num. adj  
*enṣu nura-pattombhattaneya* (89-10 to 11)—  
 819th num. adj (N h—*enṣumuraḥa tom*  
*bhattaneya* p > h)  
*enṣu nura padim-aydaneya* (85-2 to 3)—  
 815th (N K *enṣu nura hadinadaneya* p  
 > h)  
*[e]nṣu nura padinalkaneya* (84-3)—814th  
 num. adj  
*[enṣu nu]ṣa padin enṣane[ya]* (87-3 to 4)—  
 818th. num. adj  
*enṣu nura-padin elaneya* (86-3 to 4)—817th  
 num. adj  
*enṣu nura muṣaneya* (79-1)—803rd num. adj  
*enṣu nur-aydane* (80-3)—806th num. adj  
 N h *enṣumuraydaneya*.  
*enṣu nur-ayvall eradaneya* (93-2)—852nd  
 num. adj
- enṣu-nur ippattaneya* (90-4 to 5)—820th  
 num adj  
*enṣu nura* (83-14)—800  
*enṣu nur enbhatta nalkaneya* (98-2)—884th.  
*enṣu-nur enbhatt araneya* (99 9 to 10)—  
 886th.  
*enṣu nura enbhatt elaneya* (101 1 to 2)—  
 887th.  
*enṣu nur ombattaneya* (83-2)—809th  
*enbattu* (83 14)—80 en + *pattu* > *enbattu*  
 p > b  
*enbhatta na(na)lvara* (104 17)—of the 84  
 people Appellative noun of no dat—*en*  
*bhattanavalvargam* (104 14 to 15)  
*enbhattayattar* (71 13)—85 *mattars* See  
*mattar*  
*enbhatt-alaneya* (70-25) for *enbhatt araneya*  
 —86th  
*ettalum* (92 40)—everywhere adv of place  
 [T *enṣum* M *ennum* Te *endū*]  
*ettisu* (50-6 to 7)—having caused to raise  
 adv pp of *ettisu*—caus of *ettu*—to raise.  
 [T *eluppu* M *eṣ* Te *ettine*]  
*edira* (84-9)—having faced adv pp. of  
*edircu*—to face. causal form i causative.  
 [Cf *nirisi* N K. *edurisi* *edir*—in front  
 Cf *idiri* in *idirḡandu* above]  
*enna* (51 13)—my pron. 1st sg m gen of  
*an*—I oblique base *en*—also the gen sg  
 See *en* (49-20) [T *ena*]  
*enal* (92 10 11.33.35)—when said in  
 of *en*—to say v b ft —*enikum* (94-13 to  
 14) adv pp caus —*enisi* (92-32) d pp  
 —*enṣida* (92 12) past 3 m sg —*enṣidam*  
 (94-11) Other form—*ene* (92-34) adv  
 pp—*endu* (9-6) ft. p. *emba* (92-2) T  
*enna* [T *en* (8th v b say)—h. P Te  
*enu* *anu* N K *annu* *ennu*]  
*enikum* (94 13 to 14)—will say v b ft of  
*en*—to say See *enal* [T *enṣum* Cf  
*akkum* above.  
*enṣu* (92-32.50 56)—having known as, hav  
 ing made to say adv pp of *enṣu*—caus  
 of *en*—to say See *enal*  
*enṣida* (92-12.18.38 45 66 94 10)—that was  
 called. d pp *enṣu*—caus of *en*—to say  
 See *enal* [M. *enna*]  
*enṣidam* (94-11) caused to be called. past  
 3 m sg of *enṣu*—from *en*—to say See  
*enal* [T *ennuṣittam*]  
*ene* (92-34)—when said. inf of *en*—to say  
 See *enal* [T *ena*]  
*en* (49 10)—my obl base of *an*—1 See  
*enna* [T *en*, [en—8th—my pron. 1 sg  
 —K.P.) M. *eṇḡe* Te. *na*]  
*entu* (92-31 106-18)—in whatever manner

adv of manner Cf *antlu intlu entum* (94-10) [N h. *hege* T *erū*—like what  
 \* *Mi ennane* Te *erlu* Tu. *emca* See *GOKI*  
*endi* (9-6 34-56 60-6 \*0-20 71 15 84 67 8  
 10 85-10 86-11 90-12 91-32 92-4 824-58  
 66 94 29 96-78)—having said adv p of  
*en*—to say See *enal* [T *erū* M. *ennu*  
 Te. *ani*]  
*enjaneja* (108-24)—8th num adj  
*emfu* (108-19.20.33)—eight, s n sg  
*erifu nuja padin emfa i arisa* (88-2)— 818  
 years num. adj s n sg for *varisa*, see be-  
 low See *enjunura padinenjaneya*  
*enfu n zu* (108-19.20)—800.  
*eriba* (92-2 4 14 23 24 70 93 2 100-12)—  
 that which is called d ft p of *en*—to say  
 See *enal* [*emba* < *emva* < *empa* T *ennum*]  
*eydi* (70-18)—having attained, adv pp of  
*eydu*—to get attain go See *aydi* (60-7)  
*ayduion* (72-28) past 3 msg—*eydidom*  
 (96-23) pr adv p—*eyduttu* (92-63)  
 ft p—*eyduva* (92 10) inf—*eyde* (92 1 to  
 \*2) [T *eydu*—to approach to obtain M  
*eydu*—to get, obtain Te. *eyidu eydi*—to  
 get, to follow T adv pp—*eydi* M *etti*]  
*eydidom* (96-23)—attained, past. 3 msg of  
*eydu*—to obtain, get See *eydi*  
*eyduttu* (92-63)—reaching pres. adv p of  
*eydu*—to go travel See *eydi*  
*eyduta* (92 10)—approaching ft p of *eydu*  
 —to go approach. See *eydi*  
*eljde* (92-1 to 24.5.27.56 64 69)—if tra-  
 velled inf of *eydu* [M *ettuka ettate*]  
*eragi* (60-8 61 9)—having bowed, adv pp  
 of *eragu*—to bow down. [N h. *namaskara*  
*maḍi* T *iraviti*—having bowed *irangi*—  
 having come down, Te. *eragi*]  
*Eranagana* (52-3)—of *Eranagan* s n m sg  
 gen.  
*Erammen* (39-4 to 5)—apr r sg nom  
*eramke* (92-31)—wing. s n sg nom [M h.  
*rekke* N h. *rekke* e- disappears prob-  
 ably due to accent on the second syllable.  
 T *irakka-iragu iram eragu* (hrr) M.  
*eraka eraku-iragu erū* (hrr) Te  
*rekka eraka-erake rekke* (hrr)]  
*eridu* (11 17 to 18 12 15, 13 7 14 9 15 7  
 36-4 40-3 50-5 56-5 64-3 to 4 9 to 10  
 60-4 to 5)—having pierced, adv pp of  
*eri* < *iri*—to pierce strike. See *eridu* (21  
 11) N h. *iridu* pres 1st m sg—*erūren*  
 (61 9).  
*erūren* (61 9)—I shall strike ft 1st m sg  
 of *eri*—to strike. See *eridu* [M *erūren*  
 —1 11 11]  
*Erejogayyam* (108-17)—apr sg nom *Ere* <

*Ereja*—lord master *Jogayya* < *joga* +  
*ayya* and *ayya* < *arya* y > ; Cf *Jogappa*  
*Jogamma Jogati Jogi* < *jogi*  
*Erejana* (97 24.28.29 to 30 32.53.57)—of  
*Erejan*. s pr m sg gen  
*Ereyammam* (81-3)—s pr m sg nom  
*Ereyammarasar* (58-1 to 2)—s pr m pl  
 (hon ) nom  
*ereye* (97 11)—when poured (water)  
 inf of *ere*—to pour to pour liquid cover  
 with water (hrr) [T *irinja* M *irakka*  
*ic*]  
*eripattum aydu* (47 5)—75 num adj < *el*  
*pattum aydu* [T *elupatt ayindu*]  
*eradaneya* (108-30)—second, num adj <  
*eradu*—two  
*eradu aru nuju* (92 25)—the two 300 coun-  
 ties viz. *Punigere* and *Bijola* (total 600)  
 s n sg (pl in sense) nom  
*eradu* (29-22 34-4 60-5 91-31.36 93 15 16  
 90-13)—two num adj [T *irandu* (ir  
*anju*—8th —two—h. P) Te. *irandu*]  
*degadam eradu + un* < *um* (conj suff)  
*eradu* (108-36)—both, num. adj qualifying  
*degulam*  
*eradam* (107 16)—qualifies *irugude arge*  
*ere* (93-11 13 14)—a dark red or brown  
 colour soil of a dark colour black soil—  
 hrr (Sind *bhuviseṣa*) s n sg nom of  
 N h. *ere bhumi eremannu* gen. *ereya* (93  
 10) Te *ere*]  
*Erediyurum* (44 10 to 11) *Erediyur* +  
*um* In *Erediyur* s n sg loc  
*ereya* (93-10)—of black soil s n sg gen See  
*ere*  
*ereyu* (108-18)—same as *ere*  
*Elamalli* (Modern Mantravadi a village  
 in the Bankapur Taluka Dharwar D<sup>s</sup>  
 Bombay Presidency)  
*ella* (73-10)—all pron adj  
*ellam* (92 49 96-22, 97 9 108-30)—same as  
*ella*  
*ellammam* (91 26.28)—pron. adj related to  
*dhammam*  
*ella* (108-20)—same as *ella*  
*elivum* (92 12)—anywhere, adv of place  
 [Te. *ekkada*]  
*Elamalliya* (71 9) of *Elamalli* s pr sg gen.  
 < *Elampalli* (See *Elamalli* above)  
*Elaṣeya* (99-12 to 13)—of *Elaṣe* s pr m sg  
 gen  
*ele* (5-4 97 9)—leaf s n sg nom (gen in  
 sense) [T *ilai* Māi *ila* Te *aku* (hrr)  
 gen. *eleya* (106-7)]  
*eleya* (105-7 106-26) of leaf s n sg gen  
 See *ele*

- esakam* (92-60)—brilliance s n sg nom  
Other meanings shine, splendour beauty  
appearance, form state of being fate de  
light.
- esegum* (92 26 38)—will appear beautiful ft  
3 n sg of *ese*—to shine, appear < *esekum*  
See *akkum* adv pp —*esedu* (92 28.29 40)  
inf—*eseyal* (92-74) adv pres. past—  
*eseyutu* (92 50 to 51) d ft p —*eseva*  
(92 13)
- esedu* (92 28 29 40)—having become mani  
fest adv pp of *ese*—to appear to be  
come manifest See *esegum*
- eseyal* (92-74)—while shining inf of *ese*  
See *esegum*
- eseyuttum* (92-63)—becoming manifest adv  
pres. part of *ese* See *esegum* *eseyutu*  
(92-50 to 51)
- eseva* (92 13 31.35 54 107-6)—shining d ft  
p of *ese*—to shine
- ejadu* (48-3)—for *eridu*? See *eridu* above
- [*el*] *nura lombhatta eradaneyandu* (74 1 to  
5)—on the 791st num adj
- elnur ayyattu* (108-18)—750 num. adj
- eltina* (60 10)—of bullocks, s n sg (pl in  
sense) gen of *eltu*—a bullock nom *eltu*  
(60-10) loc—*eltinof* (60-11) [O h *eltu*  
> *ertlu* > *eltu* (N K by assimilation) T  
*erudin* (*erulu*—8th— or —K P)]
- eltinof* (60-11)—with bullocks s n sg (pl  
in sense) loc (in form and instr in sen  
se) See *eltina*
- eltu* (60-10)—bullock, s n sg nom See *elti  
na* [T *erudu* M *crudu* Te, *eddu*]  
*eltu* (73 24) for *Tam eluttu*—writing s n  
sg nom
- elnura lombatta eradaneya* (75-4)—792nd,  
num adj
- el[ru]ru enbatta nalkaneya* (69-9 to 10)—  
784th num adj
- elpattara* (109 11) of seventy num adj *el  
pattara* > *erpattara* > *eppattara* See *el  
pattu* dat.—*elpattarkkam* (99-7)
- elpattu* (29 17)—70 s n sg *erapattu* >  
*eppattu* in N K.
- elpadinaru* (66-6)—70 people Appellative  
noun of no [T *elupadinmar*]
- Elpunuseya* (71 7)—of Elpuguse s pr n sg  
gen
- Ela arasar* (52-5)—prince s m pl (hon )  
nom *ela*—tender young For *arasar* see  
*arasa* above [T *ilan arasar* M *el[ey] raja*]  
E
- eka* (29-5)—one num. adj to *bhogam*  
[SLW]
- Ekacattugada* (79-2)—of *Ekacattuga* spr n  
sg gen
- ekacchattrachayeyin* (102 9)—with the sha  
dow of one royal umbrella. s n sg in tr  
[SLW]
- ekacchayeyol* (102 11)—in the only shado v  
s n sg loc [SLW]
- ekadasi* (103 9 to 10)—the 11th day of the  
waxing or of the waning moon on which  
Vasupavas Ramanujas and Smartas use to  
wake and fast. (Krr) s n sg nom [SLW  
*ekadasi*]
- enan* (92 15)—what, inter pron 3 sg n acc  
nom *en em* (92-38) [T *edai* M *endine*  
Te. *emutini*]
- em* (92-38)—what inter pron nom. n sg  
See *enan*
- erida* (92 3)—that was ascended d pp of  
*eru*—to ascend [T *eruya eru*—8th—y b  
ascend—h. P past 3 m sg —*eridan*  
(22-4) inf *ere* (92 71)]
- eridon* (22 4)—ascended past 3 m sg of  
*eru*—to ascend. See *erida* [T *erinan* M  
*erinan*]
- erum* (92-44)—wounds or casting s n sg  
nom—that with which one pierces or  
which one throws (Krr—a cut wound  
*kata*—smd.) [T *eru* M *eruka*]
- er[re]* (99 71)—? amounting to, inf of *eru*  
—to increase ascend. See *erida*
- elu* (61 7)—seven num. adj [T *elu* Te  
*elu*] *el[em]* (2 16, 31-8)
- elko[ti]* (97 18.22)—70 millions num adj  
[*el*] *nula tomba[ttu] tarisamum* = *aru ta*  
*isamum* (77-4)—790 years and 6 years  
= 796 years num adj [*l*] > [*l*] in *el* [*l* for *r*  
in *nula*]
- elnuratombatteradu* (76-1)—792 num adj
- elnura tambha lombhateneya* (78-4 to 5)—  
799th num adj
- elnur* (67 1)—700 num adj
- elnur uppall-araneya* (67 1 to 2) 726th  
num. adj *uppattu* for *upattu* See above
- elnuz enbhatt enjaneya* (72 18)—788th  
num adj *en pattu* > *enbattu* > *enbhattu*  
> *embhattu*
- elnuz enbhatt-enjaneya* (73-15)—788th num  
adj
- elnuz enbhatt elaneya* 71-4)—787th num.  
adj
- elvara* (24 10)—of the 7 people. s m pl gen  
Appel noun of no from *elu*—seven. See  
*elpadinaru* above [T *eltar*]
- elgeyan* (92 7)—increase growth. s n sg acc.  
of *elge*—vbl noun from *el* < *el*—to rise,

ness, glory (Kṛt) [T *etukai* M *etuka*]  
increase, N.K. *etige etige*—increase, great  
\* ness.

## AI

*aiyapākṣa paṇeyumam* (92-45)—loyalty to  
the *pākṣa* (cause) of the (divine) Unity  
s n sg acc [SLW] *i* for *i*  
*ainurbbarum* (74 14)—500 people *ainurbbar*  
+ *um* s m pl *nurbbar* for *nurbbar* at  
*nurttar* *ainurbbar* in M.K. N.K. *ainuru*  
*mandi ainuru jana* See *elpadinvaru*  
above

## O

*Okkal* (2 16 66-9 to 10) (108 23.29)—resi-  
dents, home (Kṛt) thrashing s n sg nom  
<*okku*—to tread out corn (GOKI) *okkal*  
—tenancy, tenant from *okku*—to tread out  
corn [N.K. *okkaltana*—agriculture loc.  
—*okkalul* (31 20) T *okkal*—relations. This  
word *okkal* corresponds to Skt. *Kujumbi*  
*nah* in inscriptions]

*okkalul* (81 20)—in the household s n sg  
loc See *okkal*

*Odḍovodige* (69 19)—to *Odḍovodi* s pr n.  
sg dat

*odḍuon* (11 11) he who puts or places adj  
a.m.sg nom *odḍura*—ft p of *odḍu*—to  
put place, present (Kṛt) See *odḍi* above  
[Te *odḍuḍu*]

*ode(dan)* (11 14)—broke past 3 m.sg of  
*ode*—to break [T *Uḍattān*, M *uḍaṇṇan*  
*uḍaccān*]

*odeya* (52 3 59 16 97 11)—owner In 52-3  
*odeya* is a m g nom (in form and gen.  
in sense qualifying *Eṇḍaṇḍa*) [T *uḍai*  
*yan* (<*uḍai*—to possess) (T *uḍaiya*—8th  
adj pt who owns—K.P.) M *uḍayavan*  
*uḍayatan* Te. *uḍayaḍu*]

*oiti* (60-6 92 53)—having overpowered (in  
60-6), having joined together (92 53) adv.  
pp of *oiti*—to overpower (Kṛt), to join  
together, amass (Kṛt) also to push, to an-  
nex *oiti* (?) [T *oiti* Te. *oiti*]

*onte* (92-62) ? for *onde*—as (are) pre-  
sent (ed.), as united, inf of *ondu*—to unite,  
to obtain to be linked to (Kṛt) adv pp  
—*ondi* (92 29) Cf the num. *ondu*—one.  
[T *onni* M *onniyate*]

*ondi* (92 29)—having congregated, adv.  
pp of *ondu*—to be one or united. See *onte*  
[T *onni* M *onnu onniccu*]

*ondu* (1-4 3-4.5 23-7, 29-37, 31 7 to 8.16.17,  
49-8 61-8, 82-18, 92 7.8.45.53 95-14 97 15  
to 16 100-14 108-21.23)—one num. adj

s n sg [T *onru*] [*ondu*] m. (100-3—  
*ondu* + *um* (conj suff) acc.—*onduram*  
(94 23) *ondu* + *um* + *am*

*onduvom* (94 23)—even a single s n sg  
acc. num. adj qualifying *badhegal*

*oppal* (92-6.38)—when manifest (displayed)  
inf of *oppu* to be manifested (Kṛt)  
*oppu*—to be beautiful, to agree with  
(GOKI) adv pp—*oppu* (92 28), d pp  
—*oppida* (92-64) ft 3 n sg *oppugum*  
(92-39), inf—*oppe* (92-61) [T *oppe*, M  
*oppal*—the act of being suitable Te. *op-  
pan*]

*oppu* (92 28 34 54.57)—having become mani-  
fest (displaying) adv pp of *oppu* to be  
manifested See *oppal* [T *oppu*, M *op-  
piccu oppu* Te. *oppu*]

*oppida* (92-64)—that was shunning d. pp of  
*oppu*—to be beautiful to agree with  
(GOKI) See *oppal* above [T *oppu*  
M *oppiccu*]

*oppugum* (92-39)—displays itself ft 3 n sg  
of *oppu*—to be manifested See *oppal* Cf  
*akkum* [T *oppum* M *okkum*—equal]

*oppe* (92-61)—display inf of *oppu* See  
*oppal* [T *oppa* M *okkove*]

*o(m)d(u) sāira* (3-5 to 6)—one thousand.  
num. adj *omdu* [T *or-ḍyiram* (*oṇṇu*—  
8th—'one'—K. P.)]

*o(om)mānam* (3 4)—one māna 'a measure'  
s.n.sg nom. one *mana* =  $\frac{1}{2}$  sēr (Kṛt) *om*  
*mono* < or *mana* (by assn) < *ormāna*

*oydu* (92 63)—having deposited adv pp of  
*oy*—to deposit (Kṛt) [T *uy*—to escape]

*orivaḷak* (92-65) ? for a section community ?

*orime* (2 12) once one time num. adj N  
K *omme* (by assn) [T *orimal*—angular]

*orivan* (90-12.13)—one (man) a.m.sg nom  
from numeral *or* : an O. K. *orivan* M  
K *orivan* *orban* *obbanu* N. K. *obbanu*  
See GOKI *orivan* [T *orivan* M. *okka*  
Te. *okadu okaruḍu*—one man (GOKI)]

*orilla* (39 7)—one balla 'a measure' s n  
sg nom. qualifies *ney* or *balla* < *orilla*  
See *irilla* *ayilla* Kan *balla* a measure  
equal to about one seer ? 4 *ballas* = one  
*kolaḷa*

*oripu* (92-31)—goodness s.n.sg nom. (acc.  
sense) r is a mistake *oripu*—dear noun.  
from *or*—good.

*ōlaguḍa* (108-4)—for *ōlaguḍa* that served.  
d.pp of *ōlagu*—to serve (Kṛt)

*oldu* (92-4)—having become pleased, adv.  
pp of *ol*—to be pleased. s n sg acc *ol*  
*dudan* (92-10) [T *ol* *ollu* M *ol oḷu*  
(Kṛt)]

*oldudan* (92 10)—that was liked. s n sg  
acc of *ol-* to be pleased See *oldu ma*  
*nam oldudan* (92 10) below  
*osage* (2 17) delight s n sg nom. (dat sense)  
vb noun from *ose-* to be delighted *osage*  
—a gift a tax [Te *osagu*—to give T  
*udavi*—a gift, Tu *uja ujar nar*—to be  
glad, T *uigat ogai*—joy Kan *osage*—  
recording of news proclamation See *osa*  
*geyum* in GOKI]

*olakonda* (92 47)—that possesses d pp of  
*olakol-* to possess contain include [T  
*uikonda* M *uikkonda* Te *lokomna*] adv  
pp *olakundu* (92-37)

*olakondu* (92-37)—having contained includ  
ed adv pp of *olakol-* to contain include  
See *olakonda* [T *uikonda* M. *uikkonda*]  
*olagana* (100-9)—of the inside adv of  
place gen

*olage* (91 41 92 25)—inside within adv of  
place [T *ulle* M *ullil* Te 15]

*Olamgere e* (59 25)—s pr n sg nom e  
(emphatic) Name of a tank. NK *Olage*  
re

*olar e* (92-11)—exist vb ft 3 mpl of *ol* <  
*ul-* to be (Kir) Cf *unju* [T *ular* M  
*ullavar*]

*olpan* (67 10 to 11 92 26.27 34 40)—good  
excellent adj n sg acc of *olpu olpan*  
92 259) instr—*olpin* (92 65) *olpinunda*  
92 29) *olpinim* (92 7) *olpindam* (92-63)  
loc *olpinol* (92-44) T *oli*—8th—s n  
splendour—K P [T *oliva*—8th—adj bril  
liant—K.P.]

*olpari* (92 2)—same as *olpan* nom. *olpan*  
(92 59)

*olpin* (92-65)—with distinction s n sg in  
str of *olpu*—excellent nice (Kir) See  
*olpan* Other forms—*olpinunda* (92 29)  
*olpinim* (92 7) *olpindam* (92-63)—*olpin*  
da + am

[*ololpinol* (92-44)—in the splendour s n  
sg loc of *olpu* See *olpan*

O

*oje* (92 56 60)—strength s n sg nom. [SLW]  
instr—*ojezim* (92-62)

*odiddar* (30-7)—ran away past. 3 mpl of  
*odu*—to run *odiddar odi* (adv pp of  
*odu*—to run) + *iddar* < *irddar* past. 3 m  
pl of *ir-* to be —*dd* may be due to accent  
on : [T *odinar* M *odmar*]

*odida* (60-11)—that ran d pp of *odu*—  
to run. See *odiddar* [T *odina* M *odi*  
ja]

*odisi* (42 2 60 7 62-5)—having caused to

run adv pp of *odisu*—causative of *odu*  
—to run. See *odiddar* [T *offi*]  
*or-ake* (2-12)—one rule num adj *or*—See  
*ake* above. *oruvvu* (92-19)

AU

*audarya vrttiyo* (92 9)—in practice of  
bounty s n sg loc [SLW]

X

*Kanci Abbe* (53-5)—s pr f sg nom [LW  
*abbe amba* (GOKI)]

*Kancayan* (64 2 67 7)—the town Conjeeva  
ram near Madras (Kir) s pr sg acc  
[SLW] loc —*Kancayo* (64 7 to 8)

*Kancayo* (64-7 to 8)—in Kanci s pr n sg  
[SLW] See *Kancayan*

*kaffi* (84 9 97 17)—having tied (84 9) hav  
ing fashioned (97 17) adv pp of *kaffu*—  
to tie bind fashion construct d pp —  
*kaffida* (96-4) caus.—*kaffisida* (91-36)  
[T *kaffi* M *kaff* Te *kaffu*]

*kaffinge* (78-5 to 6)—water course reservoir?  
s n sg dat *kaffi*—one who applies to or  
turns on as water on land (Kir)

*kaffida* (96-14)—that was constructed d pp  
of *kaffu*—to construct See *kaffi* [T  
*kaffiya* M *kaffiya*]

*kaffisida* (91 34)—that was caused to be  
constructed, d pp. of *kaffisu*—caus of  
*kaffu*—to construct See *kaffi* [T *kaffu*  
*vitta*, Te *Kaffincina*]

*Kadatura* (51 11)—of *Kadatur* s pr n sg  
gen.

*kadamguvudum* (92-42)—lust or thickening  
vbl noun from *kadamgu*—to be lusty to  
become full of desire (Kir)

*kade* (91-36)—side, limit, end adv of  
place [T *kada* Te. *kada*]

*Kannaciyari* (16-11)—s pr m sg nom  
*Kannaci* + *y* + *um*

*Kannam* (85-8)—s pr m sg nom  
*kane pamjaradol* (60-8)—in a cage of arrows.  
s n sg loc [SLW *kane* arrow Tu *kane*  
(Kir) T *kapan*]

*kanze* (92 28)—to the eyes. s n sg (pl  
sense) dat of *kan*—eye. [T *kan*—8th—  
s n eye —K.P. Te *kannuku* M *kan*  
*nu*]

*kangeffu* (66-10)—having lost the eyes. adv  
pp of *kange* *kan ke* *du* to lose one's  
eyes [T *kankettu* M *kanketti* Te  
*kamucedu*]

*kandu* (20-5 60-6 67 11 70-19 92 10 13)—  
having seen adv pp f *kan*—to see [T  
*kandu* M. *kandu* Te *kani*]

*kandugadaygula* (53-6)—*kanduga* measure of 100 seers. *aygula*—5 *koḷagas* See *aygula* s n sg *kanduga*—20 *koḷagas* from 20 32 *heru* a *heru* = 128 *seru* (S Mhr) from 20-28 maunds—a maund = 48 seers. (KIT)

*Kandovaja* (82 36)—s pr m sg nom —*ovaja* *Uvaysha Upadhyaya* (?)

*kattalipa* (92-28)—that cast dark shades ft p of *kattalipu*—to cast dark shades Nk. *kattalisu kattale* < *kattale* < *kaltale* [T *kattale* (for *kalattalai*)—early morning M *karukkum*—*karu* to darken *karuppu*—darkness]

*kadamkam* (94 9)—for *kadambakam* s pr m sg nom

*Kadaribakulacaloditadityam* (108-6)—a son born from the mountain of the *Kadamba* family adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*Kadamburam* (49-3)—*Kadambur* s pr n sg acc gen *Kadambura* (51 11 to 12) nom. (acc sense) *Kadambur* (57 2 to 3)

\**Kadambura* (51 11 to 12 52-5)—of *Kadambur* s pr n sg gen See *Kadamburam* *kadambur* (51 2 to 3)—s pr n sg nom See *Kadamburam*

*Kannaradeva* (96-2)—of *Kannaradeva* s pr m sg gen [SLW] See *Kannayyam* *Kannara* for *Kannara*

*Kannayyam* (94 17)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Kṛṣṇa*—*ayya* < *arya* Pkt. *Kanha* Pāli —*kanha* Cf *Kannayala*

*Kannaradevana* (96-3)—of *Kannaradeva* s pr m sg gen [LW See *Kannayyam*] nom *Kannaradevam* (99 3)]

*Kannarana* (94-35)—of *Kannara* s pr m sg gen [LW See *kannayyam*] nom *Kannaran* (94-38) nom *Kannaram* (93-6)

*Kannaram* (93-6 94 8)—s pr m sg nom LW See *Kannayyam* nom *Kannaran* (94-38) gen—*Kannarana* (94-35) *Kannarata* (95-7)

*Kannaturuvayya* (69-12 to 13)—in the country of *Kannavuri* s pr n sg loc [SLW *Kannaturu* Skt. *Kannapurī* (?) Skt *Karna* Pkt *Kanna* *Kannavura* (SMD 75)—*tbh.* of *Kannapura*—an ear ornament (SMD 380)—KIT]

*kaniṣṭha* (2 27)—*Kaniṣṭham* (2 38)—the smallest or least, s n sg nom adj [SLW *ṣṭha* in (2 27) for *ṣṭha* is common in Dravidian as there is no aspirate adj s m pl nom —*kaniṣṭha* (2 16) Other form—*kaniyasam* (2-27 to 28) *kanyasar* (2 17)

*kaniṣṭha* (2-16)—for *kaniṣṭha*—the young

est adj s m pl nom [SLW] *kaniṣṭham* (2 27)

*kaniyasam* (2 27 to 28 38)—smaller less, adj s [SLW] See *kaniṣṭham*

*kanyasar* (2 27)—younger adj s m pl nom [SLW] See *kaniṣṭham* *kanyadanam* (58-4)—giving a girl in marriage (without taking any fees)—s n sg acc. [SLW]

*Kanvillam* (78-11)—s pr m sg nom

(*karu*) *kanru* (93 18)—calf s n sg acc

*Karu* < *karu*—a calf (KIT) [T *kanru* M *karre kannu* Te *kandu*—an infant Tu *kanu* (KIT) Here the duplication may be for the sake of emphasis.

*kappamgoḷa* (67 7)—in order to take tribute *kappam*—tribute s n sg acc [T M *kappam* Te *kappamu kolal*—to take inf of *kol*—to take T *kaḷḷa* M *koḷlave koḷke kappamgoḷ*—to take tribute (KIT)]

*Kapulikkurukku bhatararuke* (51-3 to 4)—to the revered *Kapulikkurukku* s pr m pl (hon) dat [SLW for *bhatarar* see below]

*kamaḷodbhava vamsa prottamaram* (92-74)—the eminent persons of the lineage of the Lotus-born (Brahman) adj s m pl acc [SLW] *kamaḷa* for *kamala* *hamulordbhava vamsajar* (92 57)]

*Kamciyan* (8-2 20-3 to 4)—same as *Karciyan*

*kampamum* (92 43 to 44)—trembling or agitation s n sg nom [SLW] *kaṣipin* (92-29)—in fragrance s m sg loc of *kampu*—fragrance.

*Kampilge* (44-6)—to *Kampili* s n sg dat *Kanba-Gavundana* (9-10)—of *Kamba* *ga vunda* s pr m sg gen [SLW] See

*Ayca gavunda kanneyyam* (108-17) above. *Kambayan* (63-3 94 19)—a pr m sg nom *kayya* (60-6)—hand, side s n sg acc loc *kayyal* (106—17)

*kayyal* (104-17)—into the hands (ie into the trusteeship) s n sg loc

*Kayravamsadhipan* (19 1)—chief of *Kayra vamsa* s m sg nom [SLW]

*Karukanṣṭharaku* (49-4)—for *Karukanṣṭha* *raku* s pr n sg dat [Cf Skt *Nilakanṣha*]

*karam* (92-40)—most (s n sg nom) adj *karam*—greatly extensively much [M *karu kaḍu* (KIT)]

*Karasar* (25-5)—s pr m pl (hon) nom *karṣa* (97 10 14 107-6)—black, adj s n sg gen [T *karṣ* Te *karṣ*]

*karṣipu* (11 9)—a lion, adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*Karṣṇan* (92-10)—*Karṣa*, the son of *Surya*



- and Kuntū King of Anga known for his liberality (Kīr) s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*karbura* (60-12)—of karbur s pr n sg gen.  
*karivina* (108-27)—of sugarcane s n sg ger [O.K. *karvū* MK *karbbu* Nk *kabbu* T *karumbu* Te *carukū*]  
*kalla* (63-5)—of the stone s n sg gen of *kal*—stone. acc *kallam* (78 11) nom *kal lu* (63-6) pl *kalga* (21 5) [T *kal* M *kal* *kallu* Te *kallu*—later *royi* Tu *kal* (GOA)]  
*kallam* (78-11 89-14)—stone s n sg acc See *kalla*  
*kallu* (63 6 70-25 27)—stone s n sg nom See *kalla* *k* > *g* in *niruga*  
*ka'la(ja)na varjitan* (15-8 to 9)—for *khala janavarjitan*—shunned by wicked people. adj s m sg nom Cf *kaśajanaavarjitan* in GOA  
*kalā-kanti* (11 16 to 17)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*Kaṭigallan* (84 7)—s pr m sg nom *kal kaṭlan*  
*Kalideva stamiya* (82 36)—of *Kalidevasvami* s pr m sg gen [SLW *stami*—cf *sami sayi*]  
*Kali Doranan* (62-5)—the warrior or valiant Doran s pr m sg acc  
*Kali ballahan* (10-2)—s pr m sg nom [SL W Pkt. *ballaha* < *lallabha*]  
*Kaliyammar* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom *anamam* is a common masculine suffix in OK cf *Amman* a *Gandhavaranam*  
*Kaliyugado* (94 11)—in the fourth yuga or Age of the world s n sg loc [SLW]  
*Kaliyuga Rava* (96-6)—Rama of Kaliyuga adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Kali Viṣṭayana* (99-14 to 15)—of valiant Viṣṭayana s pr m sg gen *Viṣṭayana* < *Viṣṇayana* Cf *Biṣṭideva Biṣṭiga* [Pkt *viṣṭha*]  
*kalga* (21 5)—stones s n pl nom See *kalla*  
*kalpa-vrkṣam* (94-13)—the trees of svarga granting all desires adj s n sg nom [SLW]  
*kavaldu* (92 28)—having branched off adv pp of *katal*—to branch off (Kīr) [T *kavar kavvu* M *kavaru* Tu *kaba kabar* (Kīr)]  
*kavi raja raja-vacal prabhaḥadante* (2 46)—like the power of expression of an emperor of poets. adj s n sg used adverbially [SLW]  
*kaviraja raja vibudha pravara* (92 74)—adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*katsyeya* (97 17)—of brown cow s n sg gen [SLW *kapila* > *kapile* in Kan and *p* > *v*] acc *katsleyan* (60-15)  
*katsleyan* (60-15 94 28)—brown cow s n sg acc [SLW] See *katsleya* Other forms—*katsleyam* (72-27 to 28 73 21 92 72 73 109-20) *katsleyum an* (34 7 100-16) *katsleyumam* (2 53 54 7-6 23 11 29-11 83 12)  
*kavley(u)(ma)n* (1 5)—same as *kavleyu man*  
*kavleyuvam* (108-37)—same as *kavleyumam* (*m* > *v*)  
*kaṣṭe* (90-15) for *kuṣṭe*—a kind of worm that destroys bamboos s n sg nom  
*kaṣṇi* (43 10 46-3 49 4 50-8 51 5 6 53 7)—field rice land s n sg nom (acc in sense) [T *kaṣṇi* (*kaṣṇi*—8th—s n pl paddy fields—K.P) M *kaṇḍam keys*—a field (Kīr)]  
*kaṣṇi* (71 17 72 26 73 20 74 21 91-43 to 44 94 22 95-11 to 12 102-16 104 15)—having washed adv pp of *kaṣu*—to wash. [M.K. *kaṣi* Nk. replaced by *toḷedu* T *kaluvu* M *kuṣicu* Te *kaḍuḍi*]  
*Kalabappuvam* (108-37)—*kalabappu* mountain s n sg acc [LW] *kalvappu* Other names *kalvappu kaṭavapra śaṭa giti tirihagiri tti giti sile veḷḷoḷa(d)adri* The Kan names *kalvappu* and *kalbappu* can be derived from *kaṭavapra* > *kaṭavapra* > *kaṭap-pu* > *kalbappu* It is also possible that *kaṭavapra* might be a Sanskritized form from *kalvappu kaṭa*—a cemetery *vapra*—the slope of a hill (cf *vapra kṛdā pari nata gaja prekṣanyam dadarśa*—*Meghaduta*)  
*Kallabumuseya* (94-20 to 21)—of *Kallabumuse* s pr n sg gen *bumuse* > *punnuse*  
*Kallarvaḍiya* (59-17)—of *Kallarvaḍi* s pr n sg gen. *vaḍi kallar*—nom in form and gen. in meaning  
*kaṣamkamum* (92-42)—blemish or moon-spot. adj s n sg nom [SLW *kaṣamkam*]  
*kaṣavar* (71 19)—shall reject, vb ft 3 pl m of *kaṣe*—to reject lose  
*kaṣa padapa danam* (92 23)—gift of wishing trees s n sg acc [SLW *kaṣa*]  
*kramadin* (92 28)—in due order s n sg instr [SLW] nom *kramam* (92-62)  
*kramam* (92-62 65 to 66) due order s n sg nom [SLW] See *kramadin*  
*Kakambala* (94 19)—of *kakamba* (name of a place) s pr n sg gen  
*Kacayyam* (94-36)—s pr m sg nom  
*Kaḍiyur* 92-32 28 53 to 54 51)—Name of a place s pr n sg nom Now *Kaṣas*, a vi-

- lage in the Bankapur Taluk of Dharwar district, Bombay Presidency, Kāḍiyur was in the Pūṅgere 300 dist and Pūṅgere—modern Lakṣmēśvar in Dharwar dist, acc Kāḍiyuran (92-47), Kāḍiyuram (92-24), gen Kāḍiyura (92-30), loc Kāḍiyuroḷ (92-41)
- Kāḍiyura (92 20 36 55 57)—of Kāḍiyur spr n sg gen See Kāḍiyur
- Kāḍiyuran (92-47)—spr n sg acc See Kāḍiyur Other form Kāḍiyuram (92-24)
- Kāḍiyuroḷ (92-41)—in Kāḍiyūr s pr n sg loc See Kāḍiyur
- kaṇam (104-16)—a kind of grain s n sg nom [T Kaṇamḥoru gram Kāṇam also means—a corn or weight]
- adar (16-8)—they protected. past 3 m pl of ka(y)—to protect. adj s kadatange (73-21) See kadu
- Kadaḷaladula (41-5)—in Kadaḷala s pr n sg loc. for Kotalaladula?
- Kadaḷura (63-7)—of Kadaḷur, s n sg gen.
- kāḍi (60-7, 70-7, 66-79, 81-3 to 4 84 10, 98-10)—having fought adv pp of kāḍu—to fight. caus. inf—kāḍise (60-6), vb ft 1st. sg m—kāḍuvem (84-7) adj s m sg dat. kāḍuvomge (66-10) (92 11cāse) ok
- kāḍise (60-6)—when caused to fight inf of kādīsu—caus of kāḍu—to fight See kadi
- kāḍu (16-13)—having protected adv pp of ka(y)—to protect past. 3 m pl kadar (16-8), adj s m sg dat kadātange (73-21), kadomge (71-20 to 21), kadange (78-10), pl kāḍorṅge (89-14), nom sg nom sg kādōm (72-27) kāmam (89-17), n. noun. kapu (83-11) ft 3 m pl kādū dūiar (97-15) adj s m pl gen kāyvara (95-6)
- kādūem (84-7 for kadūien)—I will fight. vb ft. 1st. sg m. of kāḍu—to fight See kadi
- kādūomge (66-10)—to him who fights for, adj s m sg dat of kadūvom < kādūia > kādū—to fight. See kadi
- [k]ādōm (72-27)—he who protects adj s m sg nom from kādā-d pp. of ka(y)—to protect See kādū
- kādōmge (71-20 to 21)—to him who protects. adj s m sg dat of kādōm See kādū kādōm
- kādōnge (78-10)—same as kādōmge
- [ka]dōṅge (89-14)—to them who protect. adj s m pl dat of kādōr < kādā—p pp. of ka(y)—to protect. See kadu
- kāpu (83-11)—protector, guard. ad. s m. sg. T kapu—protection, M kapon Te kāpu]
- M.K. kavali kālgaṇu—foot guard (Kīr)
- T kāpu—protection M gāpon Te kapu]
- kadūḍuvār (97-15)—will protect vb ft 3 m pl of kadaḍu—to protect See kadu
- Kāmakōḍan (12-4 to 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Kamesvarada (93-9)—of Kamesvara. s pr n sg gen s for s
- Kameṣṣuravareṣvaram (107-14)—Lord of the town Kāma (Conjeevaram) adj s m sg nom [SLW] See kanciyar
- kayvara (95-6)—of protectors adj s m pl gen of kayvar—from kayra—ft of ka(y)—to protect See kadu [T kappavar M kappavar, Te kōacuvāru] Other form kayvora (94-16)
- karuṇyam (92-14)—compassion, kindness s n sg acc. [SLW]
- Karṭtika māśada (91-7 to 8)—of the month of Karṭtika spr n sg gen [SLW Karṭtika (< kṛttika)—Oct Nov when the moon is full and near the Kṛttikas, the 8th month in the Cāndramana]
- kalakkam (108-25)—at times. s n sg dat [SLW] kalakke am loc kaladoḷ (67-6) acc. kalam (79-4), nom kalam (73-14) kāladoḷ (67-6, 96-3 97-8 to 9)—at the time s n sg loc [SLW] See kalakkam.
- kalam (79-4)—time s n sg acc [SLW] adv See kalakkam
- Kālābeya (71-12)—of Kālābe s pr f sg gen
- kalam (71-17, 72-26, 73-10 20 91-43, 94-22, 95-11, 97-7 12, 102-16, 104-15)—feet s n sg, pl sense) acc dat kālge (97-11) [M kalu kal Te kalu]
- kālge (97-11)—to the feet s n sg (pl sense) dat. of kal See kalam
- kāḷvom)—whoever protects adj s m sg nom. See kadu
- Kāyapa goṭra (84-12)—Kāyapa lineage s n sg nom [SLW Kāyapa < kāyapa—name of a ṛṣi, a descendant of Manu and the husband of Aditi and 12 other daughters of Dakṣa (Kīr)]
- Kāṣigamge (93-11)—to the stone-mason (Kāṣiga one belonging to Kāṣi or Bena res?) s m sg dat
- Kāḷapriyadevargge (107-15 to 16)—to god Kāḷapriya, s pr m pl dat [SLW]
- Kāḷabe (89-13)—s pr f sg nom [SLW see kaṇci Abbe above]
- Kāḷi seṭṭi (108-15)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Kāḷegaduḷ (44-8)—in the fight. s n sg loc [SLW kaḷaga SMD bandaya (Kīr)]

- Kiṣālegadhīphannan* (81-3)—s pr m sg nom
- kīḍipon* (15 3 5)—he who destroys adj.s.m sg. from *kīḍipa*—ft pl of *kīḍipu*—to destroy N.K. *keḍisuvāṇu* Other forms
- kīḍisidon* (33 5)—dat *kīḍisidonge* (78-10 to 11 *kīḍisidom* (23-10) *kīḍisaonu* (33-6) adv pp. caus. *kīḍisi* (60-10) *kīḍu* > *keḍu* in *keḍipuvonn* (66 9) loc pl *keḍisidoro* (67 13) *keḍisidon* (24 10) *keḍisidom* (61 13) opt.—*keḍuga* (31 21 to 22)
- kīḍisidon* (33 5)—he who destroys *kīḍisida*—d.pp of *kīḍisu* (later *keḍisu*)—to destroy See *kīḍipon*
- kīḍisi* (70-10)—having destroyed adv pp of *kīḍisu*—to destroy See *kīḍipon* [T M *keḍuttu Te cedu*]
- kīḍisidonge* (78-10 to 11)—to the destroyer adj s n sg dat *kīḍipon*
- kīḍisidori* (23-10)—same as *kīḍisidon* [T *keduttion* M *keḍuppon* Te *cerucnavaḍu*]
- kīṭṭimamun* (92-42)—artificial adj s n sg nom [SLW *kīṭṭima*]
- Kiṛiṅgaḷada* (68-2) of small *Ingāla*, s pr n sg gen *kīṛi*—small [T *ciru* M *ciru* *ceṛu* Te. *kīṛi* *ciru* *ciru* *cīṇi* Tu. *kīṛi* *kīṛu* *kūṇi*]
- Kīṛiyammam* (94 8)—paternal uncle s m sg nom [Cf N.K. *cikkappa* *cigappa*—small]
- kīṣuḱaḱu* (93 10 12 108-18)—red forest (or dense forest) s pr n sg nom *kīṣu*—kern red (Kīṛ) SMD 215 Cf *kesuḱaḱada* [T.M Te *kaḱu* *karu* T also *kaḱi*—prest]
- kīḱere* (63 5)—for *kīḱere*—a lower tank, s n sg nom *kīḱ*—below under adv of place. [N.K. *keḱage* Te *kī* *kīṇda* *kīṇdi* M *kīṣu* *kīṣi* to descend T *kīḱakku* (Kīṛ) *keḱe* see *keḱe* below M *cīḱe* Te. *cerusu* T *cīḱai*]
- kīḱipon* (12 8 to 9)—he who pulled adj.s.m s g from *kīḱipa*—ft p (past tense) of *kīḱ* to extract pull out (Kīṛ) N.K. *uittava* *nu* *kīṭṭidavānu*
- Kīṣṭamman* (60-13)—s pr m sg nom *kīṣṭa*—probably *kīṣu* ere (a lord)—GOKI See *kīṣṭum* in GOKI [Cf T Te. *cīṣṭa*]
- Kīṭṭi uammo iaya paramesvara* (67 12)—the supreme lord *Kīṭṭi uarma* s pr m sg nom LW
- Kīṭṭiannan* (55-3)—s pr m sg nom (famous one?) supreme lord, *Kīṭṭi uarma*, s pr m sg nom [SLW] dat *kīṭṭige* (92-59) acc. *kīṭṭiyan* (92-6) nom *kīṭṭiyam* (92 64)
- kīṭṭige* (92 59)—to the fame glory s n sg dat. [SLW see *kīṭṭis*]
- kīṭṭiyam* (92 64)—*kīṭṭi* *am* (conj suffix.) See *kīṭṭi*
- Kīḷala sumgaḱo* (78-6 to 7)—in *Kīḷalasumga* s pr n sg loc
- Kuṣipōṣiḱaḱ* (4 5) s pr of pl (hon) nom Cf *Vinapoṣi* *Badipoḱḱi* *boḱḱi*—prostitute (Kīṛ)
- Kuḱalurada* (33-4)—of *Kuḱalur* s pr n sg gen
- kuḱamuddan* (54 5)—s pr m sg nom *kuḱi* > *kuṣi*—inhabitant, tenant? *muddan*—a dear one (Kīṛ) See *kulamudda* (60-6)
- kuḱuva* (2 13)—that has to be given. d ft p. of *kuḱu*—to give [N.K. *koḱuva* (also M.K.) T M. *koḱukkum*] vb ft 1st m.sg —*kuḱuven* (70-20) See *koḱa* below
- kuḱuven* (70-20)—I will give vb ft 1 m.sg of *kuḱu*—to give. See *kuḱura* [T *koḱup* pen M *koḱuppen* *koḱukkūven* See *koḱa* below]
- Kuṇḱakundantayada* (79-2)—of *Kuṇḱakunḱa* lineage s pr n sg gen SLW Other form *koṇḱakundanavayada* (90-5 to 6)
- Kuṭṭamgiya* (108-21)—of *Kuṭṭamge* s pr n sg gen
- kuttuakke* (66-10)—may he become d<sup>a</sup> formed opt of *kuttu* + *akkum* See *akkum* *kuttu*—deficiency s n sg
- kudure* (60-5)—horse s.n.sg nom (loc sense) loc. *kurureyo* (60-5) [T *kudurai* M *kudura* Te. *guṛamu* (cf Skt. *ghoṭaka*) T M *kuṛra* T *kurai* M *kuṛe* (Kīṛ) T *kutrai* (8th)—s n pl horses —(Kīṛ)
- kudureyo* (60-5)—among horses, s n sg (pl sense) loc *kudure*
- Kuntacorya-likhitam* (29 35)—written by *Kuntacharya*. [SLW]
- Kunda* (67 17 18) s pr n sg nom name of a stream.
- Kundageseveya* (60-12)—of *Kundageseve* s pr n sg gen
- Kundavasiya* (61 10)—of *Kundavasi* s pr n sg gen
- Kuppeyarasara* (70-13)—of *Kuppeyarasar* s pr m pl gen.
- Kuppeyan* (71-5 to 6)—s pr m sg nom.
- kumara* (16-9 to 10)—boy s m sg nom [SLW] cf *komaraka*
- kumudasahayanum* (92-35)—helped of the white water likes, i.e. moon. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Kumbakamlara* (34-8)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom.
- kumbhāra* (90-8)—of the potters ampl

- gen [SLW] contraction of *kumbhakara* NK *kumbara*]
- kulakṣayam* (90-15)—extinction of the race. s n sg nom [SLW]
- kulagribhittiyinde* (92-33)—from the breaking open of the primitive mountains. adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- kulatilakan* (16-3)—ornament to the family s m sg nom [SLW] *kulatilakam* (91-16 to 17)
- Kulappayya*[m] (72-22-24)—s pr m sg nom
- Kidamudda* (60-6)—s pr m sg voc See *kūḍimuddan* (54-5)—above
- kulamuddan* (58-3)—s pr m sg nom dear one to the family chief of the family
- kulamuddagamige* (60-11)—for the villager
- kulamudda* s pr m sg dat *gamī* < *gramī*
- kulaharam* (94-13)—destroyer of the family adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Kuragamundar* (82-20 to 21)—s pr m pl nom [SLW] for *gamundar* See *Ayca* *ga* *ṛunda* above
- Kurukṣetradol* (89-15 94-25-27 to 28)—in Kurukṣetra. S pr n sg loc [SLW] *Kuruṣetra*—the field of the Kurus an extensive plain near Delhi the scene of the battles between the Kurus and Pāṇḍus (KIT) acc *Kurukṣetravuvam* (108-36 to 37)
- Kurukṣetravuvam* (108-36 to 37)—*Kurukṣetram* + *am* + *um* s pr n sg acc [SLW] See *Kurukṣetradol*
- Kurula kamaseṭṭiya* (93-9)—of Kurulakama *seṭṭi* s pr m sg gen [SLW] *kurula*—curly hair for *seṭṭi* < *śreṣṭhin* see *Ayca-seṭṭi*
- Kuvajala purataresvara* (105-1 to 2)—Lord of Kuvajalapura the best of cities adj s m sg nom [SLW] *Kuvajalapura* N h. Kolara also *Kolala*
- kula* (9-3)—measure s n sg adj qualifying *oḥam* cf *ayguḥa* *Koḥaga* = 4 *baḥṣas* (Afys) cf *okkula* *ikkula* *mugola* *nagula* (KIT) [Te *kola*—measure *kolucu*—to measure T *kuli* (7th) a *kulī*—a measure of land —5·6 ft.—K.P.]
- kulada* (92-57)—of the family s n sg gen [SLW] *kula*
- kula prasutani* (108-8 to 9)—born of the family adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- kulam* (92-50)—family s n sg nom [SLW] *kula* *kulam* + *am* (92-37)
- kṛta kṛtyar* (92-65)—those who have fulfilled their duties. adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- Kṛṣṇa-pakṣada* (72-23)—of the dark fortnight adj s n sg gen [SLW]
- Kṛṣṇabermottarapathe* (69-14 to 16)—in the north of the Kṛṣṇa river s n sg loc [SLW]
- kūṣṭha* (30-8) ?
- Kudaluru* (27-5)—s pr n sg nom
- Kuḍalurppadi* (52-2 to 3)—s pr n sg nom (gen. sense)
- kuḍi* (62-3)—having joined. adv pp. of *kuḍu* & —to join unite [T M Te *kuḍi* inf *kude* (92-57)]
- kuḍe* (92-57)—when possessed of inf of *kuḍu*—to unite, endow with See *kuḍi*
- Kuntala* (92-24 to 25)—for Kuntala. N of the country s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- kul(u)* (2-30 100-13)—food s n sg nom [T *kul* Te *kudu* T M Tu *kurū* (KIT) cf Pkt *kura*]
- kedipavonu* (66-9)—he who destroys adj s m sg nom from *kedipuva* f p of *kedipu*
- kedu*—to spoil See *kidiṣon* above. [NK *keḍṣuvananu* T *keḍṣupavan* M *keḍṣupon* Te *cerucuvuḍu*]
- keḍṣidarol* (67-13)—among those who destroy adj s m pl loc from *keḍṣidar* < *keḍṣida* < *keḍṣu*—to destroy See *kidiṣon*
- keḍṣidon* (24-10 31-18 to 19)—he who destroys same as *kidiṣon* (33-5) other form *keḍṣidom* (61-13)
- keḍṣuga* (31-21 to 22)—may he perish, opt of *keḍu*—to spoil, perish [See *kidiṣon* T *keḍuka* M *keḍaṭṭe* Te *ceḍudan*]
- keyya* (93-10)—of the field s n sg gen *kai* *kay* *kayī* *keyyī* *keyyam* (78-7 97-13) [KIT T also *kalanī* *kaidai* *ceṇu* *ceṇutu* M *kāle* *kaye*—to thrive, bring fruit, Cf Skt *kedara* *kṣetra*]
- keyyam* (78-7 97-13)—rice-land s n sg acc see *keyya*
- keyi* (97-13)—land s n sg nom see *keyya*
- keyyuttam* (> *geyyuttam*) 82-22 to 23)—doing pres adv p of *key*—to do Other forms (where *k* > *g* in intervocalic position) *geyyuttam* (102-11) *geyyuttu* (86-6 to 7) *geyuttam* (91-22) *geyuttu* (45-2 to 3) *geyṭu* (88-3) *geye* (3-2) *geyye* (71-11)
- keyyuttam* (> *geyyuttam*) (102-11)—*keyyuttu* + *am*
- keyyuttu* (85-6 to 7) > *geyyuttu* same as *keyyuttam*
- keyuttam* (> *geyuttam*) (91-22)—< *keyyuttam*
- keyuttu* (45-2 to 3)—(> *geyuttu*) < *keyyuttu*
- keyṭu* (> *geyṭu*) (88-3)—same as *keyyuttu*. *keyyuttu* > *keyṭu* > *keyṭu*

- keye* (22 1 24-3 26 9 27 2 30-3 31-3 to 4 33-2 35 2 50-4 57 2 58-1 66-4)—while doing inf of *key*—to do absolute construction > *geye* (3 2 10-3 25-2 29 2 to 3 38-1 39-2 42-3 44-3 47 2 51 2 52-2 53 3 54 2 61 1 62 1 63-3 70-3 76-4 78-3 82 6 7). The earlier form is *keyye* (> *geyye*) (23-3 37 2 71 11 72 24 75-2 99 3 to 4 102-3 103 8) [M *ceyyave cey ke*] pres adv past—*keyyuttum* (82 22 to 23) d pp *keyda* (35-3) past 3 m sg *keydan* (92-6) *keydam* (92 8) *keydom* (> *keydom*) (94 29) *keydon* (> *keydon*) (90-10) pl—*keydar* (> *geydar*) (44 12) adv pp *keydu* (> *geydu*) (29-19) adj s m sg gen *keydona* (> *geydona*) (39-11) d ft p—*keyva* (> *geyva*) (92-69) past 3 m. sg caus *keysido* (> *geysido*) (73 23)
- k(e)y* (2 31)—hand s n sg nom [T *ka* (*key*—7th—s n hand—K.P) M. *ka* Te *cey*]
- keyda* (35-3 44 9)—that was done d pp of *key*—to do See *keje* [T *seyda* M *ceyda*] *geyda* (8 5) (83 5) *geyda* (9 6) *keydan* (92-6)—did past 3 m sg of *key*—to do See *keye* [T *seydan* M *ceydan*] Other form *keydam* (92-8)
- keydar* (> *geydar*)—made. past 3 m pl of *key*—to do See *keye* [T *seydar* M *ceydar*]
- keydu* (> *geydu*) (29-19 60-11 12 69-24 79-4 92-60 94 19 96-9 to 10 108-3)—having done adv pp of *key*—to do See *keye* [T *seydu* M *ceydu* Te *ce* (cf colloq Kan *madike* *banda-ke* mostly spoken by non brahmins)]
- keydo* (> *geydo*) (73-23)—he who does adj s m sg < *keydom*
- keydon* (> *geydom*) (94 29 26 25)—d d Same as *keydon*
- keydon* (*geydon*) (90-10)—same as *keydon*
- keydona* (> *geydona*) (39 11)—of the doer adj s m sg gen from *keydon* *keyda*—d pp. of *key*—to do
- keyva* (92 69)—that will be done d ft p of *key*—to do [See *keye* T *seyyum* M *ceyyum*]
- keysido* (> *geysido*) (73 23)—caused to do past 3 m sg of *keysu*—to cause to do *key*—to do See *keye* probably from *key sidom*
- kere* (30-9)—tank s n sg nom [GOKI T *kulam ce*—to narrow down to fill up etc. M *ceukku* Te. *ceruru* Tu *kere*] Cf also T *karas*—bank bund as of a tank.
- acc. *kereyan* (92 17) dat *kezege* (93 15 to 16) gen. *kereya* (82 12)
- kezege* (93 15 to 16 106 13)—for the tanks. s n sg (pl sense) dat See *keje*
- kereya* (82-12 91-35 to 36 38 to 39 95-13 109-19)—of the tank s n sg gen See *keje*
- ke(re)yan* (92 17)—tank s n sg acc See *keje*
- Kesugolada* (29-36)—of *kesugola* s pr n sg gen Cf *kisukadu* (93 10)
- kelagana* (90-8 91-39 to 40)—below adv of place s n sg gen nom *kelagum* (23 8) cf *kulkeje* above
- kelagum* (23-8) below adv of place See *kelagana* [T *kil kile* M *kilil* Te *krinda*]
- keleya* (15 12)—friend s m sg nom pl *keleyar* (62-3) [NK *geleya* (slang *gene ya*) Te *celi*]
- keleyar* (62 3)—friends s m pl nom See *keleya* [T *kilayar*]
- Kekayyam* (108-17)—s pr m sg nom [*ka kaya* Name of a tribe country and its kind (Kir)]
- keniya* (23 4)—of the street s n sg gen [T *seri* M *ceri*—part of a village Te *keni* Tu. *geri*]
- kesari* (11-8 to 9)—lion adj s n (m in sense) sg nom [SLW]
- keli* (47-3 to 4)—having heard adv pp of *kellu*—to hear [NK *keli* T M *kellu* Other form *kellu* ("0 16)]
- kellu* (70-16 84 6)—having heard adv pp of *kel* (*keli*)—to hear [See *keli*]
- kakkondu* (92-4)—having undertaken adv pp of *kak kol*—to undertake [T, *kak kondu* M. *kak kondu* Te *cekoni*]
- Kongani* (45-2 to 3)—s pr m sg nom Other forms *konguni* (29-16 to 17 64 2 to 3 65-3) *kongoni* (66-3 to 4) and *konguni* in apposition with *arasa arasar* [*kongu cera* or *kerala* especially the country about Coimbatore T M *kongu* (Kir)]
- koffa* (2-5 47 5-3 26-13 27 8 12 28-16 33 25 46-3 72-28 73-21 74 11 80-9 13 86-11 89-15 94 22 97 18 99-13 104 15 108-18)—that was given d pp of *kodu*—to give [T M *koftulla*] past 3 m sg—*koffan* (19-6) *koffam* (51 5) *koffo* (83-9 pl—*koffar* (24 4) (> *goftar*) *koffor* (45 4) past 3 f sg—*koffa*] (10-7) adv pp.—*koftu* (5-6) past 3 n sg—*koftudu* (91 48)
- koffan* (19-6 102-16)—gave. past. 3 m sg of *kodu*—to give See *koffa* Other forms *koffam* (51 5 59-15) *koffo* (83 9) [T M *koftutan*]

- koṭṭar* (24.4 42.6 61.12 71.17 75.7 78.8 82.24 97.13.8)—gave past 3 m pl \* (hon) of *koḍu*—to give. See *kaffa* > *goṭṭar* in *brahmadeyam goṭṭar* (29.4) [T *koṭṭar* Other forms *koṭṭ(a)ra(r)* *koṭṭor* (45.4)]
- koṭṭaḷ* (10.7)—gave past 3 f sg of *koḍu*—to give. See *koṭṭa* [T *koṭṭaḷ* M *koḍuttal* Te *iccenuḷ*]
- Koṭṭigadevam* (103.7 to 8)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *Koṭṭiga* < Skt. *Koṣṭha*—granary treasury]
- koṭṭu* (5.6 50.11 58.4 77.8)—having given adv pp of *koḍu*—to give. See *koṭṭa* [T *koṭṭu* Te *koṭuttuḷ* > *goṭṭu* in *dana mu(ma)m goṭṭu* (4.6 to 7) [T *koṭuttu* du M *koṭuttuḷ*]
- koṭṭo* (83.9)—gave past 3 m sg of *koḍu*—to give. *koṭṭon* See *koṭṭan koṭṭa*
- koṭṭor* (45.4)—same as *koṭṭar* See above
- koḍaṅge* (61.12) a gift. s pr m sg nom
- Koḍalsetṭiyara* (18.12)—of *Koḍalsetṭi* s pr \* m pl (hon) gen [SLW] for *setṭi* > *ṣre ṣṭhin* see *Ayca setṭi* above
- koḍeyan* (4.8)—umbrella s n sg acc of *koḍe*—umbrella [T *kuḍai* (*kuṣai*—8th—umbrella—K P) M *kuḍa koḍa* Te *goḍugu koḍe* > *goda* in *beḷgoḍe* (92.13)]
- konṣu* ? (84.9)—having given Same as *koṭṭu koṭṭu* was sometimes written with // represented by a dot(\*) and a single f This dot was mistaken by the editors as having a nasal and hence they wrote it as *konṣu* Cf *bhonṣaraka* for *bhaṣṭaraka* in GORY
- konḍa* (51.5)—that was taken. d pp of *kol*—to take. [T M *konḍa*] inf—*koḷal* in *kappamḷolal* (67.7) vb ft 1 m sg—*koḷ uen* (84.6) *koḷum* (84.10) adj s m sg—*koḷum* (2|50) *koḷonu* (66.9)
- Konḍakundamāyada* (90.5 to 6)—same as *Kundakundamāyada* See above.
- Konḍoligeṛe* (92.34)—*Konḍali* tank s pr n sg nom.—*keṛe* see above. dat. *Konḍaligeṛe gi* (92.69) gen *Konḍaligeṛeya* (92.85)
- Konḍaligeṛege* (92.69)—for the *Konḍali* tank. s pr n sg dat See *Konḍoligeṛe*
- Konḍaligeṛeya* (92.36)—of the *Konḍali* tank s pr n sg gen See *Konḍaligeṛe*
- [*Koṇḍū*] *agolṭṭamalam* (96.22)—sprung from the *Konḍū* race adj s m sg nom [SLW *Kaṇḍūya* < *Kaṇḍūnya*]
- konḍu* (20.4 24.7 51.9 12 62.4 104.18 108.4.33)—having taken adv pp of *kol*—to take. See *konḍa* [T M *konḍu* Te *konu* > *gonḍu* in *paḷegonḍu* (92.3)]
- Konḍoyange* (93.12)—to *Konḍoya* s pr m sg dat
- konda* (1.5 2.54 to 55 3.6 5.12 6.6 29.11 30.12 33.6 34.7 39.10 74.13)—that killed d pp of *kol*—to kill [T *konra* M *konna*] past. 3 m sg—*kondam* (94.37) adj s m pl gen *kondara* (20.9) adv pp—*kondu* (61.4) adj s m sg nom *kondon* (7.6) gen *kondona* (23.12) *kondōna* (60.15) inf *kolal* (92.11) vb noun *kole* (33.6) vb ft 3 m pl *kolvaru* (108.33)
- kondam* (94.37)—killed. past. 3 m sg of *kol*—to kill see *konda*. [T *konṣan* M *konnan*]
- kondara* (20.9)—of those who have killed adj s m pl gen See *konda*
- kondu* (61.4 62.6)—having killed adv pp of *kol*—to kill See *konda* [T *konṣu* Other form *komdu* (92.5)]
- kondon* (7.6)—he who has killed. adj sm sg nom from *konda*—pp of *kol*—to kill gen—*kondona* (23.12) see *konda* [T *konṣon* M *konnon konnavan*]
- kondona* (23.12)—of him who has killed adj sm sg gen of *kondon* See *konda* *kon donara* (9.10) Other form *kondona* 60.15)
- [*Koḷ*] *māḷureyammam* (81.4)—s pr m sg nom
- komalara* (44.7) of *Komala*. s pr m pl (hon) gen (*Komala* < *komara* < *kuma ra* boy ?)
- Komgoni Muttarasarkku* (48.1)—to *Kongon* *Muttarasar* s pr m (hon) dat Tam dative form seems to have been used here See *Kongoni* (45.2 to 3)
- konḍa* (92.33)—same as *konda*
- komdu* (92.5 94.38)—same as *kondu*
- Kollipallata Nalambam* (60.3 to 4)—s pr m sg
- kolal* (92.11)—to kill inf of *kol*—to kill. See *konda*. [T *kolla* M *kollal*]
- kole* (33.6)—murder s n sg nom vb nom from *kol*—to kill See *konda* [T *kolal* M *kola*]
- kolaru* (108.33)—will kill vb ft 3 m pl of *kol*—to kill See *konda* [T *kolur* M *kollur*]
- Koḷallada* (63.6)—of *Koḷalla* s pr n sg gen
- Kosagatiṣṭinof* (29.28 to 29)—in *Kosagati* *ṣṭu* s pr n sg loc [*iṣṭu*—hill N K *beṣṭa* *kosagu*—a kind of tree (K. r) *iṣṭu*—a hill N K. *beṣṭu*]
- Kolpokara* [Gir] *iyyna* (89.18)—by *Kolpoka* *Giriyya* s pr m sg instr [SLW

- Skt instr termination *ena* *Gṛīyena* < *Gṛīyayena*]
- koḷaga* (97 17) for *koḷagu*—the hoof s n sg acc [T *kuḷamba* (*kuḷagu*) M *koḷambu* Te *gona* NK *gorasu*]
- koḷten* (84 6)—I will take vb ft. 1 msg of *koḷ*—to take [See *koḷa* (51 5) T *kaḷven* M *koḷjuven*] Other form—*kaḷvem* (84 10)
- koḷvom* (2 50)—he who takes. adj s m sg nom from *koḷva*—ft p *koḷ*—to take [See *koṇḍa* T *koḷvon* M *koḷvan* Te. *kanuadu* *koḷvonu* (66 9)—same as *kaḷvam*
- Kogaḷiya* (108 13 14 28.36)—of *Kogaḷi* s pr n sg gen
- Kogaḷivarayya* (108-16 to 17)—s pr m sg nom
- koḷi* (39-8)—a crore or ten millions num adj [SLW] also in (74 12 92 72) acc *koḷiyan* (92 73)
- koḷiyan* (92 73)—10 millions num adj s n sg acc See *koḷi*
- Koḷiṣṣi* (108-14) s pr m sg nom [SLW for *ṣiṣṣi* see *Aycaṣṣi* above]
- koḷeyan* (62 5)—fort. s n sg acc of *koḷe* (T *koḷai*—8th—s n fort—K.P.) (*kadu koḷai*—Kṛ) M *koḷa* (*koḷu*—Kṛ) Te *koḷam*] Other form *koḷeyan* (60-4) loc *koḷeyu* (76-7) [T M *koḷutta*]
- Koḷejammam* (99-12)—s pr m sg nom
- koḷeyan* (60-3)—same as *koḷeyan* See above
- koḷeyu* (76-7)—in the fort s n sg loc See *koḷeyan* [Te. *koḷalo*]
- konamu* (77 9)—male or he buffalo s n sg acc (Skt *gona*—an ox—Kṛ) [Te M *kuḷa* (Kṛ) *konam* + u (<um conj suff or acc suff) Cf also Dravidian *guḷ*—an ox]
- koṣṭha koḷi vidhādima* (97-38)—like a crore of store houses adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- koṣigara* (99-12)—of *koṣigar* s pr m pl (hon) gen
- Kauṇḍiḷagotrada* (86-7)—of *Kauṇḍiḷya* race s pr n sg gen [SLW]
- Krodhana* (101 2)—the 59th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- krameyam* (92 58)—patience s n sg acc [SLW *krama*]
- kṣanti* (97 7)—patience s n sg nom cf *krame* acc *kṣantiyumam* (92-46)
- kṣudropadāta badhega* (94 23)—troubles from the wicked. adj s m pl nom [SLW]

## KH

*khaṇḍa sphuṭita jṛṇnoddharanakkam* (92-12)

—for the repair of broken (*khaṇḍa*) torn (*sphuṭita*) and dilapidated (*jṛṇa*) adj s n sg dat [SLW] *oddharanakkam* + *ana* *kharām* (98-2)—the 25th year in the cycle of 60

## G

- Gaṅgapuradul* (55-4)—in *Gaṅgapura* s pr n sg loc [SLW]
- gaṇendram* (92 3 13)—lord of elephants s n sg nom [SLW]
- Gaṇadharadeva-bhaṭṭarakar* (108-13 to 14) —s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW] See *bhaṭṭarakar* below
- gaṇḍam* (90-2 to 3 21 105-3)—a manly person a hero s m sg nom One of the *Tatsamas* (Kṛ) (SMD 384) [TM *kaṇḍa kanda* (Kṛ)] *gaṇḍa marṭṭaṇḍa* (92-21) gen. pl *gaṇḍara* (105-3) loc pl —*gaṇḍaro*
- gaṇḍa marṭṭandam* (92 21)—a sun of heroes adj s m sg nom See *gaṇḍam*
- gaṇḍara* (105-3)—of heroes s m pl gen. See *gaṇḍam*
- [*gaṇḍaro*] (92 21)—among heroes s m pl loc See *gaṇḍam*
- Gaṇbe naḍar* (46 2)—those of *Gaṇbe* country adj s m pl nom *gaṇbe* < *kanbe* < *kanbe*—a mine valley? for *naḍar* < *naḍu*—a country See *naḍu* below
- gadyanam* (104 15 108-27)—a weight equal to a *ruvi* or farthing (Kṛ) s n sg nom [Skt. *gadyanaka*—a weight = 32 *gunjas* or 64 *gunjas* with physicians, a kind of small gold coin (Kṛ)] *gadyana me* (emphatic) 51 4) acc sg *gadyanam am* (108-25) *gadyanatan* (108-29)
- gadyanamam* (108-25)—*gadyana*—coin See *gadyanam* s n sg acc Other form *gaḍyanavan* (108-29)—*gadya am* + *an* > *gaḍyanatan*
- Gaṅga Permmaḍi* (68-4)—s pr m sg nom For *Permmaḍi* see *Permmaṇḍi* below acc *Gaṅga Permmaḍiyam* (94 38)
- Gabhuḍaran* (94 12)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- gabhrateya* (97-58)—in profundity s n sg loc [SLW]
- gabhrōddan* (92 7)—profound depth. adj s n sg nom (acc sense) [SLW]
- Gaṅga Permmaḍiyam* (94-38)—*Gaṅga Permmaḍi* < *Permmaḍi* (ḍ > ḷ) s pr m sg acc See *Gaṅga Permmaḍi*
- Gaṅgaṭu sasitāmam* (53-4 to 5)—*Gaṅga* six thousand s n sg acc NW + LW *ṭu* <

- aru six *sasiram* < *sahastam sasiram* + *am* (conj. suff.) [T *ar ayiram*]
- \**Gamgavaḍṣya* (57-2)—s of *Gamgavaḍṣ* s pr n sg gen —*vaḍṣ*
- Ganigadharam* (92-21)—Ganges-bearer i.e. *Siva* adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Gayeyoḥ* (94-26)—in *Gaye* s pr n sg loc loc [SLW *Gaya* a place of pilgrimage in Behar (Kīṭ)]
- Garuda lanchanam* (72-16)—having the mark of *Garuda* s n (in form m in sense) sg nom [*Garuda*—the bird and vehicle of *Viṣṇu* the enemy of the serpent race (Kīṭ)]
- garvadinḍa* (92-3)—with pride s n s instr [SLW]
- galde* (90-13 108-27-31)—field s n sg nom [OK *galde* > Mh. *garde* > Nk. *gadde* (cf. *eltu* > *ertu* > *eltu* NK *kaṭte* > *karṭe* > *kaṭte*) (*gadde* = *garde*—a field especially a paddy land. [Te. *kayye* T M *kalan* *kayn* (Tu. *konḍa*)—Kīṭ] Cf. \**kayya keyya*—rice-field and *kalan*]
- grahanadandu* (97-5 ti 68)—on the day of the eclipse (of the moon) s n sg used adverbially [SLW] loc *grahanadoḥ* (72-25)
- grahanadoḥ* (72-25)—same as *grahanadandu* s n sg loc [SLW]
- ganaduḥ* (1-4)—on oil mill s n sg loc [T *karattil* Te. *gamuga* Mar *ghana* (Kīṭ)]
- gandharvage* (6-2-4)—to the singers s m pl dat [SLW *gandharva*—a singer (Kīṭ) Other meanings of *gandharva*—1 a celestial musician 2 a ghost 3 a wife or a beautiful woman, 4 a horse 5 a kind of deer 6 the cuckoo 7 a kind of bee 8 the sun (Kīṭ)]
- gaman* (58-2)—villager s m sg nom LW [Skt *grama* Pkt *gama*] See *gamunḍa* below (hon.) pl. *gamiger* (58-3)
- gamigar* (58-3) villager s m pl (hon.) nom. see *gaman*
- gamunḍa* (97-6 11 to 12)—headman of a village. s m sg nom [LW See *Ayca gamunḍa* above] *gamunḍan* (60-13) f pl *gamunnabbegaḥ* (67-5) m pl *gamunḍaru* (82-11) m pl gen *gamunḍasamigala* (86-7 to 8) m sg nom —*gamunḍasamiyu* (82-30 to 31) m > u in *gamunḍagaḥ* (108-28 to 29) gen pl *gamunḍara* (108-22) *gamunḍagaḥ* (108-21) dat pl *gamunḍagaḥ* (25-26) [Pkt *gamuḍa*—headman of a village (*Paṭissiddhamaharnato*)]
- Gamunḍabbegaḥ* (67-5)—s pr f pl (hon.) nom LW See *gamunḍa* above.
- gamunḍaru* (82-11)—head men of the village s m pl nom [LW] See *gamunḍa* above
- gamunḍa-samigala* (86-7 to 8)—s pr m pl (hon.) gen [LW] See *gamunḍa samiyu* (82-30 to 31)
- [*ga*]*munḍa samiyu* (82-30 to 31)—see *gamunḍa*
- Gavadiwaḍḍa* (74-10)—of *Gaḍḍivaḍḍa* s pr n sg gen
- gavarisuta* (92-27)—murmuring pr adv pl of *gavarisu*—to murmur to sound make a noise (Kīṭ) < *gavarisutta*
- gavundam* (94-19)—same as *gamunḍa* (m > u) [*gavila*—(Tbh of *gramma* SMD 367)—the headman of a village (also a rustic)—Kīṭ]
- gaiunḍagaḥ* (108-28 to 29)—s m pl nom See *gamunḍa*
- gaiundara* (108-22)—of *gaiunḍar* s m pl gen See *gamunḍa*
- gavunḍagaḥ* (108-21)—of *gavunḍagaḥ*—s m pl gen See *gaiunḍagaḥ* *gamunḍa*
- gavunḍagaḥ* (108-25 to 26-35)—to *gavunḍagaḥ* s m pl dat [SLW] *gaiunḍagaḥ* ge + am Other form *gaiunḍagaḥ* (108-17 to 18, 20)
- gijuvuḍu* (92-29)—flock of parrots, s n sg nom *giḥ*—parrot [T *kiḥ*—parrot M *kiḥ*—a third, Te. *ciḥka* (Skt *amika*—Kīṭ)]
- giḥ kannadavakki panditavakki puruḥ* (Kīṭ) *vuḍu* < *pinḍu* group flock collection Nk. *hinḍu* M *inḍa*—group Te. *pinḍu* *pinḍu* Tbh of *pinḍa* a collection flock (Kīṭ)]
- guḍi* (92-13)—flag s n sg nom Other meanings 1 a round, circle, 2 a pole erected on the New Year's Day before the house-door (*guḍi paḍava*) 3 Skt *kuṭi*—a house a temple (Kīṭ) JM *koḍi*—baner T *koḍi*]
- Gunasagara* (27-8 28-16)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- gunamal aratna brajakke* (92-64)—to the series of the precious gems of their virtues adj s n sg dat [SLW]
- gunamagaḥ* (92-12)—virtues s n sg acc. [SLW]
- gun-agraṇi* (92-16)—pre-eminent in virtues adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- [*gu*]*nambhodhi* (97-17 to 18)—ocean of virtues adj s (m sense) sg nom [SLW]
- Gunḍan* (9-4)—a pr m sg nom (dat. in sense qualifying *amṛanta acarige*)
- guttam* (2-22)—contract or monopoly or tax thereon, s n sg nom [Nk. *guttige*—



- contract rental on land (Kṛt) T *kuttakar* M Te *gutta*]
- Kurukṣetradolaṃ* (97 19) for *Kurukṣetra* *laṃ*—in *Kurukṣetra* s pr n sg loc [SLW See *Kurukṣetra* above]
- Guligatere Nagam* (97 28)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- geldan* (94-38)—won. past 3 msg of *gel*—to win M K. *geldan geddan* N K *geddanu* adv pp *geldu* (60-7) [T *gltitan* (T *kets vellu* M *icellu* Te *gelucu*—Kṛt)]
- geldu* (60-7 62 6)—having won adv pp of *gel*—to win See *geldan* [T *venṇu* (8th) —K. P. M. *kij kij*—to obtain win Te *gelici*]
- Goggiya* (94 21)—of *Goggi* s pr n sg gen *Goggiyaduvam* (92-3 47 to 8)—s pr m sg gen. *Goggiyana* (92 11) acc. *Goggiya-bhupajanan* (92-10) *Goggiya-tallabhanam* (92 9) nom *Goggiya-vallabham* (92-21 to 22) *Goggiyana* (92-11)—of *Goggiya*, s pr m sg gen. See *Goggiyadevati*
- Goggiya-bhupajanan* (92 10)—s pr m sg acc [SLW *bhupala*] See *Goggiyadevati*
- Goggiya-vallabhanam* (92-9)—*Goggiya-vallabha* s pr m sg acc [SLW for *tallabha* see below]
- Goggiya-valla[bhavi]* (92 21 to 22)—same as *Goggiya devam*
- Goyinda poḍḍiya* (10-4)—of *Goyinda poḍḍi* s pr l sg gen [*Goyinda Goyinda*] *poḍḍi*—N K *poḍḍi*]
- Goyindara Bhaṭṭarara* (67-3 to 5)—of *Goyinda Bhaṭṭarar* s pr m pl (hon.) gen. [SLW]
- Goyindara ballahan* (93-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *ballahan* < *tallabham* Skt. and Pkt. *vallabha* > Pkt. *tallaha* > Kan. *ballaha*]
- goratar* (71 17 97 10)—master spiritual teacher (GOKI) s m pl nom [SLW Skt. *guru guratar* > *goratar* (cf *kuḍu koḍu tuḍu toḍu*) T *kuratar*—elders (Te. *gara* is *goraga gorata*—a class of *Saṃa* beggars (Kṛt) probably from *guru* + *aram* the teacher—he Acc to R. NARASIṂHĀ CĀR *gorata* is the Tbh of *guru* T *kuratar*—elders, *gurus*—religious preceptors and ministers—GOKI] pl *goratarakka* (71 19) dat pl *goratarogge* (67 11)
- goratarakka* (71 19)—*gurus*, s m pl nom SLW See *goratar*
- goratarogge* (67 11)—to the *goravars*, s n pl dat [SLW] See *goratar*
- Goyinda paḍḍige* (63-9)—to *Goyindapaḍḍi* s pr m sg dat LW gen. *Goyindapaḍḍiya* (63-8)
- Goyinda paḍḍiya* (63 8)—of *Goyinda paḍḍi*, s pr m sg gen *paḍḍi paḍḍi*—a gang of workmen (Kṛt) *paḍḍi*—a settlement, hamlet village *paḍḍi* to repose (Kṛt)
- Gokarna paṇḍita bhaṭṭarargge* (71 15 to 16)—to *Gokarnapaṇḍita bhaṭṭarar* s pr m pl (hon.) dat for *bhaṭṭarar* see below
- goḍṇa* (91-36 to 37) of the weir s n sg gen. of *goḍu* < *koḍu*
- gotram* (59 16)—race lineage s n sg nom [SLW]
- Galeyabhaṭṭam* (69-26 to 27)—s pr m sg nom. [SLW Skt. *bhaṭṭa bhaṭṭa bhaṭṭa* T *paṭṭan*—a learned man M *bhaṭṭan* Te *bhaṭṭuḍu*—a learned man, Tu *bhaṭṭe*—a priest. (*bhaṭṭa*—any learned man (Brahmaṇa) doctor or philosopher used also as a title—best excellent) Kṛt]
- Goyannayya* [num] (74-8)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Goyanna* > *Goyanna* (*anna*—an elder brother a respectful compellation for an elder male. MT Te *anna* Tu. *anne*—(Kṛt)]
- Goyindayya* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom [*Goyindarya* > *Goyindayya* (Cf Pkt. *ay yavatta* < *ayavatta*) Cf also *Goyindappa*]
- Goyindara tallahan* (62-2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW see *Goyindara-ballahan* (93 4) above. Skt. *tallabha* > Pkt. *tallaha*]
- goṣṭi* (71 22)—(representative of) the assembly s n (m in sense)—sg nom [LW *goṣṭhi* *goṣṭhi*—an assembly a meeting (Kṛt)]
- gosane* (7-4)—declaration s n sg nom [SLW *ghoṣana* (*gosane* Tbh. of *ghoṣane ghayana* S'ID 338, Te *kosunne* (Kṛt))]
- gosahasram* (99-12)—1 000 cows, s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW Other form *gosahasram* (103 14 to 15) *gosasam* (10-5)]
- gosasam* (10-5 80-6 to 7)—same as *gosahasram* (?)

## GH

- ghaṭṭige* (20-8)—of the assembly s n sg gen. [SLW *ghaṭṭi* > *ghaṭṭi* (92 13)]
- ghaṭṭige* (92 13 40)—assembly hall s n sg nom [SLW see *ghaṭṭige* Skt. *ghaṭṭika* > *ghaṭṭige* > *ghaṭṭige*

## G

- Caṭṭaya* (108-16)—s pr m, sg. nom. (dat sense qualifying *goyinda goṣam*) (*caṭṭa*

- caṭṭe saṭṭi seṭṭi*—Tbh of *sreṣṭha* in the sense of *sreṣṭhi* the head or chief of a trade—clever merchant T *caṭṭu*—trade merchandise also fineness Kīr ) It is quite possible that the word *Caṭṭayya* is from Skt. *Chaitra*]
- Caṭṭayyadeva* (102 15)—same as *caṭṭayya*
- Caṭṭigadevam* (102 2)—s pr m sg nom LW < *chatrika*? See *Caṭṭayya* above
- caturaghaṭṭado* (108-28)—within the four boundaries. adj s n sg loc [SLW *aghaṭṭa*—boundary]
- catussamayada* (92-38 to 39)—of the four boundaries or directions s n s (pl sense) gen [SLW]
- canna* (53 7)—s pr n sg (Cf *cannu*—beauty excellence *canna*—a man of beauty Cf *cannapaṭṭa* *cannabasava* *puṇa* *cannagi* etc [T *cenna* *cennai* Te *cannu*—Kīr ]]
- Candraditya* (73 14)—of *Candraditya* s pr m pl (hon.) gen. [SLW]
- candrāṅkātarambaram* (94 2 36 107 4)—as long as moon and stars last adj s n sg nom [SLW *baram* NK *varge* T *vara* Te *varaku*]
- Camdramauḥ bhajārata* (103 16)—of the venerable *Camdramauḥ bhajārata* > *bhajarata* > *bhajarata* (f > j) Cf *ghaṭṭige* > *ghaṭṭige* above for *bhatarata* see below
- caranaravinda yugalam* (102 3 to 4)—the pair of the lotus-like feet adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- caritam* (94 13)—conduct, deed s n sg nom [SLW]
- capa vadyeyo* (92 41 to 42)—in the art of archery adj s n sg loc. [SLW] (used as one of the signs of princely rank)
- Cavunḍayyange* (93 14)—to *Cavunḍayya* s. pr m sg dat [LW *Cavunḍa* < *Camunḍa* < *syamavodha* (?) Cf *gavunda* < *gamunda* < *gramavodha*]
- Caḷukya paṇcanana*[m] (105-4)—a very lion to the *Caḷukyas*. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Caḷukya Raman* (100-4)—s. pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Caḷukyabharanam* (107 2 108-2 109-4)—an ornament to the *Caḷukyas* adj s. m. sg nom [SLW]
- Ciṭṭayyana* (109-17)—of *Ciṭṭayya*. s pr m sg gen (*ciṭṭ*—smallness littleness—Kīr ) [Skt *Citra* > *citra* > *Ciṭṭa* (?) Cf *Sannappa* *Cikkappa* in colloquial NK.]
- citradaṇḍam* (92-13)—a cunningly worked staff s n sg nom [SLW]
- Citrabhanu* (69-10 to 11)—the 16th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg [SLW]
- Citravahanan* (60-36)—s pr m s nom [SLW]
- citra vedemgam* (104 5)—skilled in fine-arts s m sg nom qualifying *koṭṭigadevam* [SLW see *vedemgam*]
- Cidanna* (80-5 to 6)—s pr m sg nom
- Cintamani* (108-9 to 10)—s pr m sg [SLW] (—a gem of *svarga* supposed to yield to its possessor everything wanted, the philosopher's stone—Kīr )
- Cimmacanura* (94 20)—of *Cimmacanur* s pr n sg gen.
- Cimcala*[da] (89-11 to 12)—of *Cimcala* s pr n sg gen
- cumcuvinda* (92 29)—with the beaks s n sg (pl sense) instr [Cf Skt *cancu* M *cancu* (*cumdu* T *cuvavu*—Kīr )]
- cuta kuṇḍam*[ga][fo] (92 28 to 29)—in the mango tree. adj s n pl loc [SLW *kuṇḍa* earth born tree (Kīr )]
- cuta maṇḍariyō* (92-43)—in the flower clusters of the mangoes adj s n sg loc [SLW]
- Cannavuro*[e] (39 4)—in *Cannavur* s pr n sg loc See *Canna*
- Celva śampanna* (15 8)—endowed with beauty adj s m sg nom [SLW—*śampanna* for *śampanna* (*celva calva calva*—beauty handsome man (Kīr )) instr n sg *celvime* (92 14)]
- celvime* (92 14)—with splendour s n sg instr See *celva śampanna*.
- Cottamman* (31 5)—s pr m sg nom for *amman* suffix to masc. see *Kaliyamma* above Cf *Ammana gandhavarana* [Cot *ta* < *sattu*—wealth? (cf Skt *dhanka*)]

## CH

*chalamme* (60-10)—by fraud s n sg instr [SLW *chalam* in e (emphatic)—*chala* fraud deceit (Kīr )]

## J

*Jagati cakrado* (92 1)—in the domain of the world, adj s n sg loc [SLW]

*Jagatumgana* (94-10)—of *Jagatunga* s pr m sg gen [SLW] nom. *Jagatumgam* 94 10)

*Jagatumgam* (94 10)—s pr m sg nom

*Jagatunga gavunḍana* (98-6 to 8)—of *Jagatunga* *gavunḍa*. s pr m sg gen [SLW] See *Jagatumgana* For *gavunḍana* see *Ayca gavunḍa gamunḍa*

- jagadekavira* (105-2)—the sole of the world  
adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Jattu bhajarkkaka* (61-4)—for *Jattu bhajark*  
*kaka* (?) of *Jattu bhajarkka* s pr m pl  
gen [SLW *bhajar* < *bhaffar* *bhafa*—a  
warrior]
- janapadam* (92-25)—people (community)  
s n (m in sense) pl instr [SLW]
- ja[n-asrayan]* (92 21)—an asylum for men.  
adj s m sg nom [SLW] *janasrayan*  
(73 17 to 18)
- jayada ullarangan* (94 17 95-7)—a superior  
one of victory s n sg nom [SLW]
- Jayamistran* (65-9 to 10)—s pr m sg nom  
(friend of victory) [SLW]
- Ja[ya]m* (77 5 to 6)—the 28th year of the  
cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- jaladulam* (16-7)—in water s n sg loc  
[SLW]
- Javam* (94-16 95-6)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW *Java* < *Yama* (KIR) Cf *Yamaduta*  
= *Javanaduta* (KIR)]
- Jasamam* (92 59)—glory s n sg acc [SLW  
*jas* Tbh of *iasa* (KIR) (*jiya*—master  
(KIR) *jiya* < *jila*)
- jiya manasadim* (108-22) ?—with controlled  
mind. adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- jivitangalan* (29 to 10)—lives s n pl acc  
[SLW]
- Jesamasada* (73 19)—of the month *Jyestha*  
s pr n sg gen [SLW *Jyestha* > *Jesika* >  
*Jesika*]
- Jogimayyam* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom  
(dat. sense qualifying *pannasigargam*)  
[*jogi* < *yogi* Skt *yoga* Cf *Jogappa* *Jog*  
*amma* *Jogals* etc.]
- jotisa sakuna nimittangalam* (69-22 to 23)—  
astrology omen etc s n pl acc [SLW  
Skt *jyantisak* > *jyotisak* > *jotisa* (> *joyisa*)  
Skt *jyantisak* *jyotisak*—Pkt *joyisa*]
- jo[am]* (7 4)—Jwan corn s n sg acc (LW ?)  
T.M. *colam* Te. *jonna* (*jo[am]*—Tbh of  
*yavanala*—varieties of millet Mhr M  
*jauani* (KIR)) Cf *Pampa*—Bh *jo[ada]*  
*pali* etc.]

## JH

- jhajambam* (92 13)—robe s n sg nom  
[SLW (*ja[m]ba*—a cloak veil)]
- Ji[ana]sa bha[ra]ra* (93 7)—s pr m pl  
(hon) nom [SLW see *bha[ra]raka*]

## T

- tu[ti]* (72 16) for *tu[ti]*—musical instrument.  
s n sg nom [SLW]
- tikam* (92 54)—interpretation (commentary  
s n sg acc [SLW]

## TH

No words

## D

- davanam* (11 10 to 11)—rope s n sg acc  
LW *davan* is a Tbh of *daman*: a long  
rope to which calves are tied by means of  
shorter ropes (MONIER WILLIAMS) (*da*  
*vani*—Tbh. of *daman*—a rope stretched  
along and secured at the ends unto which  
cattle are tied up by means of tie-rope  
Mar *davana* *damani* *kattu*—to tie cattle  
in a row to a long rope fastened by two  
peps—KIR)]

No words with initial DH and N

## T

- Tagap(pu)* (7 3)—complaint s n sg nom  
[O.K. *tavu*—to mistake (?) (N.K. *takara*  
*nu* Te *tagavu*—justice dispute. (*tagahu*  
*tagavudu*—an obstacle, a hindrance—KIR)]
- Tattaggeteya* (63 5)—of *Tattaggete* s pr n  
sg gen *Tatta* + *kece* tank (?) *tatta*—  
flatness, levelness. [Te M *tatte* T *tattai*  
*tattu*—to flatten—KIR] *Tattaggete*—a flat  
tank (?)]
- tadiyol* (67 8)—on the bank s n sg loc  
[SLW *taja* T *tadi* M *tada* (*tadi*—Tbh  
of *taji* (SMD 338)—KIR)]
- tampi* (92-5 17)—having satisfied adv pp  
of *tampu*—to satisfy *tani*—to be satis-  
fied. [T *tamitu* (T *tani*—to appease  
*tan*—cool cold M *tan*—cold, *tanyuga*  
Te. *tanyu* Tu *tanyum*—to become cold  
GOKI)]
- tadanantaram* (92-23)—thereupon. adv of  
time
- tadvarjubhyanterada* (95 9 to 10 96-6 100 7  
104 9 106-4 to 5)—during that year adj  
s n sg gen [SLW]
- tanna* (91 25 96-20)—hus reflex. pron 3 sg  
gen of *tan* cf *enna* oblique base *tan*  
(31 20) [T *tan* (T *tan*—8th—K.P.) M  
*tana* Te *tana*—GOKI)] nom. sg *tanum*  
(60-8) acc sg *tannan* (32-3) dat pl  
*tamage* (3-3) gen. pl *tamma* (32-3 loc  
pl *tammol* (92-61)
- tannan* (70-8)—him reflex. pron 3 sg acc  
See *tanna* [T *tannai* M *tanna* Te  
*tannu*]
- tanayan* (94-9)—son s m sg nom [SLW]
- tan* (31 20)—hus. reflex. pron. 3 sg gen. and  
oblique base. See *tanna* [T *tan*, M *tan*  
*de* Te *tana*]
- tanda* (61 5)—that was brought d pp of

- tar*—to bring [T *tanda* M *tanna*]  
*tandeya* (70-5 94 11)—of the father s m  
 \*sg gen [T *tandai* (nom) *tandayin*  
 (gen) M *tanda* (now it is not used in de  
 cent society) Te *tandri* (*tande*—is said  
 to be a Tbh of Skt *tata* SMD 338 Ved c  
*tata*—father also Te *tadda*—Papa a  
 child's word for father—Kir)]
- tappade* (94 24 97 11 16)—without failing  
 neg inf of *tappu*—to fail to commit must  
 take [T *tappu tavaru*—to deviate M  
*tappu* Te *tappu*—to commit a blunder  
 Tu *tappu*—a fault derived from *tavu*—  
 to decrease?] Cf *tagapu*—complaint  
 above and *tave*—destruction below adj  
 s m sg nom —*tappidata* (100-15) *tappade*  
 Ok *tappade* (see GOAI) T *tappade*  
*tappam!* M *tappade*
- tappidata* (100-15)—he who commits a mis  
 take adj s m sg nom See *tappade*  
 [Te *tappinavudu*]
- tappari* (79-4 94 25)—penance s n sg acc  
 [SLW]
- tapojanakkam* (97 18)—to the people of aus  
 terities, adj s n (m in sense) dat  
 [SLW *tappojana kke + am*] acc *tapojana*  
 (n u)man 97 22)
- tapojana(mu)man* (97 22)—people of auster  
 ities adj s n (m in sense) acc [SLW]  
 see *tapojanakkam*
- tapodhanaram* (94 27)—ascetics, adj s, m  
 pl acc [SLW]
- tafovvtiyof* (92 45)—in the practice of aus  
 terities adj s n sg loc [SLW]
- tamma* (32 3 82 11 92 60 61)—their reflex  
 pron 3 sg m pl gen of *tam* they  
 oblique base *tam* (also gen) see *tanna*  
 above loc *tammo!* (92-61) dat *tamage*  
 (3 3)
- tamma* (98 9)—younger brother s m sg  
 nom [T M *tambi* Te *tammudu* T *tampi*  
 (8th) younger brother —K P]
- Tamma gavundaru* (68-2 to 3)—s pr m  
 sg nom [NW + LW] For *gavundam*  
 See *Ayca gavunda gamunda* above
- tammadandu* (92 8)—their special one re  
 flex pron 3 sg
- tammo!* (92 61 62 to 64)—in them reflex  
 pron 3 pl loc see *tanna tamma* [T  
*tammil* M *tanna!* Tt *tamalo!*]
- tamage* (3 3)—to them reflex pron 3 pl  
 dat see *tanna tamma*
- tambulam* (108-35)—areca nut leaves etc  
 s n sg acc [SLW] Skt *tambulam* Pkt  
*tambola* Pali—*tambula*) M T *tambala*  
 Te *tamala paku*—the betel leaf]
- taruvom* (83 15) ?—will bring vb ft 3 n  
 sg of *tar* (for *tar?*) to bring [T *tarum*  
 M *tarini*]
- tarkkam* (92 54)—logic s n sg acc  
 [SLW]
- tale* (49 10) head s n sg nom (gen  
 sense) [T *talai* (*talai* 8th—s n pl  
 heads —K P M *tala* Te *tala*]
- tave* (90 13)—?
- talpu* (92 63)—lustre s n sg nom (*tala*  
*pa talapu*—splendour lustre shining *toja*  
*pu*—Kir) Cf *polapu* N K *holapu*
- talai* (97 9) ? for *talir* ?—sprout s n sg  
 nom [talir taliru—T M Tu *taliru*—Kir  
 T *talir*—tender leaves]
- tajeda* (92 29)—that is held d pp of *taje*—  
 to hold get assume (Kir) T *talaita*  
 M *tana talna*] See *taldu* (92 17) past  
 3 m pl —*tajedar* (92 2)
- tajedar* (92 2)—assumed past 3 m pl of  
*taje*—to get assume [T *talindar* M *tal*  
*nar tanar*]
- trayodasa varjyamum* mu(mu)ru—*tunga!*  
 (1 2)—13 years and 3 months s n sg  
 (pl sense) loc [LW + NW]
- tanum* (60-8 62 6)—himself reflex pron 3  
 sg nom oblique base *tan* (also gen)  
 See *tanna tar-e* (emphatic) 2 21) *tan*  
 (94 10) [T *tan* M *tan* Te *tanu*]
- tane* (2 21)—himself *tan + e* (emphatic) see  
*tanum* [Te *tane*]
- tan* (94 10)—himself See *tar + um* [T  
*tan* (8th)—reflex pron 3 himself—K P]  
*tayvina* (70 5)—mother s s f pl (hon)  
 gen of *tayvir* < *tay*—mother T *tayar* M  
*tayvir* Te *tallula*]
- Tarkya pakṣada* (92 45)—wing of Tarkya  
 (Garuda) s n sg gen [SLW]
- taldu* (92 17)—having distinguished adv  
 pp of *tal*—to display distinguish assume  
 See *tajedar* Other form—[a]ddi (92-64  
 to 65) [T *talndu*] adv pp d pp *tal*  
*dida* (92 59)
- [a]ddi (92 64 to 65)—having possessed  
 adv pp of *tal*—to obtain See *taldu* [M  
*tal*—to bear]
- taldda* (92 59)—that is possessed adv pp  
*taldu* + d pp *ida* < *idda* < *irdda* [T  
*talnda*] Cf *bhadram agada*
- Tipperuran* (59-15)—Tipperur s n sg acc  
 [(*tippa*—a heap a hillock—Kir) N K  
*tippu tippe*—a heap of dirt Cf T *tipra*  
 (dibba)—mound elevated ground]
- timgajul* (1 2)—in months s n sg (pl  
 sense) loc see *trayodasa varjyamum* mu  
*tu ngajul* (1 2) [T *timgajul timga!*—

- moon M *tinga* (T M Te *nele* T M *tinga*—to shine—KIT)]
- tumbai am* (90-13)—will eat vb ft 3 sg m of *tur*—to eat [T *tunban* M *tunnu tan*]
- turutar* (108-25 29-30)—will give offer *turu var* (97 10 to 11 14) vb ft s m pl of *tur*—to offer give (KIT) *turu*—end finish
- [*tri*]*śu*[*la*]*man* (84 9)—a three-pointed pike or spear a trident s n sg acc [SLW]
- turttham* (67 10)—a holy place especially in the vicinity of streams or springs, s n sg acc [SLW] dat *turtthakkam* (79-3) gen *turtthoda* (67 9) loc *turtthada* (92 73) *turtthakkam* (79-3)—to *turttha* s n sg dat [SLW] See *turttham*]
- turtthada* (67 9)—of *turttha* s n sg gen [SLW see *turttham*]
- turtthada* (92 73)—in *turttha* s n sg loc [SLW see *turttham*]
- tuppa* (104 16 100-14)—ghee s n sg nom acc. *tuppam* (73 22) gen *tuppada* [T (T *tuppu* *tuppa* Mar *Tup*—KIT) *tuppan* *tuppu*—ghee T *tuppu* also means food enjoyment Mar *tup*—ghee (74 11) T *tuppu*—food]
- tuppada* (74 11)—of ghee s n sg gen [see *tuppa*]
- tuppam* (73 22 77 9)—ghee s n sg acc see *tuppa*
- Tumgabhadreya* (67-8)—of *Tumgabhadre* —the river *Tumgabhadra* in the Mysore territory formed by the junction of the *Tunga* and *Bhadre*—KIT s pr f sg gen [SLW]
- turu* (92-28)—having become crowded adv pp of *turu*—to be crowded closely pack ed (T M *tur* cf *tumbu*—KIT) [T *turu vu*—to come together (Te *toru* T *toru toruvu*—a herd of cows M *turu*—a heap Te *tudim*—a crowd—KIT) Cf also N K *turuku*—to press]
- turugolol* (75 5 to 6)—in a cattle raid s n pl loc gen. *turupina* (22 3)
- turupina* (22-3)—of cows s n sg (pl in sense) gen *turupu* *turuvu* *turuvu* N K (also *turuhu*)
- turagaman* (61 6)—horse s n sg acc nom *turagam* (92 13) [SLW *turaga* > *tuta ga* by the disappearance of the preconsonantal nasal Cf *bhujanga*—*bhujaga vi hanga*—*vihaga* Aho *eramke*—N K *rekke*]
- turagam* (92 13)—horse s n sg nom [SLW see *turagaman*]
- tulapu*[*ru*am] (92 22 to 23)—own weight s n sg acc [SLW (weight of gold jewels, sugar etc obtained by weighing them against one's person It is to be given away to Brahmins on the occasion of accession —KIT)] *tulapuram* (94 25)
- tuntu* (92-4)—having caused to enter i e driven adv pp of *tuntu*—to cause to enter (KIT) [*tundi*—pressing, pushing M *tondi* Cf N K *tulu*—mouthful food *tulu*—hole]
- turyyam* (92 13 to 14)—musical instruments s n sg nom [SLW]
- tenka* (71 11)—south s n sg adv of place T *teru* M *tekku*—KIT] *te(m)kana* (8 11)—same as *temka* *tekkam*
- temkay* (29 25 29 59 24)—same as *temka* < *temka* + *ay* < *teinka* + *agi* i e *teinka agi*
- tembelarini* (92 28)—zephyrs of the south s n sg instr (south wind *tembu* + *clar* (*temberal*) *tembu* = *ten ka*—KIT) [T *tenral* M *tennal*—southern wind i e cool breeze Te *temmera*—wind. Or *tembelar* > *tambel* > *tanpu* + *clar*—cool breeze]
- tere* (2 14 29-6 22 23 108 24)—tax s n sg nom (also acc senst) [T *tirai* M *tire* (N K *tere*) *tere* *dege* in *tuppaderiyam* (72 26 73 20)]
- Telambayar* (25-5)—s pr m pl nom *telam* (1 4) for *tailam*—oil s n sg nom LW [T *tilam* Mar *tel* *taila*—originally oil from *seasamum* now oil in general So there is extension of meaning]
- Tairura* (86-6)—of *Tairur* s pr n sg gen *Tailaparasar* (100-5)—King *Tailapa* s pr m pl (hon) noun
- tojam* (24 7) ?—joined (put on) vb past 3 m sg from *tudu*—to join to put to or on (KIT)
- tombhattaneya* (102 13)—90th num adj *tombhattarasastramam* (104 11 to 12)—96 000 num adj s n sg acc *tombhat torusasram* (96-4)
- toradu* (70-17)—having abandoned adv pp of *toru*—to give up abandon [N K *toru du* Aho *bijubij(u)* T *turandu* M *turan ni*]
- torugolol* (81 3)—same as *turugolol* see above.
- toye* (67 18)—stream. s n sg nom [T *turai* M *taya*—opening]
- toraradayamum* (57-3)—*torenal* 500 s pr s n sg acc (Ru. country)
- tole* (2-29)—a measure, s n sg nom, (a *tole* weight of one *Pupe*—KIT) [T *tulai* M *tulagam* Te. *tulam* (weight of Re. 1)]

*tol* (66-10)—for *tol* arms s n sg (pl sense)  
acc NK *tofu*  
*tonḡada* (71 14)—of the garden s n sg  
gen of *tonḡa* [NK *toḡa* (coll *tuḡa*) T  
*toḡa* (*tonḡu*—8th—vb to dig—KP) M  
*toḡam* Te *tota tonḡa tonḡa tonḡ* >  
*toḡa* by disappearance of the pre consonant  
al nasal Cf Skt *viḡaḡa bhujaga turaya*  
(SMD 17) nom. *tomḡam* (108-21) acc  
*tomḡamum* (108 23) *tomḡamam* (97 8)  
*tomḡavondu* (95-13 to 14)]  
*tomḡamam* (97 8)—acc of *tomḡam*—garden  
See *tonḡada*  
*tomḡamum* (108-23)—same as *tomḡamam*  
*tomḡam* (95-13 to 14 108-19 21 27 31)—gar-  
den s n sg nom (or acc) *tomḡav* m *tom*  
*ḡavondu*  
*tonḡigalge* (93 15)—to gardeners s n pl dat  
of *tonḡigal* < *tonḡa*—garden [T.M *tonḡak*  
*karan* (ot an inferior village servant es-  
pecially one who performs the lowest offi-  
ces a sweeper a scavenger etc. (My)  
T M *toḡi* Te *toḡi tonḡa*—Kir Q]  
*tori* (70-23)—having appeared. adv pp of  
*toru* to appear [NK *tori* T *tonḡ* M  
*tonni* (Tu *toḡ*—Kir) vb ft 3 sg n—  
*torugum* (92 28) *toruvudu* (92 34) vb  
ft 3 m pl—*toruvar* (92 57) d ft p—  
*torḡpa* (92 52)]  
*torugum* (92 28 54)—will appear vb ft 3  
n sg of *toru*—to appear ste *tori* [T *tor*  
rum M *tonnum*]  
*toruvar* (92 57)—will appear vb ft 3 m  
pl of *toru*—see *tori* [T *toruvar*]  
*toruvudu* (92 34)—will appear vb ft 3 sg  
n of *toru* See *tori* [T *toruvadu* M  
*torunnalu*]  
*torḡpa* (92 52 56)—that will appear d ft  
p of *tor* (< *tor*)—to appear

## D

*dakḡine* (92 70)—fees. s n sg nom [SLW]  
*dandḡa* (108 32)—fine s n sg nom [SLW]  
*dandam* (94 18 95 8 108-34)  
*dandḡa dosam* (108-28)—fine and fault s n  
sg nom [SLW *doḡa* Pkt *doḡa*]  
*dandḡadhipati* (92 23)—general adj s n sg  
nom [SLW]  
*Dandḡaḡa[vu]ndoru* (82-26 to 27)—s pr m  
pl nom (*dandḡi*—power might—Kir) for  
*garuḡḡaru* see *Ayca gaviḡḡa*  
*dattaman* (67 12)—gift s n s acc [LW  
cf *datta putra*]  
*datti* (5 3 4 to 5 69 22 74 14)—grant s. n  
sg) nom (acc, also) see *dattaman datti*  
*yam* (93 9)

*dattiyon* (1 5)—same as *dattman*  
*Dantigan* (94 7)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
gen *Dantigana* (94 8)  
*Dantigana* (94 8)—of *Dantigan* s pr m  
sg gen [SLW]  
*damavan*? (30-10 to 11)—religion (?) s n  
sg acc [LW skt *dharmma* > Pkt *dharm*  
*ma* > *dhama* > *dama* (Rice reads as  
*dharmavan*)]  
*daye* (60 11 12)—mercy s n sg nom (acc  
sense) [SLW Skt *daya*]  
*Daytan* (97 7)—s pr m sg nom [SLW  
*Dayta*]  
*darpanamḡalan* (92 15)—mirrors s n pl  
acc [SLW]  
*dasa* (2 19)—ten num adj [SLW]  
*danam* (29-36)—donation gift s n sg  
acc [SLW] also in 94 25 97 18)  
*danamum(ma)m* (4 6 to 7)—*danam* + *um* +  
*am* same as *danam*  
*danamum* (10-7)—*danam* + *um* *danamum*  
(92 41)  
*damangarum* (83 11)—those who terrify the  
enemy by shouts etc s m pl nom [SLW  
< *damarah* > *damara*]  
*Dasamm Ereyar* (21 2 to 3) s pr m pl  
(hon) nom  
*Dasammam* (64 5 to 6) s pr m sg nom  
hiatus retained  
*divasam* (31 9 to 11 16 to 17 17 to 18 101  
4)—day s n sg nom  
*diseya* (9 11 to 12) of the direction s n  
sg gen adv of place [SLW loc. *diseyol*  
(71 10)]  
*diseyol* (71 10)—in the direction. s n sg loc  
[SLW adv of place See *diseya* T *dise*  
Te *desa*]  
*Diḡpanḡpanum* (94 15)—by *ḡing* D | pa s  
pr m sg instr [SLW]  
*Duggamarḡa-Ereyappon* (44-4)—s pr m sg  
nom hiatus is retained here  
*Duggamarḡa* (56-4)—of *Duggamarḡa* s pr  
m sg gen [SLW *Durgamarḡa*]  
*Duggamarḡa* (44 9)—same as *Duggamarḡa*  
*Duggamarḡa* (55) s pr m pl (hon.) nom  
acc *Duggamarḡa*  
*Dumḡubḡa* (98 43)—the 56th year in the  
cycle of 60 s pr sg n nom [SLW]  
*Duvvint Ereyappon* (66-4)—s pr m pl (hon)  
nom Hiatus is retained here  
*Duḡḡan* (90-13)—wicked s n sg nom SLW  
acc. pl *duḡḡaram* (108-3)  
*duḡḡaram* ("08-3)—wicked people s m pl  
acc [SLW]  
*Ievasadoḡ* (70-13)—in the day s n sg loc  
SLW See *divasa* (SMD 357)

degulakke (5-4 91-31 to 32)—to the temple  
s n sg dat [LW (*degula*—Tbh *derakula*  
(SMD 382) Mar *devul*—Kir) Pkt  
*deula* (Pali has no *devakula* but *devagaha*)  
Other form *degulake* (84 8) gen. *degu*  
*lada* (3-3) acc *degulamam* (86 9 to 10)  
*degulaman* (9-3) *degulam* (103-13 to 14)  
*degulake* (98 4-8) same as *degulakke* See  
above  
*degulada* (3-3 10-3 to 4 91 39 94 21 95 12)  
of the temple. s n sg gen [LW see *de*  
*gulakke*]  
*degulamam* (86-9 to 10)—temple s n sg  
acc [LW see *degulakke*]  
*degulaman* (9-3)—same as *degulamam*  
*degulam* (103 13 to 14 108 30 36)—same as  
*degulamam*  
*deragamikkeyar* (60-9)—female attendants on  
gods s f pl nom [SLW T *deraganika*-  
*yar*]  
*Derannayyam* (72 21)—s pr m sg nom  
also m (72 24 73 18 74 7)  
*deratā-mīlayam* (92 39)—god's dwelling adj  
s n sg num [SLW *mīlaya* for *nīlaya*]  
*Devana* (94-10)—of Devan s pr m sg  
gen [SLW] nom *Devan* (94 10)  
*derana* (4 7)—of god s m sg gen [SLW]  
*Devan* (94 10 11 36)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]  
*derabhagam* (51 9 93 7)—(wealth of god  
adj s n sg acc [SLW])  
*Devarayan* (94 20)—s pr m sg nom  
*devara* (71 10)—of god. s m pl (hon)  
gen [SLW]  
*Devarajasutam* (94 12)—son of *Devaraja* adj  
s m sg nom [SLW]  
*devarige* (30-8 to 9)—to the god s m pl  
(hon) dat [SLW < *devarigge* by open  
thesis or < *devarimge*]  
*devarige* (20-5 to 6 84-8 97 8 9 16 102  
12 16)—same as *devarige*  
*Devacarya bhagavatantarge* (5-6)—to the  
venerable *Devacārya* s pr m pl (hon)  
dat [SLW]  
*Derati* (78-9)—s pr m sg nom [LW]  
*devalayamum* (92-40)—the residence of the  
god heaven adj s n sg nom [SLW]  
*Devendra pemmadigala* (24 5)—of *Devendra*  
*pemmadigala* s pr m pl (hon) gen *De*-  
*vendra*—the chief of gods—Indra *Pem*-  
*maḍi* > *Pemmadḍi* by assimilation See  
*Permmanadḍi* below  
*Devendrarū* (24 6 to 7)—s pr m pl nom  
*desadhipatigaḷ* (2 13)—the chief or ruler of  
a country adj s m pl (hon) nom  
(qualifying dat *apporḡe*) [SLW]

*desadhīṣaṁ* (108-2 to 3) adj s m pl acc  
[SIW same as *desadhīpati*]  
*Dammara Kadavam* (224)—Kaḍavam bō  
longing to the Dommara community? s  
pr m sg nom  
*dosiga* (9-7 to 8)—of one who is guilty  
s m sg gen [LW Skt *doṣa*→Pkt *dosa*  
*Pali dosa*]  
*Draṁmamari* (97 10 14) for *drammari*  
*am dramma*—a coin s n sg acc. [SLW]  
*disjaro* (92 59)—among the twice born  
*brahmins* s m pl loc [SLW]

## DH

*Dhannagavadiyam* (29 3)—s pr n sg acc.  
*dhanam* (2-21)—wealth s n sg acc [SLW]  
 other form—*dhanaman* (20-5)  
*dhanaman* (20-5)—same as *dhanam*  
*dharanisata* (92 14)—of the kings s m pl  
 gen [SLW]  
*dharatajam* (92-25)—earth s n \*g nom  
 [SLW *dhrataja*] instr *dhara[ta]dim*,  
*dhara[dh]palalamam* (923)—exalted among  
 kings adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*dharamatanvayam* (92 16)—Brahman race  
 adj s n sg nom [SLW]  
*dhare* (96 22)—earth. s n sg nom [SLW]  
*dharegi(sa)nge* (15 9) to 10)—for *dharegisana*  
*ge*—to the lord of the earth s e king adj  
 s m sg dat [SLW NK *dharegisange*]  
*dharma* (23-6 74 11 to 12)—the religious  
 grant s n sg nom [SLW acc.—*dharma*  
*mam* (24 6) *dharmmaman* (29-10) *dharma*  
*mami* (72 27) *dharmmaman* (49-10)  
 dat *dharmmakke* (5-10) gen *dharminada*  
 (20-7) *dharmmada* (2 9) loc. *dharmma*  
 do[ (71 22) ]  
*dharmmam* (24 6 10)—religion religious  
 grant s n sg acc [SLW see *dharmma*  
 Other form *dharmmam*]  
*dharmmakke* (5 10 13)—to the religious  
 grant s n sg dat [SLW see *dharmma*]  
*Dharmanandanayan* (94 14)—by Dharma  
*nandana* s pr m sg instr [SLW]  
*Dharmanayan* (18 13)—s pr m sg nom  
 [SLW *naygan* < *nayagan* < *nayakan* cf  
*nagir* < *nayakiyar* (GOKI p 365) *Jam*  
*bunaygir*  
*dharmmada* (20-7)—of the religious grant  
 s n sg gen [SLW see *dharmma*]  
*dharmmada* (2 9)—same as *dharminada*  
*dharmmado[* (71 22)—in the religious grant  
 s n sg loc [SLW see *dharmma*]  
*dharmmaparam* (94 12)—pious adj s m sg  
 nom [SLW]

- dharmaman* (29 10) same as *dharmam*  
Other form *dharmamam* (72 27)  
*dharmamaharajadhiraja* (105-1) title of the  
king adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*dharmaman* (49-10)—same as *dharmama*  
man  
*Dharmarasibhatarara* (94 21 to 22)—of  
Dharmarasibhatarar s pr m pl (hon)  
gen [SLW for *bhatarar* see]  
*dharmasasanada* (93 9)—of the royal grant  
charter s n sg gen [SLW]  
*dhavaṭṭakachatrachaye* *inda* (60 2)—under  
the shadow of his sole white umbrella  
adj s n sg instr [SLW]  
*Dhatrom* (92 10)—creator (Brahman) adj  
s m sg nom [SLW *dhatr*]  
*dhatriyol* (92 63)—on the earth s n sg  
loc [SLW]  
*dharapurbhakam* (95 12)—a present received  
or given wet from the water that has been  
poured over it in the donor's hand (Kṛ)  
s n sg acc also adv [SLW for *Dhara*  
+ *purvakkam*]  
*Dharavarṣa sri pithuvallabha maharajadhi*  
*raja paramesvara bhaffara* (10-11 44) to  
3 53 2 to 3)—adj s m sg nom [SLW  
*bhaffara* < Skt *bharṭa* Dharavarṣa the fa  
vourite of the world the supreme king of  
great kings, the supreme lord the wor  
shipful one  
*dhalige* (84 6)—for the invasion s n sg dat.  
(*dali dali* Tbh of *dhapi* (SMD 30220)  
desolating assault an attack —Kṛ)  
*dhikkarisa* (92-51)—to put to shame inf  
of *dhikkarisa* [Skt *dhik + kṛ*]  
*Dhoram* (84 10)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]

## N

- nakarakkam* (108-35)—for the town city—  
i.e. the people of the city merchant guild  
s n sg (m pl sense) dat [SLW T *na*  
*kara*] The inscript on belongs to Bellary  
dist Cf *naṭu*  
*nakṣatradol* (92 22)—under the constellation  
s n sg loc [SLW *nakṣatra*]  
*nakṣatramum* (97 5)—*nakṣatram* + *um* s n  
sg nom [SLW]  
*Nagakumaram* (17 13)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]  
*nagarakke* (16 7 17 6 18-8)—to the city  
s n sg dat [SLW see *nakarakkam*] *na*  
*garakkum* (23 to 4) nom *nagara* for  
*nagara* (16 6)  
*Nagarajam* (92 7)—the king of mountains  
(Himalaya) s n s nom [SLW]

- nagaradhishkham* (108 7 to 8)—superintend  
ent of the town adj s m sg nom  
[SLW]  
*nadadu* (29 89 63 4)—having walked adv  
walk Tu *nadapum*—GOKI] inf *nade*  
—to walk M *nadannu* (*nadakke*) Te  
*nadacu* (*nadacu*) (vb noun—*nada* a  
walk Tu *nadapum*—GOKI] inf *nade*  
(92 53) caus *nadeyise* (92 72) adj s —  
*nadeyisidatam* (97 16) d ft p —*nadeva*  
(107 6) vb ft 3n sg —*nadevudu* (101 13)  
*nade* (92 53)—walking inf of *nade*—to walk.  
See *nadadu* [T *nada nadakka* M *nalak*  
*re nadakkave*]  
*nadeyisidatam* (97 16 94 24 to 25)—he who  
causes to manage adj s m sg < *nadeyi*  
*sida*—d pp of *nadeyisu*—to cause to ma  
nage See *nadadu* [T *nadattinavan* M  
*nadattinavan* Te *nadapinavadu*]  
*nadeyise* (92 72)—if caused to continue  
inf of *nadeyisu* See *nadadu* [T *nadat*  
*ta*]  
*nadeva* (107 6)—that takes place d ft p of  
*nade*—to walk, to take place [N K. *nade*  
*yuta* T *nadakkamra* Mal *nadakkum*]  
*nadevudu* (101 13)—will continue vb ft 3  
n. sg of *nade* See *nadadu* [T *nadap*  
*padu* M *nadappadu* *nadakkuvadu* *nadak*  
*kunnadu*]  
*nadukamuni* (92 43)—fear or quivering s n  
sg nom [N K. *nadugu* (cf *nakarakkam*  
above *natu* below) T *nadukka* (*nadugu*—  
Kṛ) (T *nafunnu*—8th—v b terrible —  
K P) M *nalunnu* *ilunnu* *cafunnu*—  
Kṛ) Te *nadugu* (rarely used), *ofukku*—  
a shock]  
*Nannugastayam* (91 17 to 18)—(an abode of  
goodness) s pr m sg nom [*nannu*—truth  
affection love beauty T *nannu* *nanti*—  
good what is right *nangu*—good M *nannu*  
*nannu*—a good—Kṛ) Cf *nal*—good]  
*Nandagumatham* (105 2)—lord of Nanda  
gin adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Nandana vanam uni* (108-31)—s pr n sg  
acc SLW Indras pleasure garden *nanda*  
—happiness joy Skt *nand*—to be pleased  
*Nandavilmudiyara* (14 6 to 8)—Nandavilmu  
*mudiyar* s pr m pl (hon) gen  
*Nandi Gundarge* (29-36)—to Nandi Gundar  
s pr m sg dat  
*namaskaram* (95 8 to 9)—obesance s n sg  
acc [SLW]  
*Namdana* (108 11)—the 24th year of the cy  
cle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]  
*naralana(m)* (92 73)—hell s n sg acc  
[SLW *naraka* cf *naragakke* in GOKI]



- nara mokaraman* (66 6 to 7)—the chief of the men, s m sg acc SLW *mokara* < *mukara* < *mukhara*
- nallalam* (97 2)—gora one adj s m sg nom *nallalam* [from *nal* adj—good, T *nal* (*nal*—8th—good—h P) *nalla*—good excellent M *nal*—good *nalam*—goodness Tu *nal*—good cheap *nallapa*—good penance—GOKI] T *nallavan* Te *mancivadu* cf *nannu* in *Nannigastaya* above
- Nara nandana byndadin* (92 27)—by a multitude of new parks adj s n sg (pl sense) instr [SLW]
- nara mekhale* (92 34)—a new girdle s n sg nom [SLW *mekhala*]
- narambarangalam* (92 15 to 16)—new robes adj s n pl acc [SLW]
- navina taminaneyin* (92 74)—in new eulogy adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- Nala* (87-4)—the 50th yea in the cycle of 60 spr nom [SLW]
- Nahuṣan* (94 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] (Traditional name of a king who took possession of Indra's throne for a time but was afterwards deposed and changed into a serpent—KIT) Dat *Nahuṣange* (94 5 to 6)
- Nahuṣange* (94 5 to 6)—to Nahuṣa s pr m [SLW see *Nahuṣan*] *Nagadevan* (71 22) s pr m sg nom [SLW *Naga*—any great or pre-eminent man—KIT Q]
- Nagan* (37 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- [Nal]gadhoran* (84 5)—s pr m sg nom
- Naga [pa]ritaru* (82-29 to 30)—s pr m sg (hon) nom [LW + NW]
- Nāgamman* (19 4)—s pr m sg nom *amma* cf *Kaliyamma* *Kongiyamma* Cf *Nagappa* in N K
- Nagammayya* (36 8 to 9)—s pr m sg nom
- nagara* (16 6)—for *nagara* See *nagarakke*
- Nagararmayyam* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom (dat in sense qualifying *pani asigarggam*) —*ayya* < *aryo*
- Nag[ar]junam* (73 23)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Nagimayyam* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom (dat in sense qualifying *pannastigarggam*)
- Nagiyabbegam* (91 29)—to *Nagiyabbe* s pr f sg dat LW (*al* b. < *amb* GOKI) nom pl *Nagiyabbegaḷ* (91-32 to 33) Cf *Naranabbe* (91-33 to 34)]
- naḷu* (16-5)—country s n sg nom cf *nakakkam naḷukamum* above. [T M Te *nadu* (T *naḷu*—8th—land country—h P) acc sg *naḷari* (71 5) *naḷan* (80-4) loc *naḷolage* (92 2a) inf caus *naḷayise* (80-5) adj s n sg loc *naḷadhyakṣade* (93 17) *ḍ* of *naḷu* becomes *l* in *naḷ—gam unḍana* (93 16) *naḷgaudigar* (62 2)]
- naḷa[m]* (71 5)—country s n sg acc [See *naḷu*]
- naḷadhyakṣade* (93 17)—under the superintendence of the assembly adj s n sg loc [SLW *adhyakṣa* is here used as abstract neut noun. See *adhyakṣadoḷ*]
- naḷayise* (80-5)—when assembled inf of *naḷayisu*—caus from *naḷu*—country
- naḷan* (80-4)—same as *naḷam*
- naḷu* (31 5 to 6 39-3 to 4 44-5 53-4 54 3)—country See *naḷu*
- naḷolage* (92 25) in the country s n sg loc See *naḷu*
- nana phala viṣasanadam* (92 51)—by (its) display of manifold fruits adj s n sg instr [SLW, *l* for *l* in *phala* and *viṣasana*]
- nan* (96 8)—I pron 1 sg nom oblique base *nan*
- Naranabbeya* (91-33 to 34)—of *Naranabbe* s pr f sg gen [LW See *Nagiyabbegam* (91 29) above]
- nalageyan* (12 8)—tongue s n sg acc [N h *nalige* *nalage* T *nakku na* M *naḷu* Te *naluka* *nalika*]
- nalku* (60-10 11 93 15)—four num adj [T M *nangu* Te *naḷugu* *nalkum* (108-14 23) becomes *nal* in *nal chasiram* (2 23) *nalattu* (23-6)]
- nalchasiram* (2 23)—4 000 num adj [NW + LW s > ch after *nal* (cf *ilchasiram en chasiram* etc) T *nal-ayiram*]
- nal afteradeaneyandu* (53 1 to 2)—42nd (year) qualifying *viṣayasambatsara*
- nalattu* (23-6)—40 num adj, *l* *pattu* (*p* > *l*) [T *narpatu*]
- naladimaru*—40 people s m pl nom, *nal padimbar* [N h *nalattu mandu jana* T *narpadimmar*]
- nalgamunḍana* (93 16)—of the headman of the country adj s m sg gen [LW < *naḷ gamunḍana* See *naḷu Aycagunḍa* for *ḍ* < *l* Cf *noḷ* < *n ḍ* *malike* < *maḷ ke*]
- naḷgaudigar* (62 2)—headman of the village adj s m pl (hon.) nom *l* *gaunḍiga* < *gaunḍiga* < *gaunḍiga* < *gamunḍika* < *grama umka* (?) *gauda* *gauda* (a formation from *gaya* *grama*) The (generally *sudra*) chief officer of a village (though occasionally not so powerful as the *sana bhoga*—KIT)]
- naḷ paṇigrahanam* (92 41)—destitution or lack

- of worldly ties s n sg nom [SLW for *nīṣaṅgrahamum* visarga for *ṣ*]  
*nīṣam* (92 3)—appropriating (true) s n sg acc, [SLW]  
*nīyakuṣakkam* (92 17)—to his own race adj s n sg dat [SLW *ī* for *l* in *kuṣa*]  
*nīgrahasi* (108 3)—having subdued adv pp of *nīgrahsu*—to subdue punish [SLW *nigraha*]  
*nīttar* (6 4)—confirmed past 3 f pl (hon) of *nīl* to set up See *nīndan*  
*Nītyavarṣadeva* (104 1 to 2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*nīnda* (84 6)—stood past 3 m sg of *nīl*—to stand [N K *nīntanu* T M *nīl* (T *nīntan*) M *nīnnan* Te *nīlu* Tu *nīl*—to stand causative, *nīrisu*] adv py *nīndu* (90-17) past 3 n sg —*nīndudu* (70 25) caus. pp *nīnsida* (15 13) *nīnsida* (6-2 to 3) past 3 m sg caus —*nīnsidam* (58-4 to 5) (also) *nīnsidan*? (41 8) neg adv p *nīlalarade* (60-10 11) opt *nīlpudakke* (17 14 vb ft m pl—*nīlvar* (108 22) \*adj in *nīru gal* (71 12)  
*nīndu* (70 17)—having stood adv pp of *nīl* —to stand [See *nīndan* T *nīnru* M *nīnnu*]  
*nīndudu* (70-25)—stood past 3 n. sg of *nīl*—to stand [See *nīndan* T *nīnradu* M *nīnnidu*]  
*nīppariya* (91-37)—of the channel s n sg gen for *nīppariya*? < *nīpāri* (*pāri*—stream channel) *nīppuri*—great heat (Kīr)  
*nībaddham* (97 10)—appointed s n sg nom [SLW (*nībaddha*—written confined set—(Kīr))]  
*nībaddhannatam* (92 38)—massive height adj s n sg nom [SLW (< *nīvīda* (*nīvīla*)—dense full close—Kīr)]  
*[Nī]mbiccarā Bā[m]ayya* (73 23)—s pr m sg nom *Bāmmayya* [< *Vāmmayya* < *Varmayya* or from *Brahmayya*]  
*nīyamam* (92 61)—religious discipline s n sg nom [SLW]  
*nīysida* (15 13)—that was set up d pp of *nīrisu*—caust from *nīl*—to stand See *nīndan* here *ī* seems to have been used for causative as it is found only in causal forms [T *nīruya* M *nīrtiya*]  
*nīnsidam* (58-4 to 5)—caused to stand past 3 m sg of *nīrisu* [see *nīndan* T *nīrutti* an M *nīrtiman*]  
*nīnsida* (6-2 to 3)—same as *nīnsida*  
*nīnsidar* (71 20)—caused to set up past. 3 m pl of *nīrisu*—from *nīl*—to stand [see *nīndan* T *nīruttimar*] Other form *nīrisdor* (81 4 89-14)  
*nīrugā* (71 12)—the stone that is set up adj s n sg nom *nīru kal nīru* from *nīl*—to stand See *nīndan*. for *kal* see *kal* above  
*nīrantaram* (92 6)—constant s n sg nom used adverbially [SLW]  
*nīrahamakāteyo* (92 58)—in lack of conceit. s n sg loc [SLW]  
*nīrakulam* (105-5)—without any disorder s n sg nom [SLW]  
*Nīrupamaṅge* (94 9)—to *Nīrupama* s n m sg dat [SLW (*nīrupama*—matchless unequalled)]  
*Nīrupamādevam* (4 9)—s pr m. sg nom [SLW]  
*nīrodhamum* (92 44)—constraint or spiritual self suppression. s n sg nom [SLW]  
*nīrnayam* (92 62)—verdict, s n sg acc [SLW]  
*nīrmmālate* (2 51)—punty s n sg nom [SLW *nīrmmālate*]  
*nīlalarade* (60 10 to 19)—without being able to stop neg adv p of *nīl*—to stand stop See *nīndan* [T *nīrkade nīrkamīdī yade* M *nīllade* N K *nīlalarade nīlalarade*]  
*nīlpudakke* (17 14)—let this stand opt pron *nīlpudu* + *akke* for *akke* see *akkum nīlpudu*—vb ft n sg of *nīl*—to stand [N K *nīlūvudu* See *nīndan* T *nīrpādārk ku* M *nīlpu nīkkunnu*]  
*nīlvar* (108-22)—will stand. vb ft 3 m pl of *nīl*—to stand [See *nīndan* T *nīppar* M *nīlppavar*]  
*nīvedyakke* (93 15)—for the offering s n sg dat [SLW *nīvedya*]  
*nīlasidan* (41 8)—for *nīnsidam*? *ī r* See *nīndan* Other form—*nīnsidom* (77 13 to 14)  
*Nīpatumgan* (92-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *nīr*—for *nī Nīpatunga*—exalted among kings]  
*nīn* (60 6)—you pron 2 sg nom oblique base *nīn*. [T M *nī Te nīvu nīu nīn ē* (emphatic) (16-6)]  
*nīnā* (92 30)—of water stream s n sg gen [T *nīr* M *nīr nīru Te nīru nīnā*—of water in (108-28)]  
*Nīrggundada* (54 3 72 26)—of *Nīrggunda* s pr n sg gen  
*nūdida* (47-4)—that is said d pp of *nūdi*—to say. [N K *heḷida* T *nūdtia* (T M. *nōdi* Te *nūḍucu nūḍuvu nōḍu-u*—Kīr)]

*nīpaguna-gananmam* (92-8)—a number of  
kingly virtues adj s sg (m pl in  
sense?) nom [SLW]  
*nīparkkaḥan* (61-9)—kings s m pl acc  
[SLW]  
*nuraḷattu* (108-4)—150 num adj  
*nuru* (51-4)—100 num adj *nurum* (82-24)  
*negarte ṭaḍedu* (92-66)—having obtained  
fame *negarte* < *negalte* fame from *ne*  
*gal*—to become manifest or famous, (shine)  
[T *nīgal*—to shine, vbl. noun—*nūgalu* M  
*nīgaluka nīgaruka*—to shine Te *negaḍu*  
from *negadu*—to shine—GOA I *negarte*]  
instr sg *negarppin* (99-6) inf—*negale*  
(97-29) d pp *negalda* (92-26) past. 3  
m sg—*negaldam* (92-3) m pl—*negaldar*  
92-63] In Nk replaced by *prasiddhi*  
*ṭaḍedu* < *paḍedu*—having obtained. adv  
pp of *paḍe*—to obtain [T *paḍattu* see  
*paḍegum* below]  
*negarppin* (99-6)—with valour adj s n  
sg instr of *negarppu* < *negalpu* < *negal*—  
to shine. See *negarteṭaḍedu*  
*negale* (97-29)—to be famous. inf of *negal*  
—to shine, became famous See *negarte*  
*vaḍedu*  
*negalda* (92-26.33 94-10 to 12)—that has be-  
come famous. d pp of *negal*—to be fam-  
ous [T *ṭigalda ṭigal*—to shine M *nī*  
*kanna*] See *negarteṭaḍedu* [T also *nīkal*  
—to shine]  
*negaldar* (92-3)—became famous past 3 m  
sg of *negal* to become famous. See *negar*  
*ṭevadeḍu* [T *nīgalndan* M *nīkanna*]  
*negaldar* (92-63 94-39)—became famous  
past 3 m pl of *negal*  
*netlam* (92-44)—gambling s n sg acc ci  
*lettam*  
*nendu* (92-30)—having become soaked. adv  
pp of *nene*—to become wet [T *nanam*  
*du* M *nonannu*]  
*ney* (39-7)—oil s n sg nom [T *ney* (now  
used for ghee only) (T *ney*—8th—s n  
ghee—h P) M *ney*—ghee Te *ney* re-  
placed in Nk by *tuppa* (*ney*—Tbh of  
*sneha*—Kṛt) *el*—*ney* = *enpe* means origi-  
nally oil extracted from sesamum but now  
applied to oils generally Cf *bevinneyne*  
*khobbarneyne* etc. (R *Narasimhacur*  
HKL p 141) *el* *ney* — *elney* > *veṇne*  
> *benne* = butter]  
*neredu* (92-29 108-24 to 25)—having assem-  
bled. adv pp of *neṛe*—to become full to  
be united [Nk *neredu* T *nīṇadu* M  
*nīṇanu* (T *nīṇa*—to become full M  
*nīṇa* Te *neṇayū*—vbl. noun *neṇaya*—ful

ness—GOA I] cf *mainere* in Nk to be-  
come full in body i.e. to arrive at the age  
of menstruating] neg. part—*nerējada*  
92-56] adverbially used—*nerēye* (92-53)  
inf—*neradīṇalu* (89-12)  
*nerējada* (92-56)—that is not filled. neg. p  
of *neṛe*—to become full [See *neredu* T  
M *nīṇayada*]  
*nerēye* (92-52)—perfectly used adverbially  
from *neṛe* to become full or perfect See  
*neredu* [T *nīṇaya* M *nīṇaye nīṇayate*]  
*neradīṇalu* (89-12)—when it has become full  
*neredu* + *ṛalu* *neredu*—adv pp of *neṛe*  
< *neṛe*—to be full See *neredu* (T > r)  
*ṛalu* inf of *ṛ*—to be. See *ṛe*  
*nella* (93-15)—of paddy s n sg gen of *nel*  
—*nellu* (66-8) [T *nel* (*nel* *nellu*—8th—  
paddy—h P) M *nellu*]  
*Nellaradīḡarundana* (108-22)—of *Nollarai*  
*garuṇḡa* S pr m sg gen [LW *Nella*  
*rai* *Nellaradi* For *garuṇḡana* See *Ay*  
*cagaruṇḡa*]  
*nellu* (66-8)—paddy s n sg nom (acc.  
in sense?) See *nella*  
*nela* (33-2)—ground s n sg nom (from  
*nīl*—to stand?) [T *nīlam* (*nīlam*—7th  
8th—land—h P) M *nīlam* Te *nela* acc.  
*nelamun* (71-14) loc *neladoḡ* (91-10)]  
*neladoḡ* (95-10)—on the earth s n sg loc  
of *nela*. See *nela*  
*nelanum* (71-14)—*nelan* + *um* (conj. suff.)  
—ground s n sg acc. See *nela*  
*nelasi* (92-32)—having settled. adv pp of  
*nelasu* to settle to settle to stay from  
*nīl*—to stand stay [T *nīlattu* M *nīlac-*  
*cu* past. 3 h sg—*nelasidan* (92-33)]  
*nelasidan* (92-33)—settled past 3 m sg of  
*nelasu*—to settle [See *nelasi* T *nīlattan*  
M *nīlaccan*] Other form—*nelasidam*  
92-32)  
*Noḡa(m)baḡantaka deṭa* (105-2)—destroyer  
of the *Noḡamba* race, adj s m sg nom.  
[SLW ] for *ḡ* in *baḡantaka*]  
*Noḡambadhīṇaya* (86-5)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]  
[*Noḡa*] *mbha ga* [vū] *ndaru* (82-31 to 32) s  
pr m nom  
[*Noḡa*] *mbha doḡḡaru* (82-28 to 29)—s pr  
m (hon.) nom *doḡḡa*—great  
*noḡi* (29-8.9 48-2)—having seen adv pp. of  
*noḡu*—to see. [T *noḡam*—scrutiny *nok*  
*kam*—a look, M *nokkuga*—to see *noḡam*  
—examination Tu *noḡa*—sight *noḡadrum*  
—to show GOA I] inf *noḡe* (105-3) adj  
s m pl dat *norppuṇarḡge* (92-53) gen pl  
*rorppara* (92-28) (Synonym—*kaṇḡu*) [T

- neḍi* < *neḍu*—to seek]  
*noḍe* (100-3)—when seen. inf of *noḍu*—to see. See *noḍi* [M *nokke nokave*]  
*nonlu* (79-4)—having practised penance  
 adv. pp of *non*—to practise penance Re placed in N K. by *tapassu maḍi* [T *non ju* M *noḍḍu* (T *nompū nonpū*—religious austerity M *nompū* Te *noḍu*—to celebrate a religious performance. *nomu*—a religious vow Tu *nombu*—fast penance, *nompū*—any meritorious act K. *noḍi*—same as *nompū*—GOKI)]  
*norppuvargge* (92-53)—to those who look at  
 adj s m pl dat from *norppuvar* (< *noḍ puvar* < *noḍpuvar*) N K *noduvavarige noḍ(u)*—to see See *noḍi* [M *nokkunna var*]  
*norppara* (92-28)—of those who look at  
 adj s m pl gen N K *noḍuvavara* See *noḍi*  
*norppuvargge*

## P

- paḥam* (92-66)—the position (taken up)  
 s de s n sg nom [SLW]  
*paḥaram* (108-33)—cloak? s n sg acc [Cf *paḥada*—cloth. N K. *paḥada* Te *paḥa ḥanu*]  
*panca patakam* (45-5)—guilty of 5 sins  
 adj s m sg nom [SLW] See *pancamalapaḥaṇa* *panca pataka samyuktam* (45-5 to 6)]  
*panca maḥa śthanakkam* (108-18 35)—to the place of 5 *maḥas* (or monasteries)  
 nom. *panco maḥa śthanatam* (108-31)  
*panca-maḥa patakam* (49 5-13 to 14 17 17 18-19 to 20 24 11 28-17 29-11 to 12 31 19 to 20 34 7 to 8 35-6 66-9 72 29 to 30 82-40 to 41 85-13)—guilty of the 5 great sins (1) killing a Brahman (2) drinking intoxicating liquor (3) theft or stealing gold (4) committing adultery with the wife of guru or teacher (or incest with one's mother) (5) association with any one guilty of above crimes—Krt gen —  
*pancamahapatakana* (97 22 to 23) m pl  
*pancamahapatakam* (42-6 to 7 86-17 to 18)  
*pancamahapatakasamyuktam* (60-14)  
*pancam* (106-5)—the fifth day  
*panca tafaḍol* (90-11)—in *Pancavaḥa* s pr n sg loc [SLW] N of a place at the source of the Godavari where Rama resided i.e. Nṛsiṅka]  
*Pancaladita* (104 14)—s pr m. sg nom [SLW]  
*Pancala deṣar* (105 4)—s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW]  
*pancananam* (72 15)—five faced lion (Śiva)  
 —adj s n (m in sense) sg nom [SLW]  
*paṇṇagāra* (23-4 to 6)—of weaver s m pl gen [LW (*paṇṇa*—*paṇa* cloth a tatsama word SMD 384—Krt)]  
*paṇṇa gattisi* (14 3)—having tied the frontlet of authority *paṇṇa* a thing given as royal favour *gattisi* < *kattisi*—adv pp of *kattisi*—caus. of *kattu*—to tie bind (*paṇṇa kattu*—to tie the frontlet of dignity or authority—Krt) [T *paṇṇagattu* M *paṇṇagattu* Te *paṇṇam*]  
*paṇṇaman* (99-5)—kingdom. s n sg acc  
*paḍegum* (92 73)—will obtain vb ft 3 n sg of *paḍe*—to obtain. [T *paḍakkum* M *paḍakyum*] past 3 m. sg—*paḍedam* (69-26) *paḍedam* (59-22) pl—*paḍedar* (6 8) past 3 n pl—*paḍeduru* (18-15 to 16) adj s m sg—*paḍedom* (32 6) pl *paḍedor* (17 10) inf—*paḍeye* in *upaśrayam baḍeye* (92-62) adv pp—*paḍedu* in *negate iḍedu* (92 66)  
*paḍedam* (69 29)—obtained. past 3 m sg of *paḍe* See *paḍegum* Other forms  
*paḍedam* (92-14) *paḍedan* (59-22) [T *paḍaittan* M *paḍaccan*]  
*paḍedar* (6-8)—obtained. past 3 m pl (hon) of *paḍe*—to obtain See *paḍegum*  
*paḍeduru* (18-15 to 16)—obtained past 3 n pl of *paḍe*—see *paḍegum*  
*paḍedom* (32-6)—he who has obtained  
 obtainer adj s m sg from *paḍeda*—d pp of *paḍe*—to obtain See *paḍegum* [T *paḍaitton* M *paḍakyuga*]  
*paḍedor* (17 10 18-11)—obtainers sdj s m pl nom See *paḍegum* *paḍedom* [T *paḍaittar* N K *paḍedararu*]  
*paḍeyam*? (29-6 21)—produce. s n sg nom  
*paḍeye* (> *baḍeye* in *upaśrayambaḍeye*) (92-62)—when obtained. of *paḍe*—to obtain See *paḍegum* [T *paḍaikka* M *paḍakke paḍakyate*]  
*paḍura* (71 12)—west. adv of place replaced by *paścima* in N K. [T *kuḍakku* M *paḍinnaru* Te *paḍamaru*] Other form *paḍunay* (29 7 to 8 26 30 to 31 59 23)  
*panam* (29 23 108-27 33,34)—money, a certain coin. (1) a sum reckoned in coins or cowries. 2 a *panam* a small coin of a certain weight 4 *āṇes* and 8 *kaṣas* (Mys. as *hana*) 4 *pagas*, 3 a coin of a certain weight 80 cowries, 4 price 5 money wealth property—Krt [N K. *hana*—synonyms *duḍḍu rokka* acc *panamam* (97 16) T M *panam*]

*pangoleyam* (92 29)—cluster of fruits s m  
sg acc [T *patam kula* Te. *paṇḍu gola*  
*paṇḍu gela* pan—fruit. N K. *hannu gole*  
< *kole* < *kula* (?)—group N K. *gone*  
(N *kule* Te. *gola*)]

*paṭṭi* (108-23)—cotton s n sg nom [O h  
*paṭṭi* M h *paṭṭi* N K *hatti paṭṭi* >  
*paṭṭi* > *paṭṭi* > *hatti* T M *paruṭṭi* Te  
*paṭṭi* (T *paṭṭi paṇṇi paṇṇu paṇṇi* M  
*paṇṇi paṇṇi*—Kit) Cf also *kaṇṇi* in  
N h.]

*paṭṭu* (2 15 27 29-6 61 2 108-51)—ten num  
adj s n sg [N h *hattu* T *paṭṭu* *paṭṭu*  
becomes *paḍu* in numeral compounds from  
13 to 18 e.g. *paḍimuru paḍinaṅku paḍi  
navdu paḍinaru*]

*patakan* (74 13)—for *patakan* See *panca mahapatakan*

*patakan* (96-23 to 24) — one who has a banner  
 adl sg m sg nom [SLW]

patladu (76-5)—in the way s n sg loc  
[SLW]

*padīmaydu* (2 27)—fi(teen num. adj. See *pattu* [N.], *padīmaydu* T *padīmayindu*)

*padinaru* (17 10) for *padinaru*—sixteen num  
adj see *pattu* [N.K. *hadinaru* T *padu-*  
*ru*]

*padinaru* (17 8) see *padinaru* above |T *pat*  
in-aru—8th—16 lit. six of the series ten  
—h P)

*Padumannan* (60-12)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW + NW *Padumannan* < *Padmannan*  
(epenthesis) Cf *Padmappe*—proper name  
in NK.]

*Padmajani* (92 52 to 53)—the Lotus-born  
(Brahman)—a n sg nom [SLW]

*padmopa setlam* (108-5;—one whose lotus-like feet have been worshipped. adj s m sg nom [SLW—*setlam* for *setlam*])

*paddhattiyam* (71 1<sup>a</sup>)—custom s. n. sg acc  
[SLW]

*pannaradu* (101 11)—for *panneradu*—twelve  
num. adj. *Nh* *hanneradu*

**pannasigar** (108 28) —50 people appell  
noun of number from *pannasu* or *pannasu*  
—50 [Skrt *pancasat* Pkt *pannasa* *pan*  
*asa* Mar *panas* Hindi *pacasa*] See  
*pannasugalan* (72 to 3) dat. *pannasigarg*  
*gan* (108-16 25) *pannasi(ga)rege* (108-  
19)

- iaruman* (73 22) dat pl *parvargge* (97 18)
- parvur* (29 5)—*brahmans* s m pl nom  
See *paruvan* [T *parppar parvur* > *par var* (33 4)—with u *parvaru* (29-9 82 11)]
- plavitaruman* (73-22 77 11)—*brahmans* also s m pl acc um Other form *parv varuv* (<um) + a (108 37) *parvbaru mam* (83 12) (vv > vb-)
- parvargge* (97 18)—to the *brahmans*. s m pl dat See *paruvan*
- palsuvor* (49-6)—will protect ft 3 ra pl of *palsu*—to protect [Skt *pal*] See *prats palanam* (94 18)
- Palgunamasada* (83 5 to 6)—of the month *Phālguna* s pr n sg gen [SLW *Palguṇa* < *Phalguna* (< *Phalguna* < *Phalguni*—Feb March) Name of a double nakṣatra or asterism (*purva* and *uttara*)—KIT]
- pranavallabhe* (4 3)—beloved wife. adj s f sg nom [SLW cf *pranakante* (M *pranavallabha*)]
- Puṭṭayyam* (97 11)—s pr m sg nom (< *Puṭṭayya* ?)
- puḍidu* (> *biḍidu* in *arghambūḍidu*) (60-9)—having held adv pp of *puḍi*—to hold [NK *kuḍidu* T *puḍittu* M *puḍicu* Te *puḍici*]
- Pilamahān* (8-8 to 9)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Pipparage* (69 20)—s pr n sg nom Name of a place Modern Hipparage in Bijapur district.
- Pimāḷan* (89-11)—Name of the 51st year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW *Pingala*]
- piṇḍaran* (94 26)—a ball or lump of rice (or meat) mixed up with milk, curds flowers etc. and offered to the Manes.—(KIT)
- piṇya* (90-9 91 38 95-13)—great adj s n sg gen [TM *piṇya* Te *pedda* (T *piṇya*—great *peruḡu*—to increase *perukkam*—increase M *perukuka*—to grow large. Te. *peruḡu* *peruvu*—to increase *pedda*—great old. *pelucu* *perucu*—to increase, Te *piṇya*—large—GOKI] adj s m pl *piṇyar* (92 57)
- piṇyar* (92 57)—great superior people adj s m pl nom see *piṇya*
- pṛthaman* (4 7)—seat (of a god) s n sg acc [SLW]
- pugu* (7 5)—a kind of tax? s n sg nom [KITTEL does not give this word]
- pugal* (92-4)—> *bugal* in *ṣaran bugal* when (they) come inf [cf *pugu*—to enter T *puka* M *pukan*] Other form *puge* (> *buge*) (92 10) neg part *pugada* (92 56) > *bugada* pr adv p *pugutlandu* (60 6) adv pp *pokku* (60-6), adj am sg dat *pokkatangam* (94-29)
- pugada* (> *bugada* in *hṛdayam bugada*) (92 56)—that does not enter neg d p of *pugu*—to enter See *pugal* [T *pugadu* M *pukatta* *pukate* < *pukyuka*—to enter]
- puge* (> *buge* in *ṣaran buge*) (92 10)—when entered inf of *pugu*—to enter [T *puka* M *puke* *pukaye*]
- puguttu* (60-6)—entering pres adv p of *pugu*—to enter [T *pugu* *pugudu* *putu* *putu* M *pugu* *pugu* *pukyuka* see *pugal*]
- puṭṭade* (31 21)—without being born neg adv p of *puṭṭu*—to be born. NK *huffade* [Te *puṭṭu* *poḍamu* *poḍalu* T *puṭṭu* *puḍavan*—a son M *poḍi*—to spring up—KIT Te *puṭṭaka*] past 3 m sg —*puṭṭidan* (94 9) vbl noun
- puṭṭige* (17 7)—for the basket s. n sg dat *puṭṭi*—a basket made of cane bamboo etc.—KIT [NK *buṭṭi* T *puṭṭi* *puṭṭil* *poṭṭi* M *puṭṭil* Te *puṭṭike*—KIT]
- puṭṭidan* (94 9)—born past 3 m sg of *puṭṭu*—to be born See *puṭṭada* NK *huffidamu*
- puḍidudu* (73 24)—for *puḍidudu*—put into. past. 3 n sg of *puḍi*—to join put into (KIT)
- puṇname* (92 22)—full moon day s n sg nom [SLW *puṇnima* NK *hunnime* *hunnive*] with um *puṇnameyumi* (97 5 101 4)
- puṇṇisur* (66 7)—s pr n s nom (gen in sense) NK *Hunsur* in Mysore Dist
- puṇuse* (63 6)—tamarind s n sg nom NK *hunuse* *humise* [from *puḷi* (TM Te *puḷi* *pusulu*) and cf *puḷicaru*—a broth of sauce made of tamarind salt etc.—KIT] *kuḷṣaru* *hansennu* T *puḷi* (Tirukkural) M *puḷi* Te *pusulu*—sour *puṇuse* e (59-24)]
- puṇya* (72 25)—merit s n sg nom [SLW]
- puṇyaphalamān* (72 28)—reward of the merit s n sg acc [SLW]
- Puttur Attanige* (42 4 to 5)—to Attan of Puttur s pr m sg dat *Puttur*—name of a place gen *Puttura* (42 3) loc *Putturolu* (43 8)
- Puttura* (42-3)—of Puttur s. pr n sg gen *Putturolu* (43 8)—in Puttur s pr n sg loc
- Puddhana* (93 16)—of *Puddha*. s pr m sg gen
- puṇḍalol* (22-3)—in the striking i.e. fight.

- s n sg loc [OK. *puyyal* MK *puyyal* NK *huyil* *huyyal* (*puyyal* *puyal*—beat ing striking from *puy*—to beat strike. M *poyyu*—to fight. *puy* *poy* *poyi*—NK *huy hoy* *hoy*—KIT)]
- puraman* (96-23)—abode s n sg acc [SLW *para*]
- Purikara nagarada* (92-26)—of the town *Purikara* s pr n sg gen [SLW]
- Purigeṭeya* (23-3)—of *Purige* s pr n sg gen name of a place Modern Lak śmeśvar in Dharwar dist. Bombay Province Other form *Pongereya* (22 to 3) nom *Purige* (71-5) instr—*Pungereyem* 70-26) loc *Pungereyoḷ* (96-23)
- Pungereyim* (70-26)—from *Pungere* s pr n sg instr see *Pungeṭeya*
- [*Pur*] *geṭeyoḷ* (96-23)—in *Purige* s pr n sg loc See *Pungeṭeya*
- Purige* (71-5)—*Purige* s pr n sg nom See *Pungeṭeya*
- Pururavan* (94-5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Pururava nandanam* (94-5)
- pullu* (25-4)—grass s n. sg nom (acc sense) [N h. *hullu* *pullu* T *pul* (T *pullu*—8th—grass—h.P) M *pul* *pullu* Te *pullu* Tu *pullu* *hullu*]
- puli* (58-3 60-9)—tiger s n sg nom [NK *huli* T.M Te *puli* Tu *pili* acc *puliyān* (T *puli*—8th—s n tiger—h.P)]
- puliyān* (58-3)—tiger s n sg acc
- Puleyarmman* (18-14)—s pr m sg nom
- pulu* (90-11)—worm s n sg nom < *pulu* NK *hulu* [T *pulu* M *pulu* Te *pirugu* *pututu* Tu *puri*—a worm—GOKI *pulu*]
- puyje* (92-39)—for *puye*—worship s n sg nom. [SLW *puya*]
- puda* (92-27)—that had bloomed, d pp of *pu*—to bloom flower (KIT) (T.M *Pu* Te *puci* *puyy*—KIT) N h. *hu hu* *hiḍu* *havagu*]
- Punaḍaman* (76-5 to 6)—s pr n sg acc —a place plenty with flowers. cf modern *Hu tina Hippatis*
- pu(r)ṇṇa—masaduḷ* (12)—on the full moon day ad s n sg [SLW] loc
- purva kramadoḷe* (92-72)—in (its) ancient order adj s n sg loc [SLW]
- purvācarata* (220)—former social constitution. adj s n sg acc [SLW] See *acata iyasathe* above gen. *purvācarada* (60-11)
- purttada* (107-6)—of the olden days s n sg gen [SLW]
- purttā maryadegaḷan* (6-3)—former honours s n pl acc [SLW] loc sg *purttā maryadeyoḷ* (108-32)
- purva sthiti* (67-17)—ancient usage decreē s n sg nom [SLW]
- Purvalagosasigara* (1-3)—of *Purvalagosasi* gar s pr m pl (hon) gen. See *gosasam*
- Puṣṭyar* (61-10)—s pr m pl (hon) nom
- prāyan* (13-3)—dear one adj s m sg nom [SLW *Skt. praya*]
- prithuṣṭajyam* (32 10-2 to 3 29-2 to 3 31-2 to 4 35-2 37-1 to 2 39-2, 42-3 44-3 45-2 to 3 47-1 to 2 52-2 53-3 54-2 58-1 61-1 62-1 63-3 66-3 to 4) for *prithuṣṭajyam*—kingdom s n sg acc [SLW] Other forms for *prithuṣṭa* *prithuṣṭajyam* (88-3) *prithuṣṭajyam* (85-6), *prithuṣṭa*—(34-2) gen. *prithuṣṭiya* (9-6) *prithuṣṭi* (72-2 76-4 78-2 to 3 86-5 to 6) 91-21 99-3 101-6 102-2 to 3 103-8
- prithuṣṭalabha* (107-1 13 to 14 108-1)—favourite of the world adj s m sg for *alabha* see below Other forms for *prithuṣṭa* *prithuṣṭi* (106-8 to 9) *prithuṣṭi* (91-14 to 15 96-1 97-1)
- prithuṣṭajivam* (92-20)—a lotus on earth adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Prithuṣṭajatan* (14-1 to 3)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Pekkattiya* (27-5)—of *Pekkavi* s pr n sg gen
- Pennandurole* (55-3)—in *Pennandur* s pr n sg loc
- Pennagaḍangada* (88-7)—of *Pennagaḍanga* s pr n sg gen
- peṇḍaḍam* (100-16)—wives. see *peṇḍan* below T *peṇḍati* Te *peṇḍlamu*
- peṇḍan* (84-8)—wives s f pl acc [N h. *heṇḍanṇu* *heṇḍatṭarannu* T *peṇḍi* M *peṇḍaḍi* Te. *peṇḍi*—marriage *peṇṭi*—she. O h. *per* = a girl (*peṇḍa*—a woman female T *peṇḍu* M *peṇḍi*—a girl woman Te *peṇṭi*—the female of any animal—KIT)]
- Peddoregareya* (83-8)—of *Peddoregare* s pr n.s.gen (O h. *per* + *tore* > *per* *dore* > *peddore* *per*—great (see *Permmāḍi* below *pinja* above *pergaḍe* etc) *Tore*—stream, river See *tore naḍu* above *p* > *b* in *Beddoregareya* (83-9 to 10)
- Periṣṭutina* (91-44)—of *Periṣṭu* s n sg n gen
- pempam* (92-58)—grandeur s n sg acc loc *pempṇoḷ* (92-35) [Te *pempunū*—growth *pencu*—to grow]
- penya* (63-6)—great See *pinja* *per*—great *per* > *per* before consonants. *pergaḍe*—

- chief (97 6) *pergeregalin* (97 27) *Permma*  
*diya* (76 6) [T *per* (8th)—adj big,  
 —K P—*peru perum* K P]  
*perggade* (97-6 100-12 101 7)—head chief  
 s m sg nom [O K *perggade*—M K *peg*  
*gade* N K *heggade*] dat pl *perggadega*  
*ge* (108 21)  
*Pergguniya* (60-4)—of Pergunji s pr n sg  
 gen (of great Gunji)  
*perggeregalin* (92 27)—with great tanks s n  
 pl instr *per*—great *geregalin* < *keregalin*  
 see *kere* above  
*Permmadiya* (76 6) of *Permmadi*—of great  
 feet revered one s pr m sg gen See  
*Perggade* Other form *permmannadiya*  
 (83 4 to 5) nom *Permmadi* (96-3 to 4)  
*Permmannadi* (83-9) see *Rajamalla Perm*  
*manadigal* (76-4)  
*Pervattiyura* (29-24)—of *Pervattiyur* s  
 pr n sg gen  
*pervudi* (92 13)—great cow elephant s n  
 sg nom  
*Pesadora* (3 2)—of *Pesadora* s pr m sg  
 gen  
*Pesarajan* (46-4)—s pr m sg nom  
*pesar* (8-7)—name s n sg (pl sense)  
 nom. [N K *hesaru* T *peyar per* (T  
*pyar* (8th)—s n name same —K P 3  
 M *per peru* (*pyar peyar*—K P) Te  
*peru* Tu *pudar* (K P)] instr *pesarun*  
 (96-23)  
*peldore* (105 5)—*Tungabhadra*? s pr n sg  
 nom O K *peldore* > *perdore* > *peddore*  
 See *peddoregareya*  
*pelci* (60-6)—having increased adv pp of  
*pelcu*—to increase [O K *perci* > M K  
*perci* > *pecu* > N K *hecci* Te *perci* M  
*peruki perukki*] inf *pelcical* (71 15)  
*pelcical* (71 15)—when increased inf of *pel*  
*cisu*—to cause to increase See *pelci* [T  
*peruke* M *peruke perukave* Te *perecin*  
*cen perccimpan*]  
*perige* (3-4)—per load s n sg dat *peringe*  
 (17 8 to 9) [N K *herige* > s in  
 ele *erige bhandarige*] loc *perinol*  
 (97 15)  
*peringe* (17 8 to 99)—same as *perige* see  
 above  
*perin(o)* (97 15)—in the load s n sg loc  
 see *perige*  
*pokkatamgam* (91 29)—to him who has en-  
 tered. adj s m sg dat from *pokkata*  
 [See *pugal* N K *hokkatamige hokkatamge*]  
*pokku* (60-6)—having entered. adv pp of  
*pogu* < *pugu*—to enter See *pugal* [T  
*pukku* M *puki*]  
*pogalal* (92 8 11 66)—to praise inf of *pogal*  
 < *pogal* (< O K *pugal*—to praise) O K  
*pugal* M K *pogalu* N K *hogaļu* T *pugala*  
 M *pugaļan* (T *pugal* Te *pogaļu* Tu  
*pugar*—K P) Te also *povuļu*] vbl noun  
 —*pogarle* (92 2) ft p—*pogaliya* (96-22)  
*pogarttege* (92 2 37)—to praise s n sg dat  
 see *pogalal* [N K *hogaļke* M *pukaļtuka*  
*pukaļka* Te *pogaļta* O K *pogalte* >  
*pogartte*]  
*pogaļta* (96 22)—praising ft p of *pogal*  
 See *pogalal* [T *pukaļkma* *pukaļum* M  
*pukaļum*]  
*Pojevadiya* (29 7)—of *Pojevadi* s pr n sg  
 gen  
*polli makkaļ*? (31 20 to 21)—*polli* < *poļli*  
 < *poļte*?—womb for *makkaļ* see below  
*polli*—helpful (ed)  
*podalda* (92 27)—extending along d pp of  
*podal* < *podal*—to come in sight manifest  
 (K P)  
*ponnadige* (59-16)—to *Ponnadi* s pr n  
 sg dat  
*Ponnavara gavundonum* (94 21)—s pr m  
 sg nom [SLW] for *gavundonum* see  
*Ayca garunda*  
*ponnu* (29-23)—gold money s n sg nom  
*ponnu* N K *honnu* T M *pon* (T  
*pon*—8th—gold—K P) Te *ponnu*  
 Other forms *pon* (34-6 51 4), *pom* (99 13  
 104 19) instr pl *pongaļin* (92 22)  
*Ponulcada* (18 7 to 8)—of *Ponvulca* s pr  
 n sg gen Other form—(v > b) *Pom*  
*bulcada* (17 5 to 6) *Ponvulca* > *Pom*  
*bulca* > *Pombulca* > *Hombulca* > *Humca*  
 (now)  
*poyla* (49-4)—for *pojda*?—pouring  
*poyda* (24 10 51-4)—which was poured i e  
 given d pp of *poy*—to pour (K P) past  
 3 m pl *poydar* (29 21) [T *pojda* M  
*peyla*—rainfalling]  
*poydar* (29-21)—poured stands for *dhare*  
*poydar* i e gave by pouring water past  
 3 m sg of *poy* See *poyda* [T *pey*  
*dar*]  
*poydamge* (108-33)—to him who beats. adj  
 s m sg dat [N K *hoydavange hođe da*  
*vange*]  
*Poranajju* (60-5)—having gone out adv pp  
 of *poramadu*—to go out start [M K *po*  
*raju* N K *horoļu* T *porappajju* M *pur*  
*appellu* Te *eluvadi* *pora*—outside T M  
*poram* Te *pora porugu* N K *horože*  
*poragu* (108 26) *poravolalo* (92 27) *po*  
*rada* (67 10)]  
*poravolalo* (92 27)—in the outer domain



*poṛa poṛaloḥ* ( *p > v* ) s n sg loc *poṛa*—outside See *poramaṣṭu* ( < *pura* cf *kuḍu > kodu* etc.) *poṛaloḥ* < *poṛal aḥ* (*poṛal*—a town a city Te *prolu* T *poliḥ*—a country cf *polahica*—a man born in town—Kīṛ) See *polalan* (224)

*poragu* (108-26)—outside adv of place see *poṛamaṣṭu* Other form *poṛaga* (90-9) for *poṛage* gen sg *poṛada* (67 10)—NK *horagina*

*Ponṇeṇṇeya* (22 to 3)—same as *Punṇeṇṇeya* (*u > o*) cf *kuḍa koḍu mudal maḍal*

*pola* (66-7 71 11 12)—field s n sg nom [Nk. *hola* T *pulam* M *pula* Te *pola mu*] acc *polana* (84 6) *polamana* (84-7) M k. *polava*—Nk. *holavannu*

*Polettaḥvor* (37 2)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom *Poleyannana* (70 26)—of Poleyanna. s pr m.sg gen

*Polakku Priyaelva* (15-7 to 8)—s pr m sg nom

*poṛalan* (224)—a town city s n sg acc see *poṛavaḥaloḥ* [Mk. *poṛal* Nk. *hoḥalu* (cf SMD 236—*poṛalica*—a man born in a town—Kīṛ (T *poliḥ*—8th—s n grove—K P)]

*Palma-Vimittavarakkum* (24 3 to 4)—s pr m pl (hon.) dat

*Pacayya seṭṭi* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense) cf *Pacayya-seṭṭi*

*pokum* (97 23)—will go vb ft 3 n sg of *po(gu)*—to go [Nk. *hoguṇṇu* TM *pokum*] adv pp *pogi* (63 5) d pp *poda* (70-25) See *ṇugu pokku*

*pogi* (63 5)—having gone adv pp. of *po(gu)* —to go. [Nk. *hogi* T *poy egi* M *poyi* Te. *poyi*]

*poda* (70-25 77-5 97 23)—that is gone. d pp of *po(gu)*—to go See *pokum* [Nk. *hoda* T *pona* (7th)—KP M *pōṇa poya*]

*paṇṇeṇṇeya-karanyam* (92 62)—the duties of humanity adj s.n.sg acc. [SLW]

*Paṇṇya bahula* (108-11)—the dark half of the lunar month *Paṇṇya* s pr n sg nom [Skt *bahula*] *Paṇṇya-masa bahula* (99 10) gen. *Paṇṇya masada* (103 9)

## PH

*phalam* (73 21 89-15)—fruit s n sg nom [SLW] *phalam* (71 21 78-10 97 18) *phala* (71 12 108-28, 27) *phaḥam* (97-20) acc *phalama* (51 9) *phalaman.* Other form *phalamam* (92 73) *poḥamam* (92-72 to 73)

*Phalgūṇam* (92 10)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *Phalgūṇa*] Arjuna

*Phalgūṇa masada* (100-7)—of the month of *Phalgūṇa* (Feb March) s pr n sg gen [SLW]

## B

*Banapaya* (40-3)—s pr m sg nom < *Ban capayya*

*Baṭṭageṇṇeya* (84 7)—s pr n sg nom < *Baṭṭageṇṇeya* modern *Beṭṭigeṇṇeya* in Gadag Dharwar Dist. Bombay Province [Baṭṭa Skt *vṛtta* (*baṭṭa* Tbh. of *vṛtta*—that is round (TM *vaffa vaffu*)—that is regular or beautiful—Kīṛ) Cf *baṭṭalu* in NK T *vaṭṭam* M *vaṭṭakulaṇi*—round tank for *geṇṇeya* < *keṇṇeya* see *keṇṇeya*] gen *Baṭṭageṇṇeya* (84 5)

*baḍaga* (71 12)—north. s n sg adv of place replaced in Nk. by *uttara* [Te *vaḍaku* TM *vaḍakku* (Kīṛ)]

*baḍatanam* (92 42)—poverty or slenderness s n sg nom *tana* secondary suffix [Te *baḍugu*—lean poor]

*baḍuvudum* (92 41)—trouble or striking s a sg nom vbl noun from *baḍi*—to strike [T *aḍippadu* M *aḍippadu aḍikunnadu*]

*bannisal* (92-32 to 33)—to praise extol inf of *bannisu* < *varṇṇisu*—to praise describe see *varṇṇisuttu* below [T *varṇṇikka* Skt *varṇa*—Pkt *varṇa*] Other form *bannise* (92-60)

*batta* (106 13)—paddy rice s n sg nom [LW Nk. *batta bhatta* (Skt *bhakti*—Pkt *bhatta* (shared out)—M *bhat*—GOKI *bhamtamam*) *battam um* (83 14 to 15) Cf *bhakti* (49-9)]

*Baddiyamma seṭṭi* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense qualifying *seṭṭiyarṇam*) [SLW for *seṭṭi* see *Aycaṣeṭṭi*] *Baddega* < *Bad de*—a woman + *ga* i.e. a son to another woman

*Banavasi panrucharasimam* (22-2)—*Banavasi* 12 000 *Banavasi*—*Banavasi* (Skt *Vanavasi* HITTEL a forest spring also *Vaijayanti* DKD p. 278. IA 3 273 8, 244 13, 329—GOKI) Chandombudhu 31 *Banavasi* (i.e. wood-spring *bana bane* or *basa* sanctified *ama tasi*), the ruins are still extant near the river Varada, east of Gokarna on the Western Coast. cf IA 1 157 For the description of *Banavasi* de-a see PB

*Banavasi paravatesaram* (108-8)—Lord of *Banavasi* the best of towns. adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*Banavasi maṇḍalamam* (60-2)—*Banavasi* cit de s n sg acc [SLW]

*bandu* (59-23 60-10 84-6)—having come

- adv pp of *bar*—to come See *vandu*  
below [T *vandu* M *vandu* Te *vacci*]  
*Bandugiyar* (60-10)—s pr m pl (hon)  
nom  
*Bappariam* (99-4)—s pr m sg nom  
< *Bappamma* ?  
*Bamkayyam* (108-17)—s pr m sg nom  
(dat sense)  
*bangevonge* (71-21)—for *bagevamge*—to  
hum who aims, intends adj s m sg dat  
[M *k bagevamge* N *K bagejuvaramge* cf  
Mar *bagne*—to see]  
*bayalam* (90-8)—for *bayala*—of the field  
s n sg gen [T M *vayal* Te *bayalu*  
(*bayilu bayilu*—Kır)] loc *bayalalu*  
(90-23)  
*bayalalu* (95-13)—in the open field s n sg  
loc. *bayalalu* See *bayalam*  
*Baragura* (91-46 to 47)—of Baragur s pr  
n sg gen Other form *Bargura* (91-30)  
*barisakke* (97-9-14)—for a year s n sg dat  
[SLW Skt *varṣa* > *varisa* > *barisa* (cf  
*harṣa* > *harisa*) Pkt *varisa*] nom *bari*  
*sam* (108-29)  
*baredan* (97-29)—wrote past 3 sg m of  
*bare*—to write < *vare* see *iradon* below  
[N *k baredanu* T *taraundan* (< *varu*)  
*vare* Te *vra*—Kır) M *varaccan*] inf  
*bareyal* (92-54)  
*bareyal* (92-45)—to write inf of *bare*—see  
*baredan* [T *varēya* M *varakyugan*]  
*Bargura* (91-30)—see *Baragura*  
*Ballatarasar* (77-7)—s pr m pl nom *Balla*  
*ta* < *allabla* for *arasar* see  
*ballahage* (69-23)—to one who knows s m  
sg dat [T *talatarukku* Te *vallabhuni*  
*ki* (T *allatan*)] nom *ballatam* (90-3)  
*ballatam* (90-3)—one who knows s m sg  
nom see *ballahage*  
*balada* (60-5)—of the strength s m sg gen  
[SLW *bala* (*bal*—strength greatness T M  
*tal talu* Te *balu*—Kır)] *bal maleya*  
(92-3) Other form *balada* (108-21)  
*Baladitanum* (74-8)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]  
*bal maleya* (92-31)—of the excessive rain.  
*bal*—great excess. See *balada* see *maleya*  
—(of the rain) below  
*basadige* (108-28-30)—for the monastery or  
Jaina temple s n sg dat SLW (*ba*  
*sadi*—*basati* *basiti* Tbh of *asati* a Jaina  
monastery or temple—Kır) gen. *basadi*  
*ya* (90-7 108-22) T *asadi* M *asati*  
*bahujada* (94-3)—of the dark half of the  
lunar month s n sg gen [SLW *baku*  
*la*]  
*balikke* (8-5 70-25)—afterwards Adv of  
time [*valikke* (*v* > *b*) N *k balike* a  
*balika* (T *tal* Te *lenake* *lenuke*—  
Kır)] Other forms *balike* (58-3 94-9)  
*baleke* (32-7) *baliyam* (94-7) *balakke*  
(108-18 to 19) *balikke* (108-23) *balike*  
(108-22) *balika* (90-11)  
*baliya* (101-10)—of vicinity nearness adv  
of place N *k pakkada hattirada baliya*  
*baliyam* (94-7)—after adv of place see  
*balikke*  
*baldorum* (101-15)—?  
*balli* (5-7)—brace let (ed) ? s n sg nom  
*balli* (108-26)—creeper s n sg nom [SLW  
Skt *talli* T *valli* M *valli* Te *valli*—  
gen *balliya* (95-13)]  
*Balliggamaya* (60-13)—of Balliggama s pr n  
sg gen [SLW < *Valliggama* < *Valligra*  
*ma*] Other form *Balligameya* (99-7)  
*balliya* (95-13 97-7)—of creeper s n sg  
gen [SLW see *balli*]  
*balakke* (108-18 to 19)—for the group com  
munity see above  
*balada* (108-21)—(of the strength. s n sg  
gen [SLW *bala* same as *balada*] acc  
*balanuvildu* (105-7)—divisions  
*balasida* (92-40)—surrounding. d pp of  
*balasu*—to surround (to go in a circle or  
round—Kır)  
*balikke* (108-23)—same as *balikke* (*i* > *l*)  
other forms—*balike* (108-22) *balika*  
(90-11)  
*brahmacyarya kinaran* (71-18)—those who  
are wanting in the vow of continence adj  
s m pl acc [SLW]  
*brahmatiya* (71-21 to 22)—of killing a Brah  
mana. s n sg gen [SLW] *brahmahatya*  
nom *brahmata* (94-28) other form—*brah*  
*mat* (78-11)  
*brahmata karamuri* (108-38)—one who kills  
the *Brahmana* adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*brahmadeyam* (29-4 20 to 21 59-15)—grant  
gift to Brahmins s n sg acc [SLW]  
*Bageutole* (65-2)—in Bage ur s pr n sg  
loc  
*Bageadi* (69-18)—s pr n sg nom At pre  
sent a Taluk in Bijapur district, Bombay  
Province It is known as the birth place  
of Basava the founder of Lingayat sect  
*bajsal* (97-27)—when made the procla  
mation ? inf of *bajisu*—to proclaim (Tbh  
of *radisu*—to sound—Kır) cf *radya*—  
*baja bajanti*  
*Basarasiyumi* (108-37)—same as *Basarasi*  
*yumi* < *Varanasi yum am* see below  
*Badipoddi* (10-4 to 5)—s pr f sg nom

- [*(badī*—patron helper—*Kīr*) *bali* (?) (*bali*—a person who lives < *bal*—to live) for *poḍḍi* see *Kuṭṭipōṭṭaḷ* above and *Vina poṭṭaḷaḷe* below]
- Baddoḷa* (58 6)—s pr m sg nom
- bappu* (92 8)—happily s n sg nom adv
- bayoḷ* (92 4)—in the mouth s n sg loc N k *bayiyallī* [T *iay* (*iay*—8th—s n (mouth—h P) M *iay* *vaya* Te *vay*]
- Baranasīyūmami* (83 12)—Baranasi s pr n sg acc < *Varanasi*—the town Benares Other form *Baranasīyū* (73 22) < ° *siyū* nī gen, *Baranasivada* (7 6)—for *Barana siḍa* loc, *Baranasīyūḷ* (39 9) *Barana siyōḷ* (60 15) *Baranasīyadoḷ* (73 21) In *Baranasivada* probably there is contamination between *Baranasi* and *Sīa* (GOKI)
- barasi* (108-11 to 12)—twelfth day num adj of *bara* M A
- basiyuman* (99 14)—well also s n sg acc [LW *basiyūm-an* Skt, *iapt iapt* > *vavi* > *bavi* or *vapi* > *bapi* > *basi* T *iati* M *iapti* Te *bavi*]
- Basurikodu* (69 17)—s pr n sg nom
- Bajacandra pandita detata* (90-11)—s pr m pl (hon) gen [SLW]
- brahmarakkalge* (72 28) to the brahmanas s m pl dat [SLW] *brahmana*—a man who has vedic knowledge and acts according to it a priest (Kīr) acc *brahmanaram* (94 27) *brahmanasumami* (72 29) *brahmanatan* (97 92)
- biffa* (20-6 60-12 95-13 104 8 107 16 108-24)—that was granted ppl of *bīdu* (*iḍḍi*)—to leave [T M *viṣṭa* Te *iḍḍi cina*] past 3 m pl —*biffar* (20-6) *bif for* (72 27) adv pp *biffu* (60-4) past 3 m sg —*biffom* (73 20) vbl noun—*bīdu vudum* (92-41)
- biffar* (20 6 60-14) granted past 3 m pl of *bīdu*—to leave See *biffa* N k *biffaru*
- biffi* (108 26 35)—free labour s n sg nom (*biffi*—Tbh of *iṣṭi*—unpaid labour labour exacted by a government or a person in power without giving remuneration for it press-service—Kīr)
- Biffiga Erega* (62 2)—s pr m sg nom *Biffiga* < *iiffiga* < *iiffu* < *iiffu* < *iṣṇu* *Biffigami* (99-5)
- Biffiga Goratha* (74 16)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- biffu* (60-4)—having left adv pp of *bīdu* —to leave see *biffa* [T M *iṣṭu* Te *iḍḍi* *iḍḍi*]
- biffom* (73 20)—for *biffom*—left past 3 sg m of *bīdu*—to leave see *biffa*
- biffor* (72 27)—(left past 3 pl m of *bīdu*) see *biffa* same as *biffar*
- Bijojana* (99-5)—s pr m sg gen *Seḷ Biffiga Erega oja* < *oja* < *uajja* < *upadhaya*
- bīduvudum* (92-41)—desertion or discharge s n sg nom vbl noun from *bīdu*—to leave see *biffa* [T *iḍḍuvudu* M *iḍḍutadu iḍḍunnadu*]
- bīppinaḷ* (92-34 58)—in magnificence s n sg loc T *minukkam*—shining excellence M *iṣṭanguga* Cf also T *iṣṭakku*—lustre brightening
- bīdageyūm* (99 11)—second day of the fortnight s n sg nom [SLW Skt *dvitīya* T *iḍḍiya* Te *iḍḍiye* (Kīr)] Other form *bīdiye* (105-6)
- bīdante* (90-15)—like bamboo adv (*bīdi ra*—of bamboo s n sg gen) *ante*—like adv p of tr *an*—to speak (see *adaram te* GOKI) [T *iḍḍur* Te *iḍḍuru*]
- bīnnapa(m)* (72 24)—respectful petition s n sg acc [LW Skt *iṣṇapāra* Pkt *iṣṇāraṇa* T *iṣṇapam* Te *iṣṇapam*]
- Bīnammaṅge* (29 3)—to Bīnama, s pr m sg dat
- Bīsadhi* (74 5)—23rd year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW < *iḍḍhi*]
- bīl villaḷ* (60-5)—bow closing with bow *bīl* —bow < *iḷ* [N k *bīlu* T *iḷ* M *iḷ villa* Te *iḷlu villaḷ*] s n sg loc
- bīṣom* (70-6)—threw past 3 sg m of *bīṣudu*—to throw [N k *bīṣuḍidam* *oge dam* *bīṣuṭann*]
- bīda* (38-3 56-5)—that was fallen, d pp of *bīl* < *bīl*—to fall [O k *bīda*—M k *bīda* N k *bīdda* T *iḷunda* (< *iḷi iḷi*—Kīr) M *iṣa* (< *iḷu* Kīr) Tu *burn* (Kīr)] adv pp *bīdu* (90-11) adj s m sg acc *bīdonan* (60-9) adv pp *caus bīṣi* (89-14) neg ft p *bīṣadu*
- bīdu* (90-11)—having fallen adv pp of *bīl* to fall N k *bīddu* through *bīdu* See *bīda* [T *iḷundu* M *iṣu*]
- bīdonan* (60-9) hum who has fallen adj s n sg acc from *bīdon*—from *bīda* see *bīda* N k *bīddanannu*
- bīḍmaḷ* (108-4) in the residence abode s n sg loc nom *bīṭu* (108-26)—T M *iḍḍu* Te *iḍḍi* (now *bīdu*—uncultivated and unoccupied land)
- bīmam* (105-3)—terrible one s m sg nom [SLW *bīma*]
- bīrada* (100-3 to 4)—of bravery s n sg gen [SLW *iṣa* see *iṣaram*]

- biladu* (33-4)—will not fail neg. ft p of *bi*  
*bi*—to fall [see *bilda* T *viladu viladu*]  
*bis* (89 14)—having caused to fall adv  
 ppl of *bilisu*—caus. from *bi* [see *bilda*  
 T *viluttu* M *vittu viliccu*]  
*Butem*[dra] *gavundam* (81-4)—s pr m  
 sg nom for *gavunda* see *Āyca gavunda*  
*Budham* (94 4)—wise one. s m sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*Budhanutam* (96 22)—praised by the wise  
 adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Budh-anujan* (94-5)—belonging to the race  
 of Budha. adj s m sg nom [SLW  
*anujan* < *anayan*]  
*bud*[dh] *y-ayv* (92 20)—maintained by intel  
 ligence adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Butarasa* (76-4 to 5)—s pr m. sg nom  
 pl *Butarasar* (76-6)  
*Bṛhaspati*[varam] (67 2 to 3)—Thursday  
 s pr n sg nom [SLW] *Bṛhaspatiwar*  
*am* (105 6 107 5) *Bṛhaspatiwaradandu*  
 94 3 to 4)  
*bedamgi* (92-38)—having shown elegance  
 [NK *bedagu* (Te *vreka vregu*—won-  
 der *veduke vadi* *bedagu* M *vedippu*—  
 elegance T *vedikka*—a show)]  
*bedamgu* (92 28)—elegance s n sg nom see  
*bedamgi*  
*Bedemettiya* (60-13)—of *Bedemetti* s pr  
 n sg gen  
*belliya* (4 7)—of silver s n sg gen [NK  
*belliya* T *vell* M *vella* Te. *vella* (T  
*ven*—8th—white—h. P) (*vel*—white  
 T *vel* *ten*—white M *vel* *ten*—white Te.  
*ten*—white *tenna*—butter Tu. *bili*—white  
 h. *benne* GOKI) acc *belliyum an*  
 (97 17) cf *Velgola* and *Belgola*]  
*Belatura* (51 10 to 11) of *Belatur* s pr n  
 sg gen  
*Belura* (83 14)—s pr n sg nom white  
 place  
*bele* (58 5)—crop s n sg nom verb—  
*bele*—to grow [T *vilai vilatu vilacal*  
 (11e—7th—v b cultivate adj culti-  
 vated *vilai*—8th—v b ripe—K.P) M  
*ila ilai*]  
*Belgal* (59 24)—s pr n sg nom *bel*—kal  
*Belgaliya* (107 5)—of *Belgali* s pr n sg  
 gen cf *Belgal*  
*bel gode* (92-13)—white umbrella. *bel*—  
 white see *belliya gode* < *kode umbrel*  
 la see *kodeyan*  
*Belgolada* (63-8)—of *Belgola*—s pr n sg  
 gen < *velgola* (later *Belu gulu Belgola* <  
*Vel* *gola* is from *vel*—white *kola*—a tank.  
 [T *kulam*—a tank. Cf Te *Vennagutt*

- GOKI*) for *vel* see *belliya*] Other form  
*Belgolada* (63-8)  
*Belgugondya* (82 10)—of *Belgugonde* s pr  
 n sg gen  
*belpu* (92-63)—whiteness s n sg nom  
 from *bel* white See *belliya* [T M *vel*  
*uppu* Te *telupu* (?)]  
*Belmanya* (60-12)—of *Belmanu* s pr n  
 sg gen  
*belvalisilda* (92 41)—?  
*Belvolanadan* (84 5)—*Belvola* country s  
 pr n sg acc. See *Belgolada*  
*besadul* (76-6)—by the command s n sg  
 loc (instr sense) LW (Tbh. of *vidha*  
*idhana besana*—KIT) nom *besam* (108  
 26) instr *besadim* (97 28)  
*besadim* (97 28)—same as *besadul*  
*besam* (108-26)—order command. s n sg  
 nom LW see *besadul*  
*berpparan* (92 5)—those who seek or ask i e  
 needy adj s m pl acc  
*berppar* < *belpar* < *bel* < *bed(u)*—to ask  
 [NK. *beduvavara vnu* T *venu* M *venu*  
 T *vedu*—to beg *veduvavaru* Tu *bedu*]  
*Bojjegeṇya* (59-25)—of *Bojjege* s pr n  
 sg gen  
*Bo(y)gavarmara* (16-5)—of *Boygavarmar*  
 s pr m pl gen [SLW]

## BH

- bhatṭa vṛttige* (92 71)—for stipends of pro-  
 fessors adj s n sg dat SLW *bhaṭṭa*  
 a learned man See *bhaṭṭarakar* [T  
*bhaṭṭan*—a learned man especially one well  
 versed with philosophical systems a lord  
 M. *bhaṭṭan* Te *bhaṭṭudu*—a learned man  
 Tu *bhaṭṭe*—a priest—GOKI *bhaṭṭamge*]  
*bhaṭṭara*[kar] (100-2)—venerable one s m  
 pl nom [SLW (Pkt for *bharla*—a vene-  
 rable or worshipful person used of gods  
 scholars and men of rank *bhaṭṭa* < *bharla*  
 doctor a designation of great scholars—  
 GOKI) See *bhaṭṭa vṛttige* Other forms  
*bhaṭṭaraka* (60-1) *bhaṭṭarakar* (81 1 to 2)  
*bhaṭṭarakar* (70-1 to 3) *bhaṭṭarakar* (71 20)  
 dat *bhaṭṭaragge* (14 90-6) *bhaṭṭarige*  
 (107 7) gen *bhaṭṭara[ra]* (87 1 to 2)  
*bhaṭṭarara* (80-1 to 2) *bhaṭṭarara* (20-4 71 1  
 to 2 14 79-2) *bhaṭṭarara* (67-5 69 1 to 5  
 77 1 to 2) *bhaṭṭarara* (20-6)  
*bhaṇḍa* (3-4)—pack or bale. s n sg nom  
 (qualifying *verige*) SLW (*bhaṇḍa*—Tbh  
 of *bhaṇḍa* pack of bale of goods or mer-  
 chandise also the stock of a shopkeeper the  
 capital of a merchant—KIT)

*bha[m]janan* (72 14)—one who breaks. adj  
s m sg nom [SLW]  
*bhaya[ka]ram* (72-15)—one who causes fear  
s m sg nom [SLW *bhaya*]  
*lāranam* (92-69)—constitution. s n sg acc  
SLW (*bharana*—carrying maintaining—  
KIT)  
*Bharata mahi maṇḍalakke* (92-24)—to the  
realm of Bharata. adj.s.n.sg.dat. [SLW]  
*Bharani seṭṭi* (97 15)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]  
*bhaṭarige* (107 7)—to the venerable one s f  
sg dat SLW *bhaṭarige* see *bhaṭṭarakar*  
{*bhāra*}*mara[m]* (72 21)—bee. s n (m in  
sense) sg nom [SLW]  
*bhagada* (91 35)—of the side, direction, s n  
sg gen [SLW *bhaga*] adv sense  
*Bhadrāpāda* (91-3 105-6)—the month Bha  
drapada (Aug Sept) s pr n sg nom  
[SLW]  
*Bhanuḍasan* (65 7 to 8)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]  
*Bharanastya* (82-37)—same as *Baranastya*  
see above  
*bhāraḥ* (96-3)—sisters husband s m sg  
nom [LW Te *baṭa* (Tbh of *bhama*—  
*śasura* KIT)]  
*bhāṣan* (8-9 to 10)—speaker adj s m  
sg nom [SLW]  
*bhīmā* (61 7)—the disk. s n sg nom  
(loc in sense qualifying *panneradavajage*)  
[Skt. *bimba*]  
*Bhīmaraṣi bhaṭṭarata* (97 7)—s pr m pl  
(hon.) gen [LW see *bhaṭṭarakar*]  
*Bīṣman* (60-8)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
the grand uncle of the Paṇḍus, so of Śan  
tanu and Gaṅga (KIT)  
*bhūṇasaram* (92 23)—choicest part of the  
earth s n sg loc [SLW]  
*bhūṭaladōḷ* (84 12 to 13)—on the face of the  
earth s.n.sg.loc [SLW]  
*bhūṭalasaṭige* (97-34)—to the Lady Earth.  
adj s f sg dat [SLW / for /]  
*bhūṇutam* (97 60)—world renowned. s n sg  
nom [SLW]  
*bhūṇutar* (92-60)—those famed over the  
earth adj s m pl nom [SLW see *bhū*  
*n:tan*]  
*bhūpa[r]* (97 2)—kings. adj s m pl nom  
[SLW]  
*bhūmaṇḍaladōḷage* (61-6)—on the earth s n  
sg loc [SLW see *bhūṭaladōḷ*]  
*bhūmī* (10-7 92 23)—earth. s n sg nom  
(gen. sense qualifying *danam*) [SLW]  
*bhūmipalaka[r]* (92 10 to 11)—kings s m pl  
nom [SLW]

*Bhūṣṭamam* (91 16)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]  
*bhūṣṭallabhamge* (91-38)—to the king adj  
s m sg dat [SLW]  
*bhūṣṭan* (15-3)—the servant. s n sg nom  
[SLW]  
*bhūṣṭaya danam* (92-23)—gifts of medicines  
s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW]  
*Bhūṣṭaradevata* (95-12)—of god Bhūṣṭa  
ra. s pr m pl (hon) gen. [SLW]  
*bhūṣṭanam* (97 20)—meal s n sg (pl  
sense) acc [SLW cf *bona* in Kannada  
(*bona*—food. Te T *ponaga*—KIT)]

## M

*makkaḷ* (31 21)—children. s m and f pl  
nom N K *makkaḷu* (sg *magu*) T M  
*makkaḷ* m pl *makandir* (27 2) *magandir*  
(33-3) m.sg. *maga* (78-9) *magān* (3-2)  
f sg *magal* (89-3) *magalu* (4 5) f pl  
*magaldir* (4 5)  
*makandir* (27 2)—son. s m pl (hon)  
nom of *maka* (*maga*)—son Probably  
pronounced *magandir* See *makkaḷ* [Te  
*magadu* *magadu*]  
*makarakṭada* (92-45)—of the banner of sea  
monster s pr n sg gen [SLW]  
*maga* (78-9)—son s m sg nom See *makkaḷ*  
*magān* (3 2 11-6 12-4 13 2 to 3 14 8 16 9  
37 5 44 7 to 8 46-4 58-3 61-3 70-14  
86-8 91 10 11 12)—same as *maga* see  
*makkaḷ* [T *makan*—son M *makan*—  
above and below Te *magatanam* *maga*  
*ṣṣmī*—manliness *magadu*—male husband,  
man. Tu *maga*—son, *magadu*—sons—  
GOA 1)]  
*magandir* (33-3 39-3 44-3 to 4 52 5 63 1)—  
same as *makandir* Other form *magandir*  
53-3)  
*magam* (61 10 76-8, 91-6 109 17)—same as  
*magān*  
*magal* (89-13)—daughter s f sg nom See  
*makkaḷ* *magalu* (4 5 10-4) pl *magaldir*  
(4 5) [T *makal* (8th)—s f goddess  
originally daughter]  
*magaldir* (4 5)—daughter s f pl (hon)  
nom see *makkaḷ* *magandir* [T *makal*  
*makalir*]  
*maṣṭa* (1-12)—of the monastery s n  
gen [SLW from *maṣṭa*] dat *maṣṭakke*  
(97 13) loc *maṣṭadōḷ* (90-12)  
*maṣṭa* (9-3) loc *maṣṭa*—that is done d  
pp of *maṣu*—to do See below  
*maṣṭidu* (62-6)—having died. adv pr of  
*maṣi*—to die N K. *saṭu* *maṣu* du [T  
*maṣṭindu* M *maṣṭu* Te *maṣṭu* past 3

m. sg caus.—*madipidom* (94 37)}  
*madipidom* (94 37)—caused to be killed past  
 3 sg m of *madipu* < *magi*—to die See  
*madidu* N K *kondanu*  
*manna* (82-18 108 28)—of earth, clay s n  
 sf gen. [*man-na* (T M *man mannu* Te  
*mannu*) cf Skt *mṛi mṛitike* (T *man*—  
 8th)—earth territory dust.—K.P.] nom  
*man n u* (86-12 loc. *man n ol* (82 12) dat.  
*mange* (108 26)  
*man nu* (86-12)—earth s n sg nom See  
*manna*  
*Ma|ni Na|gojara* (74 24)—of Mani Nagojar  
 s pr m pl gen  
*Maniya* (74 14)—of Mani? s pr m sg gen  
 (*mani* an ornament—Kṛt)  
*Manugasattavar* (18 13 to 14)—s pr m pl  
 (hon) nom  
*mange* (108-26 17)—for the clay s n dat  
 See *manna* N K *mannige* (through *man*  
*nunge*)  
*mandalikaru(m)* (69 25)—chiefs s m pl  
 nom SLW *mandalika*—(the ruler of a  
 district or province—Kṛt)  
*mandalagadoḷ* (92 44)—in scimitars (a kind  
 of weapon—Kṛt) s m sg loc [SLW]  
*Mandukara* (17 12)—of Maṇḍukar s pr m  
 pl (hon) gen [SLW]  
*mattar* (93 11)—*mattar* s n sg nom  
 (*mattalu*—a measure of land (*mattar*)—  
 not given by Kṛt [T *maḥu*—a measure  
 a standard amount limit *maḥukoḷ*—a  
 measuring rod M *maḥu*—measure limit  
 Te *maḥu*—a measure *kan maḥu naḥa*  
 —a measure limit *natra*—measure size  
 length quantity *matra*—a standard of  
 measure a foot *mattar* (later *mattal*) is  
 from *matra*—GOKI)} nom *mattalu*  
 (58-5) dat *mattarige* (7 3) *mattarinige*  
 (108-27)  
*mattarinige* (108 27)—for *mattar*—measure  
 s n sg dat see *mattar* above. Other forms  
*mattarige* (7 3 108-27)  
*mattalu* (58-5)—a measure s n sg nom  
*mattar* see *mattar*  
*matamgani* (92 21)—elephant. s n (m.  
 sense) sg nom [SLW]  
*matimantaran* (92 12)—clever men adj s.  
 m pl acc [SLW *matu antar* 'strong base  
 —*ant*]  
*madagina* (82 17 to 18)—of the juice. s n  
 sg gen T *madagu* Te *madagu madu*—  
 mu  
*madai adiya* (7 6)—of heretic. m.sg.nom  
 [SLW < *mata iadi*? *mata*—creed doctrine  
 (Kṛt)]

*Madamman* (18-12)—s pr m sg nom  
*madaliyin* (92 27)—by drunken bees s n  
 sg instr [SLW *madali*—drunk or glad  
 dened black bee (Kṛt)]  
*Maduregla Vellasaṃmaṅge* (53 6)—to Vella  
*samma* belong to Maduregla? s pr m  
 sg dat *Maduregla* probably *Maduregere*  
 —modern Madhugiri in Mysore  
*Madengerejatu* (82 28)—they of Madengere  
 s m pl nom (cf *Kaṣanturanam*—GOKI)  
 or *Madenge erejatu*—lords of Madenge  
 ere—a master (T *irai*) (Kṛt)  
*madhyamam* (2 15)—the intermediate adj  
 s n sg nom. *qualifies okkal* Other form  
*madhyamam* (2-27 37)  
*madhyaratti* (69-19)—central being in the  
 middle, adj s n sg nom [SLW]  
*manam oldudan* (92 10)—that is pleasing to  
 the mind favour adj s n sg acc *ma*  
*nam* mind *mana oli*—the mind to be  
 pleased with to rejoice *oldudan* < *oldu*  
*du*—vbl noun from *oli*(s)—to be pleased  
 N K also *meccu* See *oldudan* above]  
*manamgoḥisuttam* (92 47)—attracting the  
 mind pr adv pl of *manamgoḥisu*—< *ma*  
*nam goḥisu*—to fascinate charm or bewitch  
 the mind (SMD 24—Kṛt)  
*Manasijara* (63-5)—of Manasijar s pr m  
 pl (hon) gen [SLW *manasiya*—born in  
 the mind or heart *kama* (Kṛt)]  
*Manujagaran* (65-15 to 16)—s pr m sg  
 nom [SLW]  
*Manumarggam* (94 13)—s pr m sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*mane* (2 11 25 30 70-9)—house s n sg  
 nom [T *manai* M *mane* Te *maniki*  
 Tu—*mane a* GOKI] Te. *manu*—to live  
 In M in modern usage *mana*—is the house  
 of Nambudri brahman) (T *mane*—7th—  
 s n pl houses—K.P.)} gen *maniya*  
 (61 2) loc pl *manegoḷ* (2 2) for *mane*  
*gaḷ* adj s m pl gen *manerartegara*  
 (108-32)  
*manegoḷ* (2 5 to 6) for *manegaḷ*—in the  
 houses for *manegaḷ* s n pl loc See  
*mane* N K. *manegaḷalli* *manegaḷ*  
*maneya* (61 2)—of the house s n sg gen  
 see *mane*  
*manerartegara* (108-32)—of those who do  
 house business, adj s m pl NW + LW  
 (*manerarte* house-business management  
 of domestic affairs *arte*—livelihood busi-  
 ness trade agriculture—Kṛt) Cf modern  
*Manerarte peṭe* in Bangalore]  
*manokaram* (72 15)—attracting one s m  
 sg nom [SLW]

- Mangaloranan* (84-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*mandalikarkkala* (72 10)—of the chieftains s m pl gen [SLW see *mandalikaru*]  
*Mamgalada* (101 7 to 8)—of Mamgala s pr n sg gen [SLW]  
*Mamgalaramam* (102 14)—Tuesday s pr n sg nom [SLW]  
*mamtratha siddhi mahamatara[m]* (92-68)—highly exalted by success in (attaining) the spirit of sacred formulae adj s m pl nom [SLW]  
*Mayilapariata* (82-27 to 28)—of Mayila brahmins. *Mayila*—s pr n sg nom (gen sense)—probably the name of the family *pariata*—of the brahmins, see *pariata* below  
*ma(y)du[nam]* (72 22)—brother in law s m sg nom (a sister's husband a husband's brother a wife's brother also a connection, friend, or husband, a brother's son in his relation to a sister's son—*KR*) (The son of a mother's brother or of a father's sister or a man's brother in law if younger than one's self—*RENE* and *SANDERSON*) Skt. *matihuna mithuna*—paired, united by marriage connection—(*KR*)  
*marutakkadaiata* (60-7)—of those belonging to the opposite side, adj s m or f pl gen *marutakkadaiata* < *marutakkadaiata* *maru*—opposite, *pakka* < *pakka*—side.  
*Marulayyam* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense)  
*maritay* (92 15)—mortals, adj s m pl nom [SLW]  
*marddaram* (72 15)—he who subdues adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Marddura* (29 27)—of Marddur s pr n sg gen M K. *Mardura* N K. *Maddura* Other form *Mardura* (29-22 to 23) acc *Marddurum am* (29-20) loc *Marduroi* (29-57)  
*maryade* (105-5 108-24, 25, 29 to 30, 35)—limit s n sg nom [SLW] *maryada* also custom rule or conduct acc. *maryadeyan* (94 26 to 27) *maryadeyam* (94 24) *maryadeyanimum* (94-45)  
*mallam* (94-17 94-2)—strong man s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Malliga Gadaya[m]* (104 17)—s pr m sg nom  
*Malligestarakke* (104 17 to 18)—to the temple of the god Malligavara s pr n sg dat [SLW]  
*malagatara* (61 10)—of the garland makers s m pl gen [SLW] *malakurata*  
*Male* (83-10 to 11)—\ of a place s pr n sg nom  
*mahajaram* (89-12 92-68 to 69)—the constituent assembly lit respectable men s n (m sense) sg nom [SLW] dat *mahajanakke* (2 10 29-19 to 20 99-13) *mahajanake* (77 7 to 8) *mahajarakkam* (108-35) *mahajanakkum* (2-3) acc *mahanamam* (96-8) *mahajaraman* (20-8 to 9) *mahajanamum* (71-8) gen *mahajarada* (72 26 73-20 102 16)  
*mahajarapramukham* (105-7)—chief of the constituent assembly adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*meladanam* (108-3)—a great gift s n sg acc [SLW]  
*Mahadevar* (71 9)—s pr m pl nom [SLW]  
*mahadevi* (53-5 107 15)—queen, the first wife of a king s, of sg nom, [SLW] nom pl *mahadeviyar* (67 5 to 6) gen pl *mahadeviyata* (94 1 to 3)  
*mahadayam* (92-55)—great deity adj s n sg nom [SLW] a) for an  
*mahanakhatama* (91-45 to 46)—merchant's guild lit people of great city adj s n (m sense) nom [SLW] *nakhatama*—see *nakata* above  
*mahapattanam* (92 26)—great city adj s n sg nom [SLW—*pattana*]  
*mahapadakakke* (92 52)—to the great pendant s n sg dat [SLW] *padaka*—ornament hanging over the breast like a medal  
*mahapatakam* (100-16)—(see *pancamahapatakam*) great crime s n sg nom [SLW] acc *mahapatakamum* (90-10)  
*mahaprabhu* (32-4)—the official title lit great lord adj s m sg nom [SLW] qualifying *Gatapayam*  
*mahabalan* (94-5)—very powerful one, adj s m sg nom [SLW] *bala*  
*mahamanalika* (96-3)—great chief adj s m sg nom [SLW] See *manalikatam*  
*mahamahar* (92 259)—men of great distinction, adj s m pl nom [SLW]  
*mahayamamam* (92 17)—great sacrifice adj s n sg acc [SLW]—a principal act of devotion of which there are five *brahmayajna detayajna pitryajna manujajna* and *bhutayajna* (*KR*)  
*Maharajayyanam* (94-20) s pr m sg nom [SLW (loc sense)]  
*maharajadhirajan* (97 1)—the supreme king of

- great kings adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
Other form *maharajadhīrajam* (84 1)
- mahasamānta* (93-6)—great lord of the borders tributary chief adj s m sg nom [SLW] Other forms *mahasamāntan* (108-5 to 6) *mahasamāntam* (85 7) *māhasamāntadhīpati* (100-3 to 4 95-15 to 16) nom pl *mahasamāntaru* (69-24)
- Mahe[m]dra* (82 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Mahendresvaradaṭṭage* (91-47 to 48)—in Mahendresvara temple. s pr n sg loc [SLW]
- mahodadhi* (93 8 to 9)—great ocean s n sg nom [SLW]
- Māttavura* (21 3)—of Māttavur s pr n sg gen MK. \**Māttavur* NK. *Māttavura*
- malavege* (17 7)—for *maḷave*—a load s n sg dat *mala*—a cubit (Kīr) NK *moḷa*.
- majaya* (92-31)—of rain s n sg gen < *male* [T *maḷai* *mai* *mai* *maḷaya* *van*—water cloud, rain T Te *vana*—Kīr]
- Māghada* (92-22)—of the month of Māgha s pr n sg gen [SLW—begins with winter solstice (Jan Feb) < *Māgha* 10th nakṣatara]
- Macayya* (101 7)—s pr m sg nom
- maḍi* (51 6 60-10 71 13 20 72 26 92-2 17 23 59 92-12 108-3)—having done adv pp. of *maḍu*—to do d pp *maḍida* (8-4) past 3 sg m *maḍidan* (97 16) *maḍidan* (60-9) adv pp causative—*maḍisi* (86 10) d pp caus—*maḍisida* (108-36) past 3 sg f—*maḍisidoḷ* (84 12) vb ft 3 pl m—*maḍuvor* (49-6) inf—*made* (92 16)
- maḍida* (8-4 37-5 58-6 61 10 92 53 93 17 97 20)—that is done d pp of *maḍu*—to do See *maḍi*
- maḍidan* (97 16)—he did past 3 sg m of *maḍu*—to do See *maḍi* Other forms *maḍidan* (60-9) *maḍida* (92-5) *maḍidam* *maḍido*
- maḍisi* (86-10 90-7 103 14)—having caused to do. adv pp of *maḍisu*—caus of *maḍu*—to do See *maḍi*
- maḍisida* (108-36)—that was caused to be made d pp of *maḍisu* See *maḍi*.
- maḍisidoḷ* (84 12)—she caused to be made past 3 sg f of *maḍisu* See *maḍi* NK *maḍisidoḷu*
- maḍuvor* (49-6)—will cause to be made ft. m. pl of *maḍisu* See *maḍi* NK *maḍi sutaru*
- maḍe* (92 16)—when made. inf of *maḍu*—to do make See *maḍi*
- maṇikya paṭṭam* (92 18)—ruby frontlet adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- maṇiyarggam* (95 13)—to the students s m pl dat. *maṇi*—a lad boy (Kīr) *maṇi*—is commonly used for calling boys servants etc in Mysore side Tam. *maṇaḷam*—*maṇi* (*brahmacari*) M *maṇi*—brahman child Cf Skt *manavaka*]
- matam* (84 6)—word s n sg acc *matu* [T *maṭṭam* (*maḷi*) M *maṭa* *maṭṭa* *maṭṭu* (Kīr) Te *matanu* (T M Te *maḷe*—Kīr)]
- Madappanna(m)* 27 2 to 3)—s pr m sg nom
- Madhavayya* (73-23)—of Mādhavayya s pr m sg gen [SLW]
- manam* (100-14)—measure weight s n sg nom *mana*—half *siru* (Kīr) *mana*—8 seers in Bijapur Dist [T M *manam* Te *manamu*]
- manyam* (108-19 20 21)—land either liable to a trifling quitrent or altogether exempt from tax s n sg nom [SLW see *manya karar* (108 29)—Other meanings of *manyam*—1 honourable a respectable man 2 a ruler king 3 honour privilege 4 the complimentary forms of address in letters (Kīr)]
- manyakarar* (108-29)—men holding *manya* adj s m pl nom [SLW See *manyan* for *kara* secondary suffix *malagarara man yakarar*—Te *manyagaḍu* (Kīr)]
- Mandhataṇḍa* (94 15)—by *Mandhata* (s pr m sg instr [SLW]
- Mayileya* (58-2)—of *Mayile*—name of a place s pr n sg gen cf *Mayila par vata* (82-27 to 28)
- majaḍiyum* (92-43)—hostility or different stalks s m sg nom (*maṭ*—to be hostile *maṭa*—killing a parasitical plant—Kīr See *maṭantaram* T *maṭṭan*—enemy (*maṭṭu*—8th—s n pl enemies—K P) M *majaḍu*—wicked person Te *maṭuḍu*—enemy]
- maṭantaram* (92 5)—opponent s n sg acc from *maṭ*—to be opposite to oppose See *majaḍiyum*
- maṭam* (78 7) or *manam*—measure s n sg nom
- Maṭamayyanu* (78-6)—s pr m sg nom *maṭa*—name (SMD 95)—*kāma* (Kīr)
- Maṭayyanu* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense)
- Maṭa-Saṭya* (75-2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Maṭasimghadeṭam* (101 5 to 6)—s pr m



- sg nom [SLW] Other form *Maṭasi*[m]g  
*ghadeta*[m] (104 11)
- Marggasira masada* (97 4 to 5 101 3 to 4)—  
of the month of *Marggasira* s pr n sg  
gen [SLW *Margasira*—the month in  
which the full moon enters the constella-  
tion *Mrgasiras*] Other form *Marggasira*  
*da* (102 14)
- masaduḷ* (1 2 to 3 2 21 to 22 22 to 23)—  
in the month s n sg loc [SLW with  
Skt loc case *mase* (49 5)—han *tingaḷu*]  
*Maḷamayam* (108-15)— s pr m sg nom  
(dat sense)
- maḷdam* (92 17)—did part 3 sg m of  
*maḍ(u)*—to do see *maḍi* & > | (cf  
*maḷke*)
- Maḷapotteyara* (54-4)—of *Maḷapotteyara*  
s pr m pl (hon.) gen
- mikka* (92 54.55.57 60 66)—that is exceeding  
pp. of *migu*—to exceed. [N K *heccada*  
*śreṣṭhāda* T *miku*] adv pp—*mikku*  
(92 56) adj s m sg dat—*mikkamge*  
(108-33) inf—*migaḷ* (92 9) d ft pl—  
*migula* (92-53)
- mikkange* (108-33)—to him who exceeds,  
ie violates, adj s m sg dat [See *mikka*  
T *miku* M *mikaṭu*—the act of exceed  
ing]
- mikku* (92 56)—having surpassed adv pp  
of *migu*—to excel See *mikkaḷ* [T *mikun*  
*du mikku* M *mikacu*]
- migaḷ* (92 9)—to surpass, inf of *migu*—to  
surpass, see *mikka* [T *mika* M *mika*  
*kyan*]
- migula* (92 53)—that will surpass d ft p  
of *migu*—to surpass See *mikka* [T  
*mikukinta* M *mikum*]
- miridu* (92 29)—having bathed adv pp of  
*mi(yu)*—to bathe cf *muḷuḷi*
- mirugula* (92 53)—shining, d ft p of  
*miruga*—to shine [T *miruga*—shining M.  
*miranna*—shining]
- miṣṭamadin*[d]am (92 17)—with sweet  
food, adj s n sg instr [SLW skt *miṣṭa*  
*miṣṭa*—Pkt *miṣṭha*]
- miṣṭinda* (92 40)—fluttering d pp of *miṣṭi*—  
to flutter [miṣṭi—to move to and fro  
jump, to swing to fly roll—KIT] T  
*miṣṭinda* (Skt. *milu*—to join)]
- miridamge* (108-34)—to him who transgress  
es, adj s m sg dat [cf *mikkange* (108-  
33) from *mirida*—pp of *miru*—to trans-  
gress as an order etc to go beyond. N K.  
*miridaraṅge* T *miru* Te *miṣṭinaraṅki*]
- muffade* (60-8)—without touching, neg. part  
of *muffu*—to touch reach. (Other mean-  
ings of *muffu* (vbl noun)—touching men-  
ses children's disease by the touch of men-  
trous woman, hindrance stoppage em-  
barrassment—KIT) [T *muffade* M *muffa*  
*de* Te *muffaka* cf *tappade*]
- mudana* (91-41 to 42)—for *mudana*—of the  
cast adv s n sg gen See *mudaya* be-  
low
- mudipi* (32 5)—having ended adv pp of  
*mudipu* (< *mudippu*)—to cause to end  
(< *mudippi*)—causative of *mudi*—to end  
[T *mudi*—to end, *muffu*—the end M  
*mudi*—to finish, *mudippu*—end Te *mudi*  
*pu*—to end (GOA) past 3 m pl *puḍi*  
*pidar* (79-4) For *mudipi*—T *mudittu*  
*mudindu* M *mudiccu*]
- mudipidar* (79-4)—caused to end, past 3 pl  
m. of *mudipu* (< *mudippu*)—causative of  
*mudi*—to end. [See *mudipi* T *mudipattar*]
- Muttarasa* (36-1)—s pr m sg nom *mutta*  
—old, great, cf *muttappa* *muttappa* *mutta*  
*ta* and *mutya* *arasa*—long See *arasan*  
above, nom. pl *Mutarasar* (46-1) *Mu*  
*tarasaru* (47 4) [T *Muttarasar* gen pl  
*Muttarasarā* (17 11 to 12)]
- muttikola* (61 2)—that is besieged, ad. ft  
p of *muttikol*—to attack, besiege, *muttiḷe*  
—a siege (KIT) [T *muttu* *mutu* *munju*  
*moy modu* Te *muttu* *mugu* M *muttikke*  
M *muttu*—to be close *mudu*—to be cov-  
ered—KIT]
- mudal* (49-8 to 9)—first adv of time. Alter-  
nate form—*modal* [N K. *modalu* T M  
*mudal* Te. *modalu* Cf *munnam munde*]
- mudumeyu* (16-5)—in the headmanship, s  
n sg loc from *mudume*—old age < *mudu*  
old elder (*mudi*—advanced age *muttu*—  
old age—KIT) cf *Muttarasa* above See  
*mudutayist* Other form *mud'meyu*  
(18-6) [T *mudumayū*]
- Muduguppeya* (59-18)—of *Muduguppe*, spr  
n sg. gen.
- mudutayist* (4-4)—old mother *mudu*—see  
*mudumeyu* (16-5) above *tayist*—s ft pl  
(hon.) nom *tay*—mother [N K. *tayiyaru*  
T *mudutayist* M *mudu* *tay* (talla) Te  
*mudi* *talli*]
- munnam* (92 2) before, adv. of time see  
*mudal* (49-8 to 9) above [T.M *munnam*  
Te *munnu*]
- munuṭu* (92-13)—for *munuṭu*—300 See be-  
low
- muridu* (60-3)—having become angry adv  
pp of *manu*—to be angry [N K. *mur*  
*skondū* *siṣṣaḷi* T *murandu* M *munirru*



*Morasalutamaltiyu* (517 to 8)—in *Morasa*  
*huralmaltu* (?) s pr n sg loc  
*monam* (63-5)—silence s n sg acc [SLW  
*Skt maunam Pkt mona*] See *Monigara*  
*varum*

*Monigoravarur* (718)—s pr m pl (hon.)  
 nom [SLW *Moni* > *Skt maunin Pkt*  
*monu*] for *goravar* see, above.

*Momsiddhantada* (90-6)—of *Momsiddhanta*.  
 s pr n sg gen [SLW *siddhanta*—establi  
 shed truth doctrine (Kīr)]

*Mauli Kosigara* (99-5)—of *Mauli Kosigar* s  
 pr m pl (hon) gen *mauli mauli*—the  
 head the top of anything the crown or  
 named hair (Kīr)

## Y

*Yadu* (91-6)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *Yadu*  
 name of a son of *Yayati* brother of *Puru*  
 and ancestor of *Kṛṣṇa*]

*Yayatige* (94-6)—to *Yayati* s pr m sg dat  
 [SLW *Yayati*—name of the first monarch  
 of the lunar race from the two wives of  
 whom came the two lines of the lunar race  
 that of *Yadu* and that of *Puru* (Kīr)]

*Yayatibhujayan* (91-6)—king *Yayati* s pr  
 m sg nom [SLW]

*Yajnamane* (92-16)—sacrifice. s n sg acc  
 [SLW] *Yajnamane* (emphatic)

*yamtram* (84-8 to 4)—instrument s n sg  
 nom [SLW]

*ya* (15)—which pron rel *Tam ya*—what  
 thing or < a without a prothetic vowel  
*Yadavakulada* (94-6 to 7)—in *Yadava* race  
 adj s n sg loc [SLW]

*yadatar* (94-6)—*Yadavas* s pr m pl  
 [SLW]

*yugada* (108-14)—of the period s n sg  
 gen [SLW *yuga*—the period of a year  
 an age of the world of which there are  
 four *Kṛta Treta Dvāpara* and *Kali*  
 (Kīr)]

*yuddhadu* (19-3)—in the battle s n sg  
 loc [SLW]

*Yuta* (105-6)—the 9th year in the cycle of  
 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]

## R

*Raktakṣi* (99-10 100-6)—the 58th year of the  
 cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]

*rakṣisal* (71-5 97-11)—to protect inf of  
*rakṣisu* [Skt *rakṣati* (see *rakṣacidan*)  
 Nk *rakṣasakke M rakṣikyan Te*  
*rakṣincan rakṣimban*] ft 1st sg m —  
*rakṣisuten* (24-11 to 12)

*rakṣisuten* (24-11 to 12)—I shall protect  
 vb ft 1st sg m, of *rakṣisu*—to protect  
 See *rakṣisal* [T *rakṣippen M rakṣikyn*  
*ven*]

*Rajatacendira Hara has akasa Gamga-sudha*  
*kara* (92-6)—(a goody fame) white as the  
 silver mountain, *Hara* s laugh the celestial  
 Ganges and the Moon—adj s n sg nom  
 [SLW]

*Rajjar* (47-2)—s pr m pl nom [SLW *Raj*  
*ja* < *Skt raṣṭra Raṣṭrakūṣar Rajjar* (*Raḍḍi*  
 (Tbh of *raj*)—a king a *Reḍḍi* a little  
 class of Telugu cultivators *Te Reḍḍi T*  
*Iratt*—Kīr)]

*Rajja Kandarppam* (104-4 to 5)—a very  
 Kandarpa among the *Rajjas* adj s m  
 sg nom, [SLW] *Rajja Kandarppa devam*  
 (92-8) gen pl *Rajjabhupara* (91-4) *Rajja*  
*iamsodbhava* [m] (72-16) *Rajja idya*  
*dharai* (92-21) *Rajjigan* (60-13)

*Ranadhāri* (17-18)—s pr m sg nom (instr  
 sense being the subject of *likitan*) [SLW]

*Ranatikrama(natha)nu* (16-10 to 11)—s pr  
 m sg nom [SLW]

*Ranasagaran* (19-5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
 gen *Ranasagarana* (11-1 to 2 12-1 to 2)

*Ranataloka* (63-3)—s pr m sg nom  
 [SLW] for *r*

*ratnamam* (92-53)—gem s n sg acc  
 [SLW]

*Ravakayam* (73-20)—s pr m sg nom  
*rasam* (104-16)—juice s n sg nom [SLW]  
 acc pl *rasar galam* (92-29)

*Raghavanam* (91-14)—by *Raghava* s pr  
 m sg instr [SLW]

*Rajamalla Permmaradi* (76-4)—s pr m  
 pl (hon) nom For *permmaradi* see

*Permmaradiya* (76-6) above

*rajamana* (93-10 to 11)—excellent worthy to  
 be honoured by kings. adj m sg nom  
 [SLW]

*ra maram* (78-7) for *raja mānam*—royal  
 measure. adj s n sg nom

*raja-maritandam* (104-4)—a very sun among  
 kings. adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*raja śraṣṭam* (72-24)—a royal decree adj  
 s n sg acc [SLW] literally caused

to be heard by the king spoken by the  
 king E1 499 footnote 2) This word is

met with in *Bajagami* inscription of 680-96  
*rajasraṣṭam aḡi* (IA. 19-145 lines 11-12)

and in *Aihole* inscription of A.D. 733-47  
*raja śraṣṭam* (IA. 8-286 lines 4-5) where

the lengthening of *a* is erroneous.—ed  
 nom pl —*raja śraṣṭam* [m gal] (74-9)

- Rajasi* [m] *ghesitarada* (20-4 to 5)—of Raja  
*sunghesvara*, s pr n sg gen [SLW]  
*Rajadityarasar* (60-2)—s pr m pl (hon)  
 nom —*arasar* for *arasar*  
*rajyan* (70-3 72 17 73-14 75 2 76 4 81 2  
 82 6 to 7 85-6 86-5 to 6 87 2 88-3) king  
 dom s n sg acc [SLW] Other form  
*rajyam* (97 2) *rajyan* (21 2 23 2 to 3)  
 gen *rajya* [d] *a* (77 2) loc *rajyado*  
 (109 5)  
*rajyambol* (73-14)—like the kingdom *raj*  
*yan* see above *bol* < *vol* < *po* < *pol*—  
 like [T *po* M *pol* *pole* Te *pole* *vole*]  
*rajyanlatan* (94 8)—another kingdom s n  
 sg nom [SLW]  
*rajyabhivddhi* (69-5 to 6 72 20 73 17 80-2)  
 —increase of the sovereignty s n sg nom  
 [SLW] dat *rajyabhivddhige* (104 6)  
 loc [r] *a* [y] *abhivddhiyo* (71 2 to 3)  
*rajyabhisekam* (83 5)—coronation s n sg  
 nom [SLW]  
*rajyabhhyudaya* [bh] *u* *dayam* (84 2 to 3)—  
 greatly increasing sovereignty adj s n  
 sg nom [SLW]  
*rajyodaya kalado* (96-2 to 3)—at the time of  
 the increasing sovereignty adj s n sg  
 loc [SLW]  
*Ramam* (72 14 to 15 73 11 94 16 to 17)—  
 s pr sg nom [SLW]  
*Ramestara* (67 9)—name of the *tirtha* (or sa-  
 cred place) on the bank of the Tungabhad-  
 ra s pr n sg nom [SLW]  
*Rastrakulavajarkka* (94 39)—the descend-  
 ants of Rastrakutas adj s m pl [SLW]  
*Rastrakulottaman* (92 3)—supreme among  
 the Rastrakutas adj s m sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*risyan* (27 10)—sages s n pl nom [SLW]  
 Generally it is *risga* but here -ar pl suf-  
 fix Pkt *risi risi* ? acc. *risyanutan* (108 37)  
*Ruddapayyan* (97 3)—s pr m sg nom  
 [SLW < *Ruddappayyan*] gen *Ruddapay*  
*yana* (97 6)  
*rudrakaman* (84 9)—bead of the tree (sa-  
 cred to Siva)—s n sg acc. [SLW]  
*Rundi Vaccaru* (63 7)—s pr m pl (hon)  
 nom. [i] *accaru* < *raisar*  
*rudhiyin* (92-32)—by practice or custom s n  
 sg instr [SLW *rudhi*]  
*Rutange* (2 22) to *Ruva* s pr m sg dat  
 [SLW < *Rupa*]  
*Retarrancaiga* (4-4) s pr f sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*Retadasa* (92 18)—s pr m sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*Retadasa Visottara-dikshit* (92 15)—the

priests R. and V s pr m pl nom. [SLW  
*dikshita*—one that has conducted a sacrifice  
 priests (Krt) acc *Revadasa Visottara*  
*somavagalan* (92 23 to 24) gen *Rei*  
*dasa Visottaradikshita* (92 12) *sonayaj*—  
 one who has performed a soma sacrifice  
 (Krt) instr—*Revadasa Visottara somaya*  
*ngalin* (92-16)

*Revaladeityar* (107 15)—s pr f pl (hon)  
 nom [SLW]

*Roddada* (108 4)—of Rodda s pr n gen  
 (Rodda—a place in Anantpur district)

*Ronada* (77 7 104 15 18 to 19)—of Roṇa s  
 pr n sg gen Roṇa—now a Taluka in the  
 Dharwar district Bombay Presidency acc.  
*Ronamam* 996-19 23)

*rohisi* (60-4)—mounting ascending (having  
 caused confusion ?) adv pp of *rohisu*

## L

*Lakṣmī alabhendram* (73 14)—Lord of  
 Lakṣmī ie Viṣṇu adj s m sg nom  
 [SLW]

*lalaja locana* (102 6)—one with an eye on  
 the forehead (ie Śiva) adj s m sg  
 gen [SLW]

*likhita* (99-15)—writing adj s n sg nom  
 [SLW *likh*] Other forms *likhitam*  
 (83 13) past 3 m sg —*likhitam* (89-18  
 103 17) *likhitam* (73 23) *likitam* (74 21)  
*likitan* (61 10)

*lokakke* (15 2 52 54 to 55 3 6 5-12 6-7  
 9-10 20-9 23 12 60-15 74 19 97 23)—to  
 the world s n sg dat [SLW] loc *lokado*  
 (94 26 28)

*Lokamahadeviyara* (71 1 to 2)—of the queen  
 Lokamahadeviyar s f sg gen Other form  
 —[ for f (mistake) *Lokamaladeviyara*  
 (10-3) nom *Lokamahadeviyar* for *Loka*  
*mahadeviyar* (6-4)

*Lokadityarasar* (50-4 to 5 51 2 52 4)—s pr  
 m sg nom [SLW NW see *arasan* above  
*lokaditya*—a sun to the world

*Lokesarada* (7 2)—of Lokēśvara temple s  
 n sg gen [SLW]

*Lopada pa* [r] *itaru* (82-30)—Lopada—proper  
 name < *Lomapada* ? s pr m sg nom  
*paritaru*—brahman See *paritan* above  
*lobhamum* (92-44)—meanness or attraction  
 s n sg nom [SLW] *lobhamum* (con-  
 junctive suffix)

## V

*aktam* (16-13)—(fraud s n sg nom [SLW]

*rajanyam* (104 16)—measure weight. s n  
 sg nom (*ojje*—weight, load *ñhr* *dhm*)

- kit*) cf NIA *rajan* Mar *vajan*—weight]
- iannisuttu* (92-58)—praising pr adv p of *iannisu* < *iarnisu*—to praise See *bannisal* above
- vandu* (47-4 84-8)—having come adv pp of *iar*—to come [T *vandu* M *vannu* Tel *vacci* alternate form *bandu* (N K *bandu*) see above]
- vamsavali* (94-4)—genealogy s n sg nom [SLW *i* for *l*]
- vayasi* (92-28)—having desired adv pp of *vayasu*—to desire long for [N K. *baya* s T *vayavu* T *vayavu* *vayavu* Te *bayya* (Krr) Cf N K. *bayake*—special ly desire of pregnant women]
- varisa* (88-2)—year s n sg nom [Skt *varṣa* see below ( *i* by epenthesis)] Other form *varisam* (74-5 86-4) *v* > *b* see *barisakke* (97-9) above dat *varisakke* (86-13) loc *varisabhyantaradoḥ* (89-11)
- varendon* (34-8)—wrote past 3 m. of *vare*—to write. See *baredan* above or adj s m sg nom from *vareda*—pp of *vare*—to write [T *varaendon* Te. *varasinaṇḍu*]
- varistan* (13-3 to 4)—one who is avoided adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- varthisida* (92-2)—that conducted themselves. d pp of *varthisu*—to conduct ones self adv pr part —*varthisutam* (92-61)
- varthisutam* (92-61)—conducting themselves. adv pr part of *varthisu*—see *varthisida*
- varṣa* (75-4 to 5)—year s n sg nom [SLW] *varisa* (88-2) see above *varṣam* (69-11 to 12 70-25 81-3 82-9 83-2 to 3 89-11 90-5) dat —*varṣakke* (29-6) gen *varṣada* (77-6) *varṣada* (67-2) *v* > *b* in *barisakke* (97-9) see above
- Varṣanakkattige* (51-3)—to *Varṣanakkatti* ? s pr n sg dat
- vallabheyar* (91-27 to 28)—wives s f pl (hon) nom [SLW]
- vasagatam* (108-3)—subjection s n sg acc [SLW *vasa*]
- vasavura* (62-5)—of *Vasavur* s pr n sg gen loc *Vasavuruḥ* (62-2)
- vasudhataḍadoḥ* (92-11)—on the face of the earth adj s n sg loc [SLW *taḥa* for *ta a*]
- vasudheya* (60-1 to 2)—of the earth s n sg gen [SLW Skt *vasudha*]
- vasyakulatilakam* (93-8)—ornament to the family of *Vasyas* [*vasya* < *vasya* (?)—a man of the third caste whose business is agriculture and trade (Krr)]
- valike* (60-11)—afterwards. adv of time
- valikke* see *balikke*
- valliyum* (92-30)—creeper s n sg nom [SLW *alli* N K *balli*]
- Vayyam* (73-15)—the 20th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- vyavasthe* (108-18)—system or order of things s n sg nom [SLW]
- vakkilū* (48-2 to 3)—at the door s n sg loc. [N K *bagul oḷage* Tam. *vayul* M *vati* Te *iakū*—door The inscription belongs to Kolar in Mysore]
- Vajrikuloḍayam* (96-21 to 22)—born in the *Vaji* family arj s m sg [SLW]
- Varanasiya* (3-5 6-5 9-9 23-10 to 11 93-17)—of *Varanasi* (Benares) s pr n sg gen [SLW] See *Varanasiyuman* (83-12) above Other form *Varanasiya* (5-11 33-5) acc *Varanasiyan* (68-6 to 7) *Varanasiyuman* (18-17 to 18 72-29 89-16 109-20 to 21) *Varanasiyuman* (101-15) *Varanasiyuma* (74-19) *Varanasiyamam* (2-50-51) loc *Varanasiyūḥ* (1-5 72-27) *Varanasiyaḥ* (30-11 74-12, 94-25 100-25) *Varanasiyolaṁ* (97-19 20 to 21) *Varanasiyo* (34-6)
- varasiyam* (92-58)—than ocean s n sg instr [SLW]
- varaddhyan* (92-63)—ocean. s n sg acc [SLW]
- valise* (92-47)—? as it displays. inf of *valisu*—to display (?) *bat*—to remain in existence increase (Krr)
- vyakaranam* (92-54)—grammar s n sg acc [SLW]
- Vikari* (95-9)—the 33rd year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- Vikrama* (91-5 107-4)—the 14th year in the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- vikraman* (11-9)—one endowed with great power or strength adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- vikramadim* (94-11)—with valour s n sg instr [SLW]
- Vikramaditya-Santaram* (90-3 to 4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Vikramaditya-Satyasraya* (20-1)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Vikṛta* (92-22)—the 24th year in the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW *Vikṛti*]
- vicitṛ atapatra rajam* (92-13)—a multitude of curiously made parasols adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- Vijana naygara* (11-5 to 6)—of *Vijananāygar* s pr m pl (hon) gen —*naygar* < *na ykar* Cf *Jambunaygar* (GOKI)
- vijayanayyam* (94-2 95-3 to 4 107-3 108-4

of redangū—N K *bedaga*—beauty, wonder  
 [T *śidamgam* M *śilannuka* Te *bedagu*  
 cf *ane redanga* above.]

- Verehayyadevana* (92 71)—of *Verehayyade* s m sg gen [SLW]  
*vejasina* (17 9)—of pepper s n sg gen. [N K. *menasu* (*mejasu* *mejasu*—Tbh of *marica*—black pepper T *miriyal* *miḷagu* M. *miḷugu* *muḷugu* Te *miriya* Tu. *munaci*—Kṛt)]  
*vedam* (92 27)—the Vedas s n sg (pl sense) acc the three Vedas Rg Yajur and Sama to which Atharva is added, nom *vedam* (92 55 56)  
*vedavidarkkaḷ* (72 28)—those well versed in the Vedas adj s m pl nom [SLW]  
*veda sastra tyulpannarum* (92-67)  
*verige* (3 4) < *perige* see *perige* *perunge* above  
*Vasakhamasada* (71 6)—of the month Vaiśakha s pr n sg gen [SLW *Vasakha* (< *visakha*)—the 2nd month of the year] cf *vasaga*—*besage*  
*Vasakha suddha* (107 5)—the bright half of Vaiśakha, s n sg nom [SLW—*suddha* (< *suddha*)]  
*vom[*bhainu*]za padinenṇaneja* (109-12 to 13)—918th num. adj s n sg gen v is prosthetic here  
*voi* (92-31 53 94 11)—likeness, adv of man ner < *poi* *poi*  
*voḷisi* (60-11)—having caused to plough adv pp of *oḷisu*—v is prosthetic here (cf *vombhainuza*) *uḷisu*—having it ploughed. N K *uḷisi* (*uḷasu* *uḷisu*—< *uḷu*—to plough—Kṛt)  
*vṛtti* (108-30)—business, profession. s n sg nom [SLW] acc *vṛttiyar* (92 16)  
*ṭṭṇinapaharanam* (92-36)—that removes delinquent adj s n sg nom [SLW *ṭṭṇina*—wicked wrong]  
*vṛttiyar* (92 16)—stipend. s n sg acc [SLW]
- S
- Saka kala* (68-1)—Saka year s n sg nom [SLW Saka name of a king applied to Śali vahana era epoch (Kṛt)] Other forms—*Saka varṣa* (79-1) *Sakavarṣam* (101 1) [Saka *varṣa* (92 22) *Sakavarṣam* (76-1 (90-4))  
*śataprabhāṭanaya bhunutar* (92 12)—famed over the earth in the lineage of the Lotus-born (Brahman) adj s m pl nom. [SLW]  
*śatrubhapatigaḷam* (92-3)—hostile monarchs adj s m pl acc [SLW]  
*śamkaḷadu* (11 2 to 3)—during the trouble s n si loc [SLW *śamkaḷa*  
*śamkhanu* (92 13)—shell s n sg nom [SLW]  
*śaran* (92-5 9)—protection s n sg nom  
*śasanka nibham* (94 14)—having the resemblance of moon adj s m sg nom (in str sense) [SLW]  
*Śasi* (94-4)—moon, s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Samtagaṇḍam* (103-13)—s pr m s nom [SLW] See *Aycaḡavṇḍa*  
*Sasana* (93 17)—edict s n sg nom [SLW] Other forms *sasanam* (71 9 to 10) *sasana mam* (97 29) for *sasanamam*  
*śasana baddham* (94 13)—bound by the discipline adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*śantyarīṭhadi-mahagūṇa samdoharum* (92 68) accumulations of great virtues such as the spirit of tranquility adj s m pl nom [SLW]  
*Śrīpuruṣana* (78-8)—of Śrīpuruṣa s pr m sg gen [SLW < *Śrīpuruṣa* *Śrī* > *Śrī* cf *varṣa* > *varṣa* Indra- > *Indara*]  
*śla karmma* (70-26)—engraving on stone sn sg nom [SLW]  
*ślalekhe* (71 19 to 20)—writing in stone s n sg nom [SLW]  
*Śivapandi siddhantada bhāṭarara* (83-6 to 7)—of Śivapandi siddhanta bhāṭarar s pr m sg gen [SLW]  
*Śivadhari* (67 11)—s pr m sg nom (qualifying *goravargge*) [SLW]  
*Siamaṇa* (49-2 to 3)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*Sivalajakke* (107-6)—to the Śiva temple adj s sg dat [SLW] sg (pl sense)  
*śiṣyar* (79-2 83-7)—disciple, adj s m pl (hon) nom [SLW]  
*Sukratarām* (93-3)—Friday s pr n sg nom [SLW]  
*śukhadin* (93 5)—with happiness s n sg unstr [SLW *sukha*]  
*Subhatunḡa bhāṭarar* (85-4 to 6)—s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW]  
*Sudrakan* (19-5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] Other form—*Sidrakan* (94 17)  
*Somamāṇḍabāṭan* (18-4)—born of Soma race, adj s m nom. [SLW s for s]  
*Soma śamśuddhara* (17-3 to 4)  
*Somasutam* (94-4)—son of Soma adj s m sg nom [s for s]  
*śauca vedāṅga* (108-9)—a very marvel of purity [śauca—SLW *śedamga* see *śedamga* above. cf *Citra vedāṅga*]  
*śauryyam* (94 13)—valour s n sg nom [SLW]  
*Śraṇamasada* (77-6)—of the month Śraṇa s pr n sg gen [SLW]—name

- of the fifth lunar month (July Aug)  
Other form—*Śravaṇamasada* (98 3)
- Śrī Ambī acariyara* (37 5)—of holy Ambī  
carī s pr m pl (hon) gen [SLW see  
acariya] Hiatus is retained here *śrī*—  
wealth, prosperity This is used as an  
auspicious sign at the commencement of  
letters manuscripts and inscriptions some-  
times for the needs of metre. It is also  
used as an honorific prefix to the names of  
eminent and holy persons and places  
(GOKI)
- Śrī Kama* (41 8)—s pr m sg nom
- Śrī Kongaṁ Muttarasa Śrīpuruṣa mahara(ja)*  
*dhīraja paramēśvarabhāṣa* (24 1 to 3)—  
s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW]
- Śrī Goindarasara* (60-1)—s pr m pl (hon)  
nom Go-inda. Hiatus
- Śrī fogatunga* (61 1)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]
- Śrī Doram* (22-1)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]
- śrī nakṣatradā* (29-5)—during the auspicious  
constellation. s n sg loc [SLW]
- Śrīpuradā* (94-3)—in Śrīpura s pr n sg  
loc [SLW]
- Śrīpuruṣa* (25-1 26-7 to 8, 27 1 to 2 34-2  
35 1 to 2 39 1 to 2 49-1)—s pr m sg  
nom [SLW] *Śrīpuruṣamaharaja* (30-1 to  
2 35-1 to 2 39-1 to 2 49-1) *Śrīpuruṣama-  
rajan* (54 1) *Śrīpuruṣamaharajam* (37 1)  
*Śrīpuruṣamaharajar* (29-1 to 2 4 31 1 to  
2 38 1 46-1 47 1 52-1) dat *Śrīpuruṣama-  
harajarge* (29 18)
- Śrīpuruṣamaharajadhīraja paramēśvara bha-  
ṣara* (42 1 to 3)—s pr m pl (hon) nom
- śrī pīṭhī bhāṣara* (61 1)—adj s m sg  
nom tāllabha—bhāṣara (metathesis)
- śrī Pīṭhīśara sīmad Alupendra duṣṣa-  
bhayankararge* (15 1 to 3) adj s m pl  
(hon.) dat [SLW]
- śrīballaham* (23 1 to 2)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW see ballaha above <Skt tāllabha]
- śrī Marasing Ereyappena* (59-11)— of śrī  
Marasing Ereyappon.
- Śrī raman natha nabhi kupodita [vara] kana*  
*[ka garbbhaja] rum* (92-67)—born of the  
Brahman, who arose from the naval pit of  
the Lord of Lady Fortune (Vīṣṇu) adj s  
m pl nom [SLW]
- Śrī Rama* (47-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Śrī Lokamahadeviyara* (8-3)—of Lokama-  
hadeviyara s f pl (hon) gen See *Loka-  
mahadeviyara* above
- Śrī Vikramaditya bhatarar* (3-1 to 2 8-1 to  
2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]

- Śrī Vikramaditya Yuvarajar* (2 1 to 2)—  
prince Vikramaditya. s pr pl (hon)  
nom [SLW]
- Śrī Vijayaditya Satya(a)śraya-śrīpīṭhīnalla-  
bha mah(a)raja(dhīraja para)mesvara*  
*bhāṣara(r)* (1 1 to 2)—s pr m pl  
(hon) nom [SLW]
- Śrīvutāda* (73 20)—of *Śrīvut* < *Śrīpūt* <  
*Śrīpūta* s pr n sg gen cf *śrīpūta*  
*doḥ*
- Śrī Satevasadhi acari* (8-8 9-5 to 6)—s pr  
m sg nom [SLW Hiatus retained cf  
*Śrī Ambī acari*]
- Svetavahanan* (12-12 to 13)—s pr m sg  
nom [SLW] pl *Svetavahanar* (13 4 to  
5)

## S

- Saka-varṣa* (81 2 100 6 107-4 109 12) same  
as *Sakavarṣa* See *Sakakala Sakavar-  
ṣam* (74 4 78-4)
- Sakalajalacaraman* (92 37)—water dwellers  
s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW]
- saki* (91 46)—witness s n sg nom SLW  
[Skt sakṣi—sakṣi Pkt sakṣhi]
- Sankurakke* (17 6 to 7)—to Sankura. s pr  
n sg dat
- sattan* (96-21)—died past 3 sg m of  
*sa(y)*—to die [Nk. *sattanū* T ca M  
ca Tu *śāy sar*—to die] Other form—  
*sallon* (81-4) adv pp *sattu* (21 4)  
(The word may be connected with *say*—  
to cease to be quieted—Krr)
- sattu* (21 4 75-6)—having died adv pp  
of *sa(y)*—to die See *sattan* [T *settu*  
M *cattu* Te *cacci*]
- sallon* (81-4 84 10)—same as *sattan*
- salamgaḥ* (103-3)—for *śatangaḥ* s n (num  
hundred years)
- satyada* (92 60)—of truthfulness s n sg  
gen [SLW]
- Sa[tya]śraya kulatūlaka* (100-4 to 5)—an  
ornament of Satyaśraya race. adj s m  
sg nom [SLW] Other form—*Satyaśra-  
yakulatūlaka* (107 2 108 2 to 3)
- Satyavakyan* (62-4)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]
- Satyavakya Komgunwamma* (10-1)—s pr  
m sg nom [SLW] *Satyavakya Kom-  
gunwamma dharmma maharajadhīraja*  
(83-3 to 4)
- Satyavakya Jinalayakke* (83 7 to 8)—to the  
Jaina Temple Satyavakya s pr n sg  
dat [SLW]
- Satyavakhyā* (101 5)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW] See *Satyavakyan* kh for k



*sadarittharum* (92-68)—able persons adj s m pl nom [SLW]  
*sadacaratē* (92-60)—good behaviour s n sg nom [SLW]  
*sanmūḍhanadoḥ* (109-12)—in the presence s n sg loc [SLW] Other form—*sanmūḍhiyo* (95 10)  
*santanadoḥ* (94 8)—in the progeny s n sg loc [SLW] acc *santanama(m)* (70-6)  
*sanda* (39-11)—that is gone, d pp of *sa-* to go replaced in N K by *hoda* [*sanda*—T *cenṭa* M *cenna*] adj s m sg *sandon* (15) pl *sandar* (20-9)  
*Sandavaradara* (16 11)—s pr m pl gen (of *Sandavaradar*)  
*sandar* (20-9)—those who go adj s m and f pl nom f roto *sanda*—pp of *sa-* to go See *sanda* N K *hodavaru* [T *senrar* Te *cenuvaru*]  
*sandon* (15 2-52.54 to 55 5-6 5 12 to 13 6-6 to 7 9-10 23 12)—he who goes adj s m sg from *sa-* to go See *sanda*  
*Sandhigal Ajjavurada* (59-17)—s pr n sg gen of *Sandhigal*  
*sanmatade* (82-34)—with the sanction s n sg instr [SLW *sanmata* *sammata*]  
*sanmanadanam* (94 14)—gift and honour adj s n nom [SLW]  
*sanyasanam* (79-4)—penance s n sg acc [SLW (*sanyasanam*—abstinence from food, fasting as a form of suicide it is more or less synonymous with *sallekhana* and *sa madhi*—GOKI)]  
*sabhaga sadakam* (72 26 to 27)—with the conveyance of the usufruct of it *sadakam* for *sadhakam* s n sg acc [SLW]  
*samagrar* (92 54 to 55)—all people adj s in pl nom [SLW]  
*samagraspadam* (92 61)—position of all (virtues) s n sg acc [SLW]  
*samanise* (92-22)—when occurred inf of *samanisu*—to occur to be brought about to be acquired, adv pp. *samamsi* (92 17)  
*samantanatagunadindim* (94 14)—by endless universal virtue, adj s n sg instr [SLW]  
*samayam* (7-3)—time s n sg nom [SLW] loc *samayadoḥ* (92-23) *samaya* = community in gen *samayada* (71 18 to 19)  
*samayada* (71 18 to 19)—of the community s n sg gen [SLW] see *samayam*  
*samayadoḥ* (92-23 69)—during that time s n sg loc [SLW]  
*samaritthar* (71 15)—able s m pl nom

[SLW see *sadaritthar*] *samarittharum* (92 68)

*samasta gunastaya srimatu* (85 7 to 8)—the illustrious one, the abode of all virtues, adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*samasta prabhṛtigaḥ* (47 3)—to all the leading persons s m pl dat [SLW]

*samadhioḥ* (32-5) in the religious vow or self imposed restraint s n sg loc [SLW] *samadhi* is not used here in the sense of concentration of mind as in *yogasutra* but it conveys the additional sense of a religious vow known as *sallekhana* according to which the Jains starved themselves to death—GOKI]

*samudradante* (92 34)—like the ocean *sa mudrada*—s n sg gen *ante*—like adv of manner see above,

*samuha balama* (19 2)—for *samuha balama*—the collected army s n sg acc [SLW] *balama* < *balaman*]

*samkramanadamdu* (99-11 95-10)—when there was *samkramana*—s n sg gen [SLW] *andu*—at the time (see *andu* above) *samkramana*—the day on which the sun passes from one zodiac to another (Kṛ) cf *viṣupadul* above. Other form—*samkranā* (99-11 102-15 105-6 108-12)

*samgat vettu* (92 64)—fittingly [SLW] adv

*samtatam* (92-66)—always adv of time [SLW]

*sampatti* (92 66)—wealth s n sg nom [SLW]

*sampanna* (70-11)—prosperous endowed with adj s m sg nom *sampannan* (62-4 74 7 102 10) *sampannam* (90-1 to 2) pl *sampannar* (95 10) *sampannar un* (92 66 to 67)

(*Sakavijaya kal-akṣa*) *sambhatsaramgaḥ* (85-2 to 3)—the years expired since the time of the Saka King. s n pl nom [SLW] Saka for Saka. *samvatsara-sambhatsara sambat sara* (*satangaḥ*) (74-4) (-b for v) *sambhatsaramgaḥ* (80-3) *sambhatsaram* (80-4) bh for b *sa(m) vaccharam* (104-8)—ech for tsa [Pkt *vacchala* Skt. *vaṭsala*, Pkt *vacchala* Vedic *vaṭsa* Pāli *vaccha*] *samvacchala satangaḥ* (104 7) *samvatsara* (85-3 9-10 106-3 to 4) *sam vatsaram* (71-4 to 5) 72-18 73 15 78-5 91-5 94-3 95-9 96-6 100- 102-13 103-6 to 7 108-11) gen *samvatsarada* (84-4) 92-22 93-3 97 4 101 2 to 3 103-1 to 2, 105-6 107-4) *samvatsaramgaḥ* (67 1 69-7 to 9 72-19 to 20 73-15 to 16 77-3 to

- 4 82 7 to 8 83-1 to 2 88 1 to 2 91 1 to 3 106-1 to 2) *samvatsara satanigaḥ* (71-3 to 4 72 18 85 1 to 2 87 3 89 10) *samvat sara satangaḥ* (84-3 93 1 to 2 97 4 98-1 to 2 99 9)
- sayirbbār* (97 18)—thousand people s m pl nom from *sayirbbār* see *sayirbbār* below s > y [cf *Kan pēsār* Tam *pēyar* Kan *usir* Tam *uṣir* Kan *basir* Tam *tayir*]
- saye* (70 8)—when ceased inf of *say* (*say*)—to cease ste *saitan*
- Sarajavura* (80 5)—of *Sarajavura* s pr n sg gen Modern Soratur in Dharwar dist Bombay Presidency acc *Sarajavura man* (97 3)
- Sarasijabhatangam* (92-37)—for the Lotus-born (Brahman) adj s m sg dat [SLW] *bhavanige + am* (conj suffix)
- sarajateyūm* (92 42)—straightness or sickness. s.n. sg nom [SLW] *sarajate yūm*
- saroruhadharam* (92-33)—one whose lips are like lotuses. adj s m sg hon [SLW]
- Sarvanandi detarige* (83 7)—to Sarvānand dēvar s pr m pl (hon.) dat [SLW] v > b- is partial here cf *Parvata*
- Sarvvanandi bhāṭarar* (79-3)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom [SLW]
- sarva namasam* (92 24)—that is universally respected s n sg nom [SLW]
- sarva-badha pari haram* (71 16 94 23 108-31)—free from all imposts s n sg acc [SLW] instr —*sarvabadhāparihare n(m)* (69 21 and 22)
- sarvadhikār* (82 21)—sole authority s m nom [SLW]
- salippor* (82 25)—those who carry out adj s m pl nom from *sal*—to continue (See *sanda*) also *salapu*—to preserve take care (N K. *salaku*) nom sg *salipor* (16-13 to 14) dat *salipage* (43 12) *salisuvomge* (51 12 to 13) *saleluvoqe*? (75 6) inf —*salisal* (86 11) (86-11) *sale* (69-6) adv pp *salis* (78-9) adv pr pl *salitam* (95 4 to 5) *saluttum* (80-2) *saluttu* (94 2) opt *salge* (94-36) ft p *salva* (82 16 to 17) vb ft 3 sg n *salvudu* (101 12)
- salipage* (43-12)—to him who protects or continues adj s m sg dat see *salipor* *salipange* > *salipage*
- salis(po)n* (16 13 to 14)—he who grants. adj s. m. sg from *salis*—ft p of *sal*—to continue grant [T *selvom* See *salippor*]
- salisal* (86 11)—to protect inf of *salisu*—to cause to protect [See *salippor* T *sella*]
- salis* (78 9)—having granted adv pp of *salisu*—see *salippor* [Tam *salutis* M *celutli*]
- salisuvomge* (51 12 to 13)—to him who continues adj s m sg dat See *salipage*
- salippor*
- saluttam* (95 4 to 5 100-3 104 6 to 7 9 107 4 108 5)—administering adv pr part of *sal*—to administer [N K *salakuttire saluttum* (80-2 81 2) *saluttu* (72 18 20 73 15 17 87 2 to 3 89-10 94 2 97 3)]
- sale* (69-6 82 10 84 3 88-2)—when continued i.e. passed inf of *sal*—to continue See *salippor*?
- Saleluvoqe*? (75 6)—same as *salipage* *salisuvomge*
- salge* (94-36)—may it continue or last opt of *sal*—to continue See *salippor* [T *sel latum* M *caluttuka calutafaje*]
- salvante* (82 16 to 17)—so as to continue *salis*—ft p of *sal* ante—like adv of manner *salivante* See *salippor* [T *sellum* M *cellum*]
- salvudu* (101 12)—will be continued. vb ft 3 sg n of *sal*—to continue See *salippor* [T *selvadu* M *celvatu cellutatu*]
- sahasra* (97 20)—thousand. num adj qualifying *bhajanam*. [Skt. *sahasra* s for s]
- sakṣi* (52-4)—witness s n sg nom [SLW cf *sakṣi* above]
- sadhisi* (92 2)—having overcome. adv pp of *sadhisu*—to overcome subdue. [Skt *sadh*] Other meanings to accomplish, to prove to recover to obtain to practise to charge (KIT)
- samantarum* (83 9)—the tributary prince s m pl nom [SLW]
- samaritthyopetar* (108 14 to 13)—people with ability adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- Samajataḍige* (69 18)—to Samajavadi s pr n sg dat
- Samakāṭeyamman um* (97 6 to 7 12)—s pr m sg nom [SLW Skt *svamin* Pkt *sami*]
- Samyakkam* (108-28)—for the fees s. n. sg dat [SLW *samyakke + am*] *samyā* (Thb of *svamyā*)—fees that, for the performance of particular ceremonies are to be given to *pujaris* etc (KIT)
- sampinoḥ* (23-7)—on a unit of length s n sg loc —*sambu*—length of cloth
- sayira* (2 37 38, 45-6, 97 7 108-31)—thousand num adj s m sg [SLW *sahasra*

- See *sahasra* above Other forms *sasira*.  
 N K. *savira* gen *savirada nuru* (108 19)  
 acc *saviramuman* (85-8 to 9 93 6 to 7,  
 94 17 to 18 95 8)
- salam* (52-4)—debt s n sg nom from  
*sal*—to become indebted (KAR) or *sal*—  
 to be sufficient + a neg<sup>2</sup>
- saliar* (108-35)—will join vb ft 3 pl m  
 of *sal*—to be joined (KAR)
- satu* (108-34 to 35)—death s n sg nom  
 v b l noun from *sa(y)*—to die See  
*sattan* (96 21) [Tam *satu* M *casuka*  
*cakku* Te *cau*]
- satinio* [i] 92 70<sup>2</sup>
- सानामा* [m] (97 29)—same as *सानामम*  
 See *sasana* above s > s
- sasira* (2 13 to 24 3 6 5 12 6-5 7 6 9 9  
 23 11 27 9 29-11 33 5 6 31 7, 44-6 53-10  
 60-3 15 72 27 29 73 21-22 74 13 77 10 to  
 11 83 12 88-14 108-37)—thousand num  
 adj [from Skt *sahasra* See *sahasra sa*  
*jira* above] *sasiram* (17 17 21)—acc  
 [a] *siramuman* (100 6)
- sasirad iluuru* (108-20 to 21)—a thousand  
 and two hundred num adj *sasirada*—  
 s n sg gen *iluuru*—(l for r) N K  
*sasirada umuru*
- सासिर्बबार* (108-37 97 21 to 22)—thousand  
 people s m pl Appellative noun of no  
 < *sasirvatar* (vv > bb) See *sasirvatar*  
 below
- s(a)sirvatar* (15 3-6 5 11 6-6 9-9 to 10  
 22 22 27 9 10 31 5 to 6 34 6 to 7 39-9)—  
 thousand people s m pl appellative noun  
 of number from *sasira* vv > bb in *sa*  
*sirbbat* (97 21 to 22) see above
- sahasadol* (92 9)—in enterprise. s n sg  
 loc [SLW]
- sahasra Bhuman* (108-9)—adj s m sg  
 nom Bhuma in enterprise
- sahat, aridye, itihasa* (92 54)—the science  
 of literary composition legendary lore s  
 n sg (pl sense) nom [SLW]
- Singadi* (20-6)—s pr n sg nom (gen  
 sense)—name of the place
- Singani* (61 12)—s pr n sg nom Sin  
 gani<sup>2</sup>
- Singana* (3 2 to 3)—of Singan. s pr m  
 sg gen nom *Singam* (33 3)
- siddh ayada* (92 41)—for *siddh ayada*—of  
 fixed revenue s n sg gen [SLW]
- Sindavaḍi* (85 8)—s pr n sg nom
- Simmanura* (60-13)—of Simmanur s pr n  
 sg gen i
- simghan* (105-3)—lion adj i s m sg nom  
 [SLW Skt *simha* Pkt *Simgha*]
- simgha lanchanan* (108-7)—having the mark  
 of a lion adj s m sg nom see *sim*  
*ghan*
- [Si] *ni gavundana* (73 24)—of *Sirigavundana*  
 s pr m sg gen [SLW Skt *Sri* > *Sri*  
 by epenthesis. s > s see *सानामम*  
 above cf *Indara* < *Indra* For *gavundana*  
 see *Ayca gavundana*]
- Siripuruṣar* (31 2 to 3 51 1)—s pr m nom  
 < *Siripuruṣar* See *Siripuruṣa* above cf  
*Sirigavundana* also
- silakamma* (61 10 99-15)—same as *sila*  
*kamma* see above (s > s)
- Siva niḷayam* (92-36)—Siva temple s n sg  
 nom [SLW *Siva* < *Siva* i for i in  
*niḷayam*]
- Siva valḷiyuman* (16 15 to 16)—s pr n sg  
 acc from *Siva valḷi* (s > s and p > v)  
 The Sivali sect of Brahmanas in South  
 Canara take their name from this place  
 The town Uḍipi considered as the most  
 sacred spot in the Canarese country is  
 formed of parts of Badagabett Moodarun  
 dambre Poollore and Shivuli villages  
 (Madras Manual of Administration Vol  
 III p 610) In the Madras Postal Di  
 rectory Shivalli figures as a village served  
 by the Uḍipi post office —EI 921
- Sire Nayakange* (85 11)—to *Sivenayaka*  
 s pr m g dat [SLW] Cf *nayga*
- simantaram* (59-23)—boundary adv of  
 place
- sim* (29-27 59-25)—same as *simantaran*  
 loc *simiyu* (29 7)
- Siyatallavarara* (41 6 to 7)—s pr m sg  
 nom
- sukhadin* (74 8 93-72)—with happiness s n  
 sg instr [SLW] Other form—*sukhadar*  
 in (104-13) r<sup>2</sup>
- Sukravara* (108-12)—same as *Sukratara* see  
 above (s > s) *Sukrataram* (99 11  
 105-5)
- sunka* (17-6)—customs toll s n sg nom  
 (acc sense) [Skt *sulka* > *sulka* > \**sukka*  
 (by assimilation) > *sunka* cf *konfu*  
 (*bhamṭaraka bhamṭa* in GOKI) T *cumka*  
 M *cumga*] gen *sunkada* (18-8) Other  
 forms *sumkkam* (3-3) *sumkam* (35-7)
- Suffeganara* (24 5 to 6)—of *Sutṭeganar* s  
 pr m pl (hon) gen
- sutam* (94 4)—son s m sg nom [SLW]
- suddham* (103 9)—bright s n sg nom  
 [SLW *suddham* (s > s)]
- Subhakrit* (96-6)—the 36th year of the cycle  
 of 60 s pr n nom [SLW < *Subhakti*  
 See *sobhakti* below]

- subhāṭeṭeṭe* (92.9)—in valour s n sg loc [SLW]
- Subhanu* (67.2)—the 17th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- sumkkam* (3.3 16.8)—same as *sunka* See above Other form *sumkam* (35.7) *kk* > *k*
- Surageyura* (21.2)—of Surageyur s pr n sg gen < *Surageyur*
- suralokakke* (15.11 to 12)—to the heaven adj s n sg dat [SLW] The world of gods the heaven of Indra (Kṛ) acc *suralokam* (96.25 to 25) other form *suralaya* (62.6)
- suryyagrahaṇado* (77.6 to 7)—(during solar eclipse s n sg loc [SLW] for *suryya grahaṇado* see below)
- Susenaṇḍiyara* (17.10 to 11)—of Susenaṇḍiyar s pr m pl gen cf *Senavadiyar*
- sufiṣṣa* (92.35)—that is caused to move d pp of *sufiṣu*—to cause to move or go *sufi* (< *sufi*)—to turn round (Kṛ)
- sutradante* (92.64)—like the thread *sutra* da—s n sg gen [SLW] *ante*—like adv of manner
- sutradharī* (8.12 9.3)—mason [SLW] dat *sutradharige* (8.4) < *sutradharimge*
- Sudrakam* (94.17)—same as *sudraṇ* see above
- suryyagrahaṇado* (72.27 85.12.13)—during solar eclipse s n sg loc [SLW] Other forms *suryyagrahaṇado* (89.14 to 15) *suryyagrahaṇado* (77.6 to 7) nom *suryyagrahana* (104.10) *suryyagrahanamum* (72.23 to 24) *suryyagrahanadandu* (91.23 to 24)
- suryya vyatīpatam uni* (102.14 to 15)—s n sg nom [SLW] *vyatīpata*—one of the astronomical yogas a malignant aspect of the sun and moon (Kṛ)
- sufē* (10.4)—prostitute s f sg nom (qualifying *Podḍiya*) (Tbh. of *śūla* M cūḷa T cūḷa according to SMD 140 it might be a true Dravida word—Kṛ) nom pl (hon.) *sufeyar* (4.3 to 4)
- Sejojana* (83.13)—of Sejoja s pr m sg gen
- seṭṭigere e* (59.23)—s pr n sg nom e (emphatic)
- seṭṭiyar* (108.28)—head or chief of a caste s m pl nom [SLW from *seṭṭikam* See *Aṭṭaṭṭa seṭṭi* *Ayca seṭṭi* above] dat *seṭṭiyarige* (108.19) *seṭṭiyarigam* (108.15 25)
- sereyūm* (92.44)—confinement or state of check s n sg nom *sereyūm* (conjunctive suffix) [T *sitai*—imprisonment M *cera* Tel *cera* (Skt *sura*)]
- seṭevom* (105.4)—he who attracts. adj s m sg nom from *seṭeva*—ft. p of *seṭe*—to attract captivate
- seniyan* (23.5 to 6)—headman of the guild s m sg nom [SLW from *srenu*—a guild of traders (Kṛ) *seniyan* for *seniyan* T *seniyan*]
- senabavam* (94.35)—the clerk of the village s m sg nom [N K. *sanabhoga*]
- Senavadiyara* (17.13)—See *Susenaṇḍiyara*
- Sebbi* (104.14)—(modern Chabbi or Chebbi in the Hubballi Taluka Dharwar dist 4 miles to the south of Adargunci)
- seṭṭidan* (62.6)—entered. past 3 sg m of *ser(u)*—to enter [T *seṭṭidan* M *ceṭṭan* N K. *seṭṭidan*]
- santige* (1.4)—for a ladle s n sg dat [Cf N K. *santū*]
- solageyuman* (85.10)—a measure s n sg acc. (a measure of capacity equal to one fourth of a *kudāra* or of a *balla*—Kṛ) See *balla* in *ottalla* N K *solage solige*
- Sovageya* (2.33) ?
- sose* (97.9)—young plant? s n sg nom [N K. *sasi*]
- Sobhakṛt* (80.3 to 4) for *Sobhakṛt* See *Su bhakṛt* above
- samagrahanam* (92.22)—lunar eclipse s n sg. nom. [SLW] See below cf *suryya grahana*
- [*So*] *magrahaṇa-pa* [ruvado] (74.10)—at the time of the *Somagrahana parvva* s n sg loc. [SLW *parvva*—a division of time, the days of the four changes of the moon i e the full and change of the moon and the 8th and 14th of each half month (Kṛ)]
- Samadimittiseya* (60.12)—of *Somadimittise* s pr n sg gen
- Samavaradandu* (106.6)—on Monday *So mavarada*—s pr n sg gen *andu*—then. adv of time
- saudham* (92.13)—a palace s n sg nom [SLW]
- stanabhuvddhi* (80.8) prosperity of the udders. s n sg nom [SLW]
- stītiyā* (73.21)—ordinance (condition) s n sg acc [SLW *stīti* > *stīti* See *stīti* (104.15)—below] nom *stīti* (85.9.13)—property < *stīti*
- stūti* (62.63.63 to 64.64)—praise s n sg nom [SLW]
- sthaladu* [am] (16.7 to 8)—on land s n sg loc [SLW *sthaladu*] + *am* (conjunctive suffix) cf *jaladu* [am] above]

*sthanaman* (71 17)—property s n sg acc [SLW cf *stithi* above] Other form—  
*sthanaman* (5-5 to 6) *sthanam-uv* (<um)  
-am (71 14) See *stithi* below

*sthanadhipatisaḥ* (108-13)—head of the local  
place of worship adj s m pl (hon)  
nom [SLW]

*sthapitan* (108-8)—he who has established  
adj s m sg nom [SLW *sthapita*]

*stithi* (101 15 94 22)—property grant s n  
sg nom [SLW] See *stithiyam* (73 21)

*sthanaman* (71 17) *sthitikramam* (101 9)  
acc *sthitiyam* (101 13 to 14) *sthitiyam*  
(97 11 100-15) It also means condi-  
tion, state *stithiye* (94 29)—s n sg  
nom SLW *stithiye* (emphatic) loc  
*stithiyol* (101 12 108-30)

*s[th]iratham* (92 59)—firmness s n sg  
acc [SLW]

*Sratāṇamasada* (98-3)—same as *Sratāṇama-*  
*sada* see above (f > s)

*svadharmmadim* (107 9)—with their own  
duty s n sg instr [SLW]

*svarggalayakke* (11 18 to 19 12 15 to 17  
13 7 to 8, 14 10 to 11 22-4)—to heaven  
s n sg dat [SLW See *suralokakke* above]  
Other forms *svarggālayake* (21-4) *kk* >  
*k*

*Stannagosasi* (17 11 25-4)—s pr m sg  
nom [SLW]

*svannate* (64 14)—his own greatness s n  
sg nom [SLW]

## H

*hanmuvatu* (104 15)—twelve people s m  
pl nom Appellative noun of number  
from *hanmuvuvar* < *panmuvuvar* (p- > h)  
See *panmuvuvar* *panmuvuvar* *paruvuvar* above.

*hamsa[m][ga]* (92-30 ot 31)—swans s n  
pl nom [SLW]

*harinan kano* (92-43)—in the deer marked  
(moon) adj s n sg loc [SLW]

*hasiratham* (10-6)—elephant chariot, s n  
sg acc [SLW]

*haḍuvange* (83-13)—to the singer adj s  
n, sg, dat from *haḍuva*—ft. p of *haḍu*  
< *paḍu*—to sing M *paḍuka* Te *paḍuva*  
*niki*

*hiranyagarbham* (4 6)—a kind of *dana* s n  
sg acc [SLW]

*hṛdayam* (92 56)—heart s n sg acc  
[SLW]

*Heleyabega* (91 29 to 30)—for *Heleyabege*—  
to *Heleyabe*. s pr f sg dat [SLW]  
*Heleyabbe* See *Naranabbe*

*Hemalambi* (94-3)—31st year of the cycle  
of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]



Subhatumga bhaṭṭāra, Śrī Ambī-ācārya, Śrī Kāma, Śrī Mārasing Ereyappaṇa, Śrī Rāma, Śrī Sarvasiddhi-ācāri, Svētavāhan, Satyavākya, Satyavākya-Konguvarmma, Sarvaṇḍi dēvarge, Sāmi Kalteyamman, Sin-gana, Sivenāyakange, Simavallavarasa, Suṭṭe gaṇarā, Susānavādiyāra, Seḷōjana, Svamṣagō-sasi.

## II Female

Kaṇṭi-abbe, Kucipotiḷḷol, Gāmuṇḍabbegai, Nāgiyabbegam, Nāraṇabbeya, Bādipoḍḍi, Rūvamaiḥcalai, Rūvalādūviyar, Vināpotiḷḷai, Heleyabega.

## III. Names of Places<sup>1</sup>

Aṇṇageyol, Anurada, Aḡaḷi, Aṇḍuḡiya, Aṇḍūra, Aṇḍi, Aḷuvakiḥḍam, Indaballī, Udayapurada, Ereḍiyūr, Elamvāḷḷiya, Elaseya, Elpuṇuseya, Ekacattugada, Oḍḍavodige, Oḷamge, Kaṇṭiyan, Kaḍatūrā, Kadambūram, Kannavuri, Kampliḡe, Karbura, Kaḷḷa buṇuseya, Kaḷḷarvāḍiya, Kākambāḷa, Kāḍiyūr, Kāḍaḷaladuḷa, Kāḍalūra, Kāmēsvārada, Kiriṇḡalada, Kisuḷāḍu Kīḷala sumgodoḷ, Kuḍalūrada, Kuttaṇḡiya, Kundagesaveya,

Kundavāsiya, Kurukṣētradoḷ, Kuvaḷḷa, Kūḍalūru, Kūmtaḷa, Kesugolada, Koṇḍaligere, Kovallādā, Kosagaveṭṭinoḷ Kogaliya, Ganga puradul, Gāvaḍivāḍada Goggiya, Canna, Ciṇmacanūra, Cincilada, Ceṇṇavūroḷe, Taṭṭagge-ṇeya, Tipparurān, Tairūra, Nirggundada, Pariḡeya, Palageyul, Prayāḡeyol Pipparage, Puṇisūr, Puttur, Pankaranagarada, Purigeṇḡā, Pūṇāḍaman, Pekkaviya, Peṇṇanduroḷe Peṇṇaḍaṇḡada, Peddoreḡareya, Peṇṇeruvina, Perḡḡunḡiya, Peruvattiyūra, Poṭevāḍiya, Pon-nadige, Ponvulcāda, Baṭṭagere, Banavāsi maṇḍalamān, Baragūra, Baḷḷigamaya, Bīge-ūroḷe, Bīgevaḍi, Bīraṇāsiyumam, Bīsuriḷōḍu, Beḍemeṭṭiya, Beḷatūrā, beḷiūru, Beḷḡal, Beḷḡolada, Beḷḡugondeya, Beḷmaṇiya, Beḷvola nāḍan, Boḷḡegereya, Madagiṇa, Madengeṇe, Mamḡolada, Marddura, Male, Maḷṭavurā, Māyileya, Muduguppeya, Muṇṇyavaḍada, Murttage, Mūdageṇe, Modiyānūra, Moraḷal-ūra, Rāmēsvāra, Roddada, Rōpada, Vasavūrā, Vāraṇāsiya, Vidattūru, Sṇpuradoḷ, Saṇkurak-ke, Sandhugāl Aḷḷavurada, Saraṭavurada Sāmaḷavūḍige, Siṇḡaḍi, Siṇḡavāḍi, Summaṇāra, Sivavāḷḷiyuman, Surageyurā, Seṭṭigere, Soma dimṭṭiseya

<sup>1</sup> Wherever possible their modern names have been given in the Index proper.

# APPENDIX

## PROPER NAMES

### I Male

Akalavarṣa Ajjaparvvara, Ajjavamma  
Ajavarmasetṭi, Añjanācārya bhagavantarā,  
Añnanavatigan Añḍuga Raṭṭiyaṇṇa, Atri,  
A(na)ntagunārā, Amoghavarasadeva, Ayya  
padevanum Aycanṇu, Arakellarā, Araṭṭi-  
galarasar Aravaḍḍagiyara, Ākkakulūra,  
Āgoja Komarange, Āngaran, Āngara Singa  
Āngaja Komarange, Āngaran, Āngara Singa  
Ācapayyanum, Ādityabhaṭṭār, Āntiyavar-  
Aycanana, Aycasetṭi, Ātavarmmayyam, Aha-  
vamalladevara, Āhuvarasar, Indara, Indram,  
Ingaḷisara Inva Kannaran Isāna Svange,  
Udayaditya Uttama Pāṇḍya śrīmat-Āhuvara-  
sar Udugureyan, Urubhaṭṭara, Onara Vasi-  
kan, Eḍavācayya Eranāganā, Eramman  
Ereyōgayyam, Ereyana Ereyaman, Eja arasar,  
Kaṇṇacyuṇ, Kaṇṇam, Kaṇḍōvaja, Kaṇmāra  
dēvana, Kannayyam, Kaṇvillam, Kapulik-  
kuruku bhaṭṭārakkē, Kamba gāvundana, Kam-  
bayyan Karāsar, Kaṇṇan, Kalī Kānti, Kalī-  
gallan, Kalidēva Svāmīya, Kalī Dōranān,  
Kaḷyamman Kalī Viṭṭayyana, Kācayyam  
Kāmakōḍan, Kāsige, Kālapriyadevargge,  
Kālī seṭṭi Kuḍale gadhaphānna, Kīṇyam-  
mam, Kūlammam Kīṭṭhuvammō raja paramē-  
śvara Kīrttaṇṇan Kuḍumuddan, Kuntācārya,  
Kuppeyarasara, Kuppāyan, Kumbakamlār,  
Kulappayyam, Kulamudda Kura gāvunḍar,  
Kurujā Kāmasēṭṭiya, Kēkayyam, Kongaṇi,  
Koṭṭigadevam Koḍange, Koḍalsetṭiyarā,  
Kondōjange Komma gureyammān Komgoni  
Muttarasarkku, Kolli Pallava Nōḷambam,  
Kolpōkara Gīṇyēna Kōgaḷivārāya, Kōṭseṭ-  
ṭi, Kōṭeyammam Kōsiga, Gaṇadharadeva-  
bhaṭṭarakar, Ganga Permaḍi, Gabhundan,  
Guṇasāgara Guṇḍan, Guḷigavere Nāgam, Go-  
yigadevam, Goyinda poḍḍiya, Goyindara, Go-  
yindapāḍige, Gōkarna paṇḍita bhaṭṭārargge,  
Goleyabhaṭṭam Gōvarṇayyan, Gōvindaḍḍam,  
Caṭṭayya, Caṭṭigadevam, Candrāditya,  
Cāvundayyange, Cāḷukya Rāman, Ci-  
ṭṭayyana, Citravāhanan, Cidaḍḍa, Cūṭā-  
maṇi, Cottamman, Jagatiṇṇam, Jatti-  
bhaṭṭarkkaḷa, Jayamitraṇ, Javam, Jōga  
mayyari, Jñānasivabhaṭṭār, Tamma gā-  
vundaru, Telambayar, Talaparasar, Daṇḍi  
gāvunḍaru, Dantigan, Daytan, Dāsamm Ere-  
yar, Dāsammam, Dīḷiparṇanum, Duggamāra

Ereyappon, Duggamāra, Durvīṇṭ-Ereappon,  
Dēvaṇmayyam, Dēvan, Devayyan, Dēvācārya  
bhagavamtarge, Dēvāti, Dēvēndra pemmaḍi-  
gaḷā Dommara Kāḍavam, Dharmmarāygan,  
Dharmmarāśi bhaṭṭārara, Dhatram, Dhārā-  
varṣa, Dhōram, Nagakumārān, Nannāśra-  
yam, Nandavīḷmuḍiyara, Nandi-Guṇḍarge,  
Nahuṣan, Nāgaḍēvan, Nāgaḍhōran, Nāgan,  
Nāgamman, Nāgammayya, Nāgavarmmay-  
yam, Nāgārjunam, Nāgimayyam, Nityavar-  
śadeva, Nirupamange, Nripatunṇan, Nōlam  
bādhurāja, Pañcaladevam, Padumāṇṇan (Pad-  
majam), Pampayyam, Parasēbyan, Pallava,  
Paḷpare, Prabhutavarṣa śrī Gōindarasa, Pā-  
cayyasetṭi, Pāṇḍappa, Pāṇḍisetṭi, Pāṇḍiyu,  
Pāṇḍyan, Piṭṭayyam, Puḍḍhana, Purūraṇan,  
Puleyammam, Prithivīsāgaran, Purvaḷagāsai-  
gara, Pūḷiyar, Permmāḍiya, Polokku Priya-  
celva, Polma-Vinīṭṭi arakkum, Pōcayya-  
seṭṭi, Phalgunam, Baḷcapaya, Baddiyamma  
seṭṭi, Bandugiyar, Bappavvam, Baṇkayyam,  
Baladevan, Bālacandrapaṇḍitaḍḍeva, Biṭṭiga  
Erega, Biṭṭiga Gōnātha, Biṭṭōjana, Bīṇmā-  
nge, Butēmdra gāvundam, Budham, Butarasa,  
Bōygavarmara, Bhavāniseṭṭi, Bhānuddān,  
Bhumarāśi bhaṭṭāra, Bhīṣman, Bhūrasamam,  
Bhōgesvaradevara, Maṇi Nāgojara, Maṇiya,  
Maṇugasāttavar, Maṇḍukara, Maḍḍamman,  
Manasijarā, Maṇujāgaran, Maṇumārggam  
Mangatōranan, Maṇiḷapārvara, Maṇiḷayyam  
Malliga Gādayyam, Mācayyam, Māḍappanna,  
Mādhavayyana Māramayyanu, Marayyam,  
Māra Satya Mārasīnghadevam Māḷimayyam  
Māḷi-o-pōṭṭeyarā, Muttarasa, Muṇunayyam,  
Monigoravarum, Maṇi Kōsiga, Yadu Yā-  
davar, Yayāṭige, Raṭṭar Raṭṭakandarppam,  
Rāṇadhan, Rānavikramanāthanu, Ranasāga-  
ran, Rāṇāvaloka, Ravikayyam, Rāghava-  
ṇam Rājamalla Permmāṇaḍigaḷ, Rājāditya-  
rāsar, Rāman Rāstrakūṭōttaman, Rūḍa-  
payyan, Rūḍi Vaccaru, Rūvamge, Rēvādā-  
sa, Lōkādityarasar, Lōpāda pārvaru, Varṣa  
nakkāṭṭige, Vikramāditya-Sāntaran, Viṇa-  
nāygarā, Vijayādityan, Viṇjan Prahārabhū-  
ṣanānā Vīṇṭṭi-arakkam, Viṇajamatibhaṭ-  
ṭara, Viṣṇudevargge Vira Nārāyanam, Vira  
Nōḷamba Pallava Permmāṇaḍidevara, Viṣō-  
tara bhaṭṭam, Verchayyadevana, Sāntagā-  
vundam, Sīṇpurusaṇa, Śivadhāri, Śivamāra,



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